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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(Formerly known as Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools),

FOR THE

Year ending November 30, 1906.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 Post Office Square.
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APPROVED BY

THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
M. J. SULLIVAN, Chicopee.
SUSAN C. LYMAN, Waltham.
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.
GEORGE H. CARLETON, Haverhill.
CHARLES G. WASHBURN, Worcester.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

THEODORE F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*
THOMAS H. AYER, *Visiting Physician of Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
FANNIE F. MORSE, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
CLARA P. FITZGERALD, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the **fourteen** months ending Nov. 30, 1906, for the two reform schools under their control.

M. H. WALKER.
M. J. SULLIVAN.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.
SUSAN C. LYMAN.
JAMES W. McDONALD.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
CHARLES G. WASHBURN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School receives boys under fifteen years of age who are committed to its care by the courts. About one-quarter are complained of by their parents for stubbornness, but this term is little more than a phrase, used in many cases for those with the very hardest record. This illustrates the fact that the technical offence for which a boy is sentenced has little significance, but is the *occasion* rather than the *cause* of his commitment. Of all the boys alike it is true that they have gotten beyond parental control, and are growing up out of joint if not definitely at war with the necessary requirements of social order. Self-control and a due regard for the rights of others is the lesson which the Lyman School is required to teach. Fortunately, the school is invested by the law with the authority of a guardian over its ward, and this authority extends throughout the ward's minority.

Dealing with the boys thus through a long term of years, the methods employed vary radically, according to a boy's condition. Children twelve years old or less, whose chief need is a good home, are cared for in an outlying department in Berlin, seven miles distant from the main institution, and are soon reinstated in the community as boarders in selected families. Boys of thirteen and upward, and younger ones who have been tried and failed under the family treatment, are given a period of systematic education at Westborough, the length of detention depending upon a marking system which may keep a boy as short a time as ten months, and as long as three or even four years. (See Table 9, page 63.) When a boy leaves the school, be his stay there long or short, and whether or no upon his discharge he returns at once to his own people or is placed out with others, all alike remain under the school's supervision and are liable to be recalled for bad conduct until they pass beyond the State's authority at the age of twenty-one. Of the 1,005 boys under the care of the school[1] on Dec. 1, 1906, 327 were in the main branch at Westborough, 18 were in the Berlin department, 55 were at board, 79 were placed with farmers, 440 were with their own people, and 86 others, all over eighteen years of age, were "for themselves," as the phrase goes, some of these working in shops or factories, but most of them employed upon farms. Of the 226 new boys received from the courts, 1 was only eight years of age, 5 were nine years of age, 13 were ten, 24 were eleven, 37 were twelve, and 146 were between thirteen and fifteen.

---

[1] Boys who are in reformatory or other institutions, in the army or navy, out of the State, or whose whereabouts are unknown, are not included in these figures, but they are accounted for in Table 3, on pages 58 and 59.

At the Westborough branch of the institution the boys are divided into ten cottage groups; but they come together in graded classes at the central schoolhouse, and in manual training classes, for physical drill, instruction in singing, band practice, etc. The leading idea of the educational system is industrial, as against the purely academic method. The manual dexterity which underlies all trades is taught to some extent to every boy, and over two-thirds of the school are carried along in advanced manual training classes, in printing, shoemaking, carpentry, painting or bricklaying, etc. The effort is to so arrange work which is essential to the running of the institution that it shall contribute to the intellectual and moral development of the boys employed therein. Four hours of work (manual training classes being included under this head) and four and one-half hours in the schoolroom is the usual day's program; but some 40 odd boys over sixteen years of age (most of them returned probationers) work eight hours a day and attend school only in the evening. Pages 35–37 of the superintendent's report give details as to the instruction and the occupations of the boys.

The difficulty of runaways is one which must be met in every reform school which is not a prison. In the effort to hold boys by their own volition, to touch the inner springs of action, loyalty prizes are given out to households which have been free for a given time from runaways; and honor classes win special privileges, including going off the grounds for an excursion and visits to their own people. The boys set much store upon these privileges; but, notwithstanding, within the fourteen months under record no less than 39 different boys absconded, several of them escaping two or more times, and 51 others succeeded in getting off the grounds, but were returned before nightfall. Every runaway is a serious source of demoralization. Recognizing this, one can only fall back upon the broad position that freedom rightly used is so great a good that its abuse by the minority must be put up with. Indeed, the very boys who were runaways in the days of their first homesickness, or in a moment of waywardness or discouragement, often settle down later and are the ones to profit most by the school's opportunities.

The Berlin cottage is so wholly disconnected with the parent institution that neither the boys themselves nor the community of which they later become members identify them with the boys from Westborough. This is an advantage which it is hard to overestimate. The group in the cottage at any one time is so small, and the contact with their three caretakers so intimate, that there is little need for rules and regulations. Unmannerly little urchins, who have apparently never obeyed in their lives before, they show themselves quickly responsive to influences which would seem to be every child's birthright. Several hours a day of rough-and-tumble play allow uproarious spirits to find their legitimate expression. At night the grown folks take part in the games where fair play has been so little practised. After a stay of a few months, the majority are judged fit to be boarded out, thereafter to attend the district school and be treated in all respects like other boys in the community. Half of them, to be sure, eventually fall back into lawless ways, either in their boarding places or later when they go back to their own people, and are recalled to Westborough to receive the benefit of its systematic training. The other half are reinstated in the community with no further training than that which suffices for the normal child in any good home.[1] The following is a letter which was received from one of these little boarders: —

MAR. 6, 1906.

DEAR MRS. DUDLEY: — I have been intending to write to you before, but I go to school every day and what spare time I have I put on my lessons. School will close the nineth of this month, and I expect it be my last term. I have had bookkeeping this winter and have about finished it.

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[1] The cost of the whole Berlin outfit, land, house and furnishings included, was only $8,500, and its running expenses are very little larger than if it were located upon the grounds at Westborough. In all, 469 boys have been received at Berlin since the establishment was opened eleven years ago.

Mrs. N——'s mother passed away last month, and it has left a gap in our family. She was ninety-two years old and was at the time of her death the oldest woman in R——. She could read without spectacles and held her mental faculties to a wonderful degree. Her name was L—— W——. Her maiden name was W—— and she was a grandneice of Col. Ephraim Williams founder of Williams College. Her husband's name was W—— and he was a direct decendant of the famous P—— W——.

Our family consists of three Mrs. N—— her daughter and myself.

I have seen a flock of Bluebirds this Spring.

The Spring is drawing near and we will have our feathered friends back again. I look forward to it with much pleasure.

I know most of the birds by playing the game[1] but havent had the opportunity of seeing more than a third of them, but I feel as though I was acquainted with them all.

I enclose a few views of the Berkshires.

With much love to Mrs. Warner and Mr. Dudley I am

Sincerely yours, G—— K——.

A question is often asked as to whether Lyman School boys do not resent its system of surveillance during the long years of their minority. That they should *not* do so is a chief point in a visitor's skill. To an evil doer no doubt any oversight is irksome; but even here the co-operation of the visitor is often gratefully appealed to by parents when their own counsels are set at naught. With the majority of the boys who are trying to establish themselves in the world and to maintain themselves honestly, their visitor is regarded as a friend whose help and interest are welcome. This is attested again and again by letters and by personal expressions of gratitude and of kindly feeling to the school and its officials.

"L-y-m-a-n S-c-h-o-o-l is the place that made a man of me and a good many others who have been there," writes W—— T—— C——, a likely young man now working in an electrical factory, — three times a runaway, as it happened in his former days at Westborough.

Another boy, G—— W—— B——, now approaching his twentieth birthday, earning good wages as an engineer, and whose mother is effusive in acknowledgments of her son's indebtedness to the Lyman School, writes: —

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[1] A bird game invented by the Berlin matron, Mrs. Dudley.

AUG. 17, 06.

FRIEND MR. WELLER[1]: — I received your welcome letter all right, and was glad to hear from you. I do take pleasure in answering your letters. I am working every day engneer on stationry engines. I like that line of work very much. Am liveing at home and expect to as long as I have got a Mother. Every thing is going on fine also enjoying myself as I go along. I may visit the school this fall if I can get off.

All I can think of just now so good-by.

Yours truly, G—— W—— B——.

Another boy, L—— B——, said to be a descendant of King Philip, and called "a terror," was sent to Berlin at the age of twelve, and ten months later placed on trial with his own people, to be presently arrested and returned to the Lyman School. From there he ran away, but was promptly returned; and after almost two years at Westborough, having become a skilled carpenter, he was released for the second time on probation. This was two and one-half years ago. From his home he writes: —

AUGUST 18, 1906.

MR. W. WHEELER.

DEAR SIR: — Yours of the 15th inst. at hand, am very glad to see that I am not forgotten by the school, also by you. I am glad to say that I am getting along very well. I have been out two years and since then I have had no trouble of any kind.

At present I am working at the Book Binding Co. I am clerk and timekeeper for above place and am getting a $12 salary.

I am also studying for a position in the post office which will, I think be a good advancement for me if I pass exams.

Kindly remember me to the trustees especially Mrs. Evans and Mr. Babb.

Thanking you most kindly I remain

Respectfully, L—— B——.

The history of C—— B—— illustrates another type of cases. At the age of twelve he was called a "ringleader in vice among boys;" but at Berlin he was found a boy of excellent disposition, with no trace of vice about him. After six months in the school he went out to board, and did capitally. He had his own little garden patch, selling the produce to earn spending money, and from the proceeds he had his photograph taken to send back to his parents. They meanwhile had petitioned repeatedly, appealing to the Governor and to many others in authority, to get their boy home. When he was fourteen, having done well in his place for a year and a half, and his people having moved from their old locality and in many ways improved their conditions, it was decided to send C—— home on trial. On his journey back, in the train he spied one of the trustees, and presented himself, nicely dressed and as well appearing a boy as one need desire to see. About two months later this trustee went to visit him, and found an unkempt, rather tough-looking boy, who declared in a sullen tone that he was all right; but presently, brightening, he asked if he could go back to his friends in the country when he wanted to. One stormy evening not long after he appeared at this trustee's house, draggled and wet to the skin, and told a miserable story of neglect and ill treatment. The clothes he had brought home in a neat little grip had been given to his brother; his wages had been taken by his loafing father; not one stitch of clothes had been given him, — not even an overcoat for the bitter winter. Discouraged and angry, he begged to go back to his country home. A new outfit provided from the Westborough storehouse so filled his heart with delight that he insisted on wearing his overcoat in the house all the evening, and he could hardly be persuaded to undress when he went to bed. Once back in the country, to be sure, he was lonesome and asked to return again to the city, while the farmer who had formerly thought him a jewel "fears he is not improved by his experience at home." However, things gradually straightened out, and a few months later he wrote: —

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[1] Misspelled for Wheeler.

AUG. 30, 06.

DEAR MR. WHEELER: — I received your letter and I am going to ans. it to-night. I am living on a large Farm of about two hundred acres. We have 20 head of cattle most Dutch Belted. They are very pretty. They are black on their head as far as their shoulders and a white Belt around black on the rump.

I hope you will excuse my writing because I have a sore finger. We are all through haying and have been threshing grain. We will soon cut our corn and put it in the silo to give the cows in the winter green. And then go to the Fair at Topsham.

This is all I have to say this time so goodby.

From your little Friend C—— B——.

The tables showing the conduct of probationers during the entire period of their minority (see pages 58–60) are kept up from year to year, and are believed of value, not so much as an index of the school's efficiency (the basis upon which such figures may be computed is too various to allow a standard of comparison among different institutions), but as an occasion for reviewing one's own methods and reckoning with one's own successes and failures. A comparative table, recording the conduct of those who have come of age within recent years, shows: —

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	.42	.46	.53	.58	.61	.69	.60	.60	.58	.70	.62[1]	.63[1]
Not doing well,	–	.03½	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	.02	.05	.07
Have been in other penal institutions.	.35	.35	.30	.31	.22	.22	.24	.22	.29	.16	.12	.11
Out of the State,	–	.01½	.04	.02	.08	.01	.07	.02	.01	.02	.08	.08
Lost track of,	.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Doing well at last account,	–	.09 } .14	.07 } .11	.02½ } .06	.04⅔ } .07	.06	–	–	.08 } .10	.05 } .10	.01 } .13	.10 } .11
Not doing well at last account.	–	.05	.04	.03½	.02⅓	–	–	–	.02	.05	.12	.11

---

[1] The falling off from the 70 per cent. doing well in 1904 is accounted for by the larger number in 1905 and 1906 who have left the State or whose whereabouts are unknown, and whose conduct is thus unclassified.

The year 1893 is chosen as a starting point in this table because this was the first year such figures were compiled. It was the poor showing of 1893 which led to the initiation of the visiting department, and to the immediate improvement in results above indicated.

It is of interest to find that, of the whole number of boys who came of age within the year, 75 per cent. had never been returned to the school for any misconduct. Whoever may be interested in further details of this department will find profitable reading in Mr. Wheeler's report, on page 42.

The special appropriations last year were $22,000 for a new cottage, $4,000 to extend the subway and connect the heating system of this cottage and of the schoolhouse with the heating system in the laundry, and a further $1,400 to install bathing facilities in connection with the gymnasium, to provide a dough mixer in the bakery, and to provide toilet accommodations in the Berlin farmhouse. The changes in the heating system are saving so much fuel that the outlay will be soon covered, and it is recommended that this centralized heating system be further extended. The cottage will be ready for occupation in the course of a few months. A further appropriation of $2,500 for furniture and additional plumbing will be needed. Also, more land is needed. For years it has been necessary to hire an adjoining farm, and this is bad economy.

The Lyman School opened the year with 330 inmates, and closed with 345. The whole number of individuals in the school during the year was 631, and the average number was 338.

The appropriations for the past eleven months were: for salaries, $32,510.46; for current expenses, $50,541.66; a total of $83,052.12 for running the institution. To be expended in behalf of probationers: for tuition fees to towns, $750; for visitation, $8,250; for boarding, $5,000. The expenditure in behalf of probationers (for fourteen months) was $17,083.84. The total expenditure in behalf of the institution, Oct. 1, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906, was $100,968.66. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.90, and $1,136.86 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of $4.84. The per capita cost of Berlin was $2.93 ; the per capita cost of visitation was 18.1 cents per week, and of the whole body of boys in the school approximately $1.40 per week.

The superintendent, Mr. Theodore F. Chapin, is about to terminate his more than eighteen years of service. The history of the Lyman School during his administration is a story of unresting advance along lines now universally accepted, but in which he has always been a pioneer. The institution as it stands to-day is his creation, and he lays down his work having won the esteem of all who have been near enough to appreciate the integrity, the modesty and the rare unselfishness of his character. For the past six months he has held his position at a great sacrifice to himself. His successor, Mr. Elmer L. Coffeen, will relieve him soon after the new year.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

If the people of Massachusetts knew more about the State Industrial School for Girls, on the one hand, more girls would have reason to be grateful for that experience in their lives which has taken them out of the world of following the path of least resistance in their pleasure-loving natures, and put them into an environment of wholesome work and real affection; and, on the other hand, the community would become more responsible toward girls leading loose lives, and would see how many of them, under the right care and guidance become useful and happy women, — a peg of strength instead of a vanishing point of corruption. It has been our experience to see this happen so often that we know it to be true. It makes us feel that every effort in the direction of character-building is worth while; for not only does the girl who is evidently meant for better things respond, but sometimes the girl whom one would suppose had every reason from inheritance and environment to be a demoralized member of society, becomes a self-respecting, useful woman.

Of the 90 girls who came of age this year, 73 per cent. are living respectably.[1] In what way does the State Industrial School take girls out of inconsequent evil living, and start them on that happy life of trying to be respectable, helpful women?

The school is in the town of Lancaster, one of our most beautiful New England villages. As one leaves the station at Clinton every step brings one into greater peace and beauty, through fields and meadows, wooded hills and pine trees, with an occasional farm, until one reaches the school. The school is situated in a natural park; the brick cottages are sufficiently set apart to give a homelike look to things. Windows and doors are open. The girls are walking about, gardening or playing games. The superintendent's house is an old colonial wooden house, literally a home; for, in spite of the office and the immense amount of work passing through it, one is always a guest there, and feels the privacy of a home. To have such a home on the grounds affords an ideal for the girls.

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[1] Not counting the 5 who are mentally deficient.

The whole atmosphere of the school is one of work and order, and of having things pleasing to the eye. Our superintendent, Mrs. Morse, embodies these qualities, — an efficient, orderly mind, fully mistress of any situation that may arise, and knowing that beauty and the graces of life go far toward rousing self-respect, and make for elevation of character. The girls lead a simple, wholesome country life of early rising and simple living. We put great effort into teaching the domestic arts. To accomplish a well-made simple cotton dress, the making of good bread, the nice care of floors and lamps, are worthy accomplishments for any one; but for a girl who has become lawless, following her impulses only, these accomplishments are great ones, and it is an inspiring thing to see the look on a girl's face who has really reached a standard of work well done. It is order out of chaos, and it is the first step toward the building of character. Another wonderful thing to see is a girl who comes to the school and stands aloof from every other girl in the cottage, her self-indulgence and her bad temper having made her entirely lonely. Her complaint is, "The girls hate me, they all pick on me." A few months later the same girl will say, "I have learned to get on fine with the girls; I like them all." Here again one of the greatest and most essential things in their lives is started, — the living with others and joining together, each taking her part. It is of infinite value, but sometimes it takes a year or more to learn. Teaching girls to live with others and the accomplishment of the domestic arts stand them in good stead when they go out into the world.

By long experience we have been able to plan a course of domestic work covering a year to a year and a half, during which time, on the whole, we consider it desirable that a girl should stay in the school. Heretofore this work has all been done in each cottage under sufficiently homely conditions to prepare the girl for work in the home of a country town, where she is likely to be placed. As the best bread making and the best washing and ironing are useful accomplishments in any home, we have added to our more primitive domestic course a special course covering a month each in these two arts. These courses are given in a small building used exclusively for this purpose, and taken charge of by expert teachers. Some of the bread and clothes go to each cottage, thereby raising the standard of bread making and washing and ironing in the cottages.

In education, two things have always to be considered : high standards on the one hand; and, on the other, accomplishment of the highest standard that a girl may be able to attain. In a school like ours, where the girls have had little if any previous training, the accent must always be put on the highest standard that any particular girl may attain. Our school has always stood for this, — the inner growth of each girl, with reasonable attainment of performance according to each one's capacity. In line with this is the classification of one cottage for feeble-minded and backward girls. Here is a group of girls classified according to their mental capacity, and not according to their experience of evil as is the practice in other cottages. For example, a girl is sent to us with a record showing a large experience of evil. This girl is put into the cottage with the girls who have had the largest similar experience ; but, if found to be feeble-minded, she is transferred to our cottage for feeble-minded girls. It is typical of these girls that they neither look forward nor backward, — the present is all with them ; they take on the atmosphere that they are in, and consequently cease to be a demoralizing influence. The occasional girl who after trial in this cottage proves herself harmful to the other girls we send to our cottage at Bolton. The household of feeble-minded girls retains its pupils longer than others, for here all the processes have to be written large and go slowly ; in this way they often become excellent workers. Meanwhile, they are all under the observation of the physician, and those whom he will certify to be custodial cases are taken before a probate judge for commitment to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. Five girls have been so committed within the year, and as many others are under consideration for commitment. Even so, we still have a number of girls who with care and protection are good, lovable girls and hard workers, but have neither the foresight nor the steadfastness to protect them against themselves out in the world. What is to become of these girls at twenty-one when they have been tried out and found wanting? It is very severe to such girls, and demoralizing to the world, to have them at large, irresponsible and excitable victims of the first evil person that comes along. As yet these girls come under no recognized classification. A joint committee, made up of representatives from the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, from those who direct the special classes in the public schools, from the judiciary and from our school, might be formed, to consider the welfare of this group of girls.

The rest of the girls are classified according to their experience of evil, in the different cottages. We have one cottage at Bolton, two miles distant, for our older girls; at present 17 of these girls have been tried out, but have proved themselves too self-indulgent to withstand temptation. Eleven others have been sent to Bolton before being tried out, some on account of the most serious record of wrong-doing before their commitment, and others on account of the demoralizing influence they exerted at Lancaster. And yet these girls, who are really young women, most of them over eighteen years of age, will surprisingly often do well on another trial in the world.

As the girls in our cottages are classified according to their experience of evil, we have never attempted a central school; but the ungraded classes in the different cottages are a sore tax upon the teachers, and prove very unsatisfactory in spite of the devoted efforts of our supervisor. The girls are in the schoolroom three hours each day. In any cottage some of the 25 girls can neither read nor write; others are ready for the high school and more advanced work. One can easily see the impossibility of keeping up a good tone in such an ungraded class. To meet this difficulty, Mrs. Morse has arranged to have a special teacher for the advanced pupils in our much-used chapel. This will be a help, but we need an additional teacher for the girls who are learning to read and write. We should make sure that all the girls who are sent out should be well grounded in the three "R's."

For a long time we have felt the need of an assembly hall and gymnasium. We have never been able to have real systematic exercise and games, but merely limited exercises of the body in a small space. The chapel, which has imperfectly served for these purposes as well as for many others, is much outgrown. With our girls, where the pull in the wrong direction has been so great, every effort should be made to develop a high standard of normal physical condition. We give the girls more systematic care and closer observation physically than formerly. We keep fuller records, and realize, as they do in the public schools, how much more can be done mentally and morally if the integrity of the senses and the condition of the body is sound. We also realize that character is the most powerful factor in health.

Sundays the girls are sent to the various churches in the village. They love to go, and it is a break in the isolation of institution life. We feel that even for a few hours it is a wholesome thing for them to feel themselves part of the outside world.

The trustees are entrusted with full responsibility for the girls from their commitment until they have reached twenty-one years of age. One has only to see the way this really works to know what a power for helpfulness it is. It means that from six to seven years, at the most critical age, some one is standing with the girl wherever she may be, responsible with her for her growth and character.

The probation department receives the girl from the school; the point as to when a girl is ready to leave the school is a most important one, requiring of the superintendent real knowledge of the girl, and great discretion. Immediate action in sending a girl out when she is ready is not only vital to the girl herself, but to the tone of the school. It prevents demoralization, and keeps the school a living organization of growth, upon which the morale of an institution must always depend. The school sends the girls out as fully prepared as the limitations of an institution life will permit. Once out in the world the girl's true calibre shows itself, and the slow, uphill fight to develop what is best in a girl in the face of temptation has begun. We are sending more girls directly to places this year than formerly, believing that the continuance of outside control, although to a lesser degree, makes the break from the institution to the freedom of their own home more gradual. Girls feel more responsible to strangers. In the relaxation of their own home they do not always feel obliged to do their best, consequently, we send them among strangers first; but too much stress cannot be put on the quality of the home we first put them into.

Of the 90 girls coming of age during the past year, more than half had been guilty of serious offences against good morals, and yet nearly three-quarters of these are now living respectably. The report of the superintendent of probationers, on page 92, gives a graphic account of the growth, through struggle and temptation in the world, of some girls, who made a most unpromising start. This record testifies to the efficient way in which the initial training received in the school has been supplemented by the probation department, whose salaried visitors, chosen and already well trained by their superintendent to meet their problems thoughtfully, and then to act intelligently, have set a high standard of work which can be maintained only by adding new recruits of the right stuff to appreciate it. The other day one of the returned girls said: ''I tell the girls they never will have a better friend than Miss Dewson. She has done everything for me. She always knows the way things are." Another visitor has often been spoken of by the parents with greatest admiration. This high standard of work is also felt by the volunteer visitors, who are in frequent correspondence with Miss Dewson, and who gather once or twice a year in conferences, at which their isolated experiences are brought within the sphere of larger principles. These volunteers from all over the State come to know what our school stands for. They can be a means of making sacred to the community the lives of our girls. There is a large number of young men who respect women, and who never would go near a woman to harm her if they thought of her as a woman who might lead a useful, helpful life. This knowledge would greatly diminish immoral self-indulgence on their part. We hope the day will come when the special visitors will be backed by the people of the town in realizing that kindness and reverence for the unfortunate as well as for the fortunate is what is really going to raise the town's moral tone.

A volunteer visitor, formerly a trustee, was asked by Dr. Devine if she would write out how this probation work was done. She said, "I shall tell him that my motto is, 'A soul for a soul.'"

The special appropriations last year were: $5,000 for a storehouse; $1,500 for repairs and improvements in Elm Cottage; $1,200 for a silo; and $1,000 for additional furnishings in the hospital and for equipping the laundry and bakery.

The special appropriations which will be asked are: a new cottage, to meet increased commitments; a gymnasium, either in connection with the chapel or in a separate building; small heaters in the several cottages to afford a better supply of hot water for bathing purposes; and a sewer bed, as recommended by the State Board of Health. Figures for the above will be ready when called for by the Legislature.

The school opened the year with 209 inmates, and closed with 221; the average number was 214. The appropriation for carrying on the school for eleven months was: for salaries, $20,091.84; for other current expenses, $26,845; and $10,751 for the probation department. For the fourteen months covered in this report the sum of $56,582.74 was expended in behalf of the institution and $13,259.13 in behalf of the girls outside, the per capita cost being $4.33 (net) for the former and 51 cents for the latter. This gives an average per capita of $1.77 for the whole number of girls in the school's care.

APPENDIX A.

TRUST FUNDS

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

1905-1906.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[Held by the Treasurer and Receiver-General, under chapter 407 of the Acts of 1906.]

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

		Cash.	Total Fund.
Receipts in 1906.			
C. G. Washburn, treasurer of trustees,		$2,612 18	$34,058 83
Income of investments,		2,956 72	2,956 72
Securities matured,		22,646 65	
Total cash receipts,		$28,215 55	
Amount of fund,			$37,015 55
Payments in 1906.			
Lyman School for Boys,	$1,229 87		1,229 87
Securities purchased,	26,382 98		
		27,612 85	
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1906,		$602 70	
Amount of fund Nov. 30, 1906,			$35,785 68
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad, certificate of stock,		$300 00	
Athol bond,		2,000 00	
Citizens National Bank of Worcester, certificate of stock,		4,000 00	
Easthampton note,		6,000 00	
Everett bonds,		6,000 00	
First National Bank of Worcester,		100 00	
Norfolk County note,		1,382 98	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad bond,		5,000 00	
Norwood notes,		10,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company, certificate of stock,		400 00	
			$35,182 98
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1906,			602 70
			$35,785 68

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN TRUST FUND.

	Cash.	Total Fund.
Receipts in 1906.		
C. G. Washburn, treasurer of trustees,		$20,000 00
Payments in 1906.		
No transactions.		
Balance Nov. 30, 1906,		$20,000 00
Present Investments.		
Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company bonds,	$5,000 00	
Boston & Albany Railroad Company stock,	14,000 00	
New London & Northern Railroad Company stock,	1,000 00	
		$20,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN TRUST FUND.

	Cash.	Total Fund.
Receipts in 1906.		
C. G. Washburn, treasurer of trustees,	$22 50	
Income of investments,	756 11	
		$778 61
Payments in 1906.		
No transactions.		
Balance Nov. 30, 1906,		$778 61
Present Investment.		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1906,		$778 61

LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

	Cash.	Total Fund.
Receipts in 1906.		
C. G. Washburn, treasurer of trustees,	$201 78	$1,000 00
Securities matured,	798 22	
Total cash receipts,	$1,000 00	
Amount of fund,		$1,000 00
Payments in 1906.		
Securities purchased,	$1,000 00	
Amount of fund Nov. 30, 1906,		$1,000 00
Present Investment.		
Athol bond,		$1,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

	Cash.	Total Fund.
Receipts in 1906.		
C. G. Washburn, treasurer of trustees,	$164 05	$1,430 32
Income of investments,	753 51	753 51
Securities matured,	1,266 27	
Total cash receipts,	$2,183 83	
Amount of fund,		$2,183 83
Payments in 1906.		
Securities purchased,	100 00	
Cash on hand,	$2,083 83	
Amount of fund,		$2,183 83
Present Investment.		
Boston & Albany Railroad stock, 1 share,	$100 00	
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1906,	2,083 83	
		$2,183 83

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Receipts in 1906.		
C. G. Washburn, treasurer of trustees,	$3 18	$90 20
Income of investment,	21 99	21 99
Securities matured,	87 02	
	$112 19	$112 19
Payments in 1906.		
No transactions.		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1906,	$112 19	
Amount of fund Nov. 30, 1906,		$112 19
Present Investment.		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1906,		$112 19

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Receipts in 1906.		
C. G. Washburn, treasurer of trustees,		$1,000 00
Payments in 1906.		
No transactions.		
Balance Nov. 30, 1906,		$1,000 00
Present Investment.		
American Telegraph and Telephone Company bond,		$1,000 00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

	Cash.	Total Fund.
Receipts in 1906.		
C. G. Washburn, treasurer of trustees, . .	. . .	$975 00
Transfer from income, ...	$25 00	25 00
Securities matured, ...	975 00	
	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Payments in 1906.		
No transactions.		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1906, ...	$1,000 00	
Amount of fund Nov. 30, 1906, ...	. . .	$1,000 00
Present Investment.		
Cash on hand, ...	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

Receipts in 1906.		
Income of investments, ...	. . .	$17 74
Payments in 1906.		
No transactions.		
Balance Nov. 30, 1906, ...	. . .	$17 74
Present Investment.		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1906, ...	. . .	$17 74

ARTHUR B. CHAPIN,

Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in trust as within.

LYMAN FUND EXPENDITURES, OCT. 1, 1905, TO NOV. 30, 1906.

1905.			
Nov.	7.	Redemption of token money, ...	$100 00
	7.	Prizes to cottages, ...	6 00
	7.	Band instruction, ...	25 00
	7.	Honor grade badges, ...	1 00
	7.	Honor grade badges, ...	21 79
Dec.	1.	Redemption of token money, ...	100 00
	1.	Prizes to cottages, ...	13 00
	1.	Band instruction, ...	25 00
	31.	Christmas celebration, ...	56 56
	31.	Gospel services, ...	28 00
		Amount carried forward, ...	$376 35

	Amount brought forward,	$376 35
1905.		
Dec. 31.	Honor grade expenses,	10 73
31.	Lecture,	10 00
31.	Book,	2 50
31.	Entertainment,	10 00
31.	Band instruction,	25 00
31.	Books,	32 81
31.	Games,	5 63
31.	Skates,	9 15
31.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
31.	Honor grade expenses,	10 55
31.	Lecture,	10 00
1906.		
Jan. 31.	Band instruction,	25 00
31.	Banners,	4 00
31.	Books,	2 07
31.	Lecture,	10 00
31.	Prizes to cottages,	14 00
Feb. 23.	Band instruction,	25 00
23.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
23.	Banners,	4 00
23.	Book,	24 37
Mar. 30.	Gospel services,	24 00
30.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
30.	Band instruction,	25 00
30.	Honor grade expenses,	1 80
30.	Preparation of brick laying,	143 95
May 5.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
5.	Band instruction,	25 00
5.	Prizes to cottages,	3 00
5.	Honor grade expenses,	14 75
5.	Pennant,	2 50
22.	Honor grade expenses,	17 04
22.	Games,	7 54
22.	Prizes to cottages,	6 00
22.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
22.	Band instruction,	25 00
22.	Lectures,	20 00
June 30.	Prizes to cottages,	3 00
30.	Band instruction,	25 00
30.	Gospel services,	24 00
30.	Lectures,	20 00
30.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
July 5.	Fourth of July,	86 50
5.	Honor grade expenses,	7 20
5.	Prizes to cottages,	8 00
	Amount carried forward,	$1,700 44

		Amount brought forward,	$1,700 44
1906.			
Aug.	4.	Prizes to cottages,	5 00
	4.	Honor grade expenses,	1 30
	4.	Fourth of July,	10 00
	4.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	4.	Band instruction,	25 00
	4.	Gospel services,	6 00
Sept.	6.	Band instruction,	25 00
	6.	Musical instrument,	7 50
	6.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	6.	Prizes to cottages,	9 00
Oct.	5.	Honor grade expenses,	3 20
	5.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	5.	Prizes to cottages,	5 00
	5.	Band instruments,	100 00
	5.	Band instruction,	25 00
	5.	Honor grade expenses,	13 75
	5.	Lecture,	10 00
Nov.	10.	School building balcony,	173 36
	10.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	10.	Prizes to cottages,	6 00
	10.	Swimming pool,	101 06
	10.	Band instruction,	25 00
	10.	Lecture,	5 00
			$2,656 61

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND, EXPENDITURES, OCT. 1, 1905, TO NOV. 30, 1906.

Celebration, Christmas, December, 1905,	$50 00
Celebration, Fourth of July, 1906,	25 00
	$75 00

FANNIE F. MORSE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1905-1906.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.[1]

The statistics given in the subjoined tables are for fourteen months, but for purposes of comparison with former years they involve changes so slight that in most cases the difference of time may be disregarded or the allowance for the two months made without inconvenience.

The 200 new commitments for the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1906, are more than for any previous year, and the daily average has been greater by 2 than for the preceding year. The daily average given in my first report, 1888, was 127.24, against 338.13 for the period just closed.

Table No. 9, page 63, shows a diminution of over three months in the average time spent here by boys who have been placed out during the year. This does not indicate any material changes in the character or conduct of boys, as appears from the fact that boys who were placed out for the first time, exclusive of the little boys boarded out from Berlin, have spent about as much time in winning their probation as in the previous year.

Table No. 6, page 61, shows 1 boy received from the Juvenile Court of Boston. The papers giving information about home and antecedents of the boy were models, covering about everything one would like to know about an incoming boy.

The physical well-being of the school for the year past has been good. The progress and esprit, despite some annoying and trying incidents, have been fairly satisfactory.

The school grades have done commendable work. The new principal has the situation in hand, and is making progress. The tentative school program inaugurated a year ago last August was abandoned at the middle of the winter, as on the whole not so good as the old plan of manual training and trades classes in the forenoon and the graded school in the afternoon and evening.

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[1] For fourteen months, ending Nov. 30, 1906.

The Sunday program has been completely changed. Through the kindness and courtesy of the pastors and churches of Westborough, sittings for all the boys at the morning services were offered, and since August the boys have been attending church in Westborough, — the Catholics at St. Lukes, and the rest in turn at each of the other churches. The boys have been made welcome everywhere, and the pastors have made special effort to have something to say which would interest the boys. In the afternoon separate Sunday-schools for Catholics and non-Catholics are held, after which a general school program, appropriate to Sunday but having no religious tone, is in operation.

More emphasis has been put upon the language work of the grades, with excellent result and promise of still better. There has been progress in the correlation of work of the special teachers with the grade work, particularly in the drawing. Attention has been paid to improving the text-book service.

The work in music has been pushed by Mrs. Kimball with her accustomed vigor and success, and it has exercised a decidedly elevating effect upon the school as a whole.

As to gymnastic work, I cannot do better than to quote a little from the instructor's report to me. Mr. Wilson says: "As the school program is arranged, every boy in the school is receiving two three-quarter-hour periods of gymnastics a week. Nearly 300 boys have been measured this year, and of those measured not one has failed to show a marked improvement. The greatest improvement, however, has been in the mental development, especially in the four middle grades. . . . In the corrective department 9 cases of curvature have been treated successfully. . . . The military drill of the past year was more encouraging than heretofore."

The manual training has reached a larger number this year than in any previous year, the total amounting to 310. The department has fully sustained the high tone by which it has been characterized in the past. What this is, a line from the annual report of the sloyd section will indicate: "The teachers . . . have tried to teach the spirit of the law which giveth life." How this learning to shape wood may shape a life is told a little further on in the same report: "One day last summer a boy over twenty years of age said to me, 'It is what got into my soul to do and be that has helped me.'"

The advanced manual training section, besides the regular instruction, has accomplished a large amount of work of considerable industrial value, estimated at over $700.

The carpentry section has done exceedingly well. A considerable number of boys showing aptitude for mechanical pursuits have had a thorough training in cabinet and general carpenter work. The class has made, of well-finished quartered-oak furniture, over $1,200 worth, besides doing a large amount of general repair work for the institution. Its well-equipped shop is a busy and interesting place. Under the versatile teacher, Mr. Wilcox, here assemble daily the band for an hour and a half of practice. It has grown until it contains 56 members. Seven clarinets, a piccolo and three more slide trombones have diversified and improved the quality of the work. It promises to be the best band we have yet had.

The trades instruction has been further enlarged by the employment of Mr. V. E. Backus to teach masonry and steam piping. Mr. Backus is a westerner who knows how to do many things, and particularly how to get boys interested in their work. Under his instruction and direction have been built the subway extension to the new cottage now in process of erection and the extension to the school building, making in all, including the one begun last year, over 600 feet of heating subway, 5 feet wide and 7 feet high. Aside from the value of this work to 25 or more boys as elementary instruction in a useful trade, the actual net value to the institution, after deducting the amount of the appropriation, is not less than $5,000, compared with the price for which it could have been let on contract. These same boys have done under direction more than 2,500 feet of steam piping, at a considerable profit to themselves and the institution. While it will be impossible to have every year so much good instruction materials at hand for these trades as such special work as these heating changes have afforded, there will always be much repair work for the institution requiring such materials, and the necessary and instructive labor of using this in making repairs can be supplemented by a regular daily lesson planned especially to cover the whole course in these trades of steam fitting and masonry. Such an arrangement, properly carried out, would be even more profitable to the learner than the present wholly practical and productive work.

The printing class, under its present efficient instructor, has demonstrated its usefulness both as a trades institute and as a mind-awakener. The classes are two in number, and four hours are given to each class. The class room is especially well arranged, and equipped for 16 pupils at a time. The wants of the school grades and of the institution, together with the publication of the two periodicals, give good material for instruction. The instructor recommends that all pupils in his section have eighteen months' instruction, and that as far as practicable these be boys without home and friends.

There is a considerable amount of electrical work constantly to be done, and this affords practice, under the instruction of a competent electrician, Mr. Irving A. Nourse, for three or four boys a year, some of whom become quite proficient in plain electrical wiring.

The industries of the school furnish much hand training, and the attempt is made to systematize them, and as far as may be select boys to whom it is likely to be of commercial value in the future. But this is not allowed to interfere with a boy's course in manual training, elementary or advanced, the band, or a more skilled trade if he is of ability enough for the same.

In the laundry 39 boys have been employed during the past year, under the direction of a cottage master, Mr. W. C. Morton. About 60 per cent. of these have manifested a marked interest in the work. Ten boys had instruction in all the different branches of the work. The laundry is called upon to handle 360,000 pieces in twelve months.

In the tailor shop, also under a cottage master, Mr. N. A. Wiggin, 25 boys were trained. Ten of these showed sufficient interest and made good enough progress to place them in the apprentice class for journeyman workers. They made up 350 suits for Sunday wear besides over 4,000 other garments of various kinds, and have done the repairing of clothes for the institution.

In the shoe shop, managed by Mr. N. A. Hennessey, another cottage master, 31 boys were trained. Twelve of these acquired skill to make a shoe from start to finish. It has been the aim so to equip and run the shop that a boy might be fitted to take a good place in a shoe shop when he should go out.

A class in house painting, conducted by a cottage master, Mr. C. A. Keeler, four hours a day for the past year, has usually contained about 8 members, and has been fully occupied with outside or inside painting.

The general kitchen and bakery have been combined in one large room, 30 by 60 feet, with two large ovens at one end and an adequate number of steam kettles at the other. An electrically driven dough mixer has just been installed, in which all the mixing, raising and kneading are done, no hand touching the dough until it is cut up and placed in pans ready for the oven. From an economical standpoint this is quite a gain in a complete use of the flour, and from the sanitary side a very decided gain in avoiding the risk of so much hand manipulation. Fourteen boys are under training daily, with a competent cook, Mr. Trask, as teacher. A varied bill of fare for over 400 people gives considerable scope and practice in the very useful art of cooking.

The farm training reaches about 130 boys during a large part of the year; all the boys get a taste of it some time during the year. Two successful dairying classes were conducted during last winter, with 8 pupils in each. The care of stock, the milking, feeding, grooming of over 60 cows and the daily care of the big cow stable fall to a cottage master and 20 of his boys. The appearance of the cows and the sweet cleanliness of the barn attest the thoroughness of the instruction.

A large, successful and profitable poultry yard is conducted by another cottage master, in which a small number of boys, about 6 at a time, get practice and skill. The season of incubation is one of great interest to the boys.

The greenhouse, under Mr. Lasselle, the master of Willow Park cottage, promises excellent results and good training for 8 boys, besides furnishing material for instruction for a much larger number.

The possibilities of agriculture as a means of instruction and training for such boys as these are very great, and as yet have scarcely been touched. I should like to see it more fully incorporated in our course of instruction. The showing for the farm production this year is excellent, thanks to Mr. Cockburn's planning and vigorous work. Abundance of fodder was stored for our large stock of over 70 head, and fruit and vegetables adequate to the wants of the institution. The net gain on the balance sheet is considerably larger than usual.

The teaching of trades, alluded to in last year's report as of value to certain classes of boys, has been fairly inaugurated, and it is the purpose to strengthen it considerably during the coming year.

The Berlin branch for little boys was deprived of the services of its foster-mother, Mrs. Emily Warner, the 1st of November last year. Mrs. Warner organized the work there ten years ago, and trained not only the little boys, but her assistants, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley. Her presence and influence were a constant benediction, that abides, I think, with her assistants, who took up and are carrying the work successfully forward.

The number sent over during the fourteen months just ended was 68 against 50 the preceding year; the consequence has been to press the boarding out, so that the average time spent by boys at the Berlin branch has been reduced from five months to three and one-half. Of the 42 placed out, 10 were returned to the main school at Westborough. The average number at Berlin has been slightly under 20. The atmosphere of the place as a home for little boys is all one could well desire.

My relations with the department of visitation have been most pleasant, and my high opinion of its work remains unchanged. It is really the most important single department of the whole work, and without it the whole would be a practical failure.

There are many knotty problems in connection with the work, but the one which causes the school the greatest embarrassment is the return of the old boy who has degenerated into a tough, or become wholly indifferent to the noble ideals he may have entertained as he left the school. Some cases undoubtedly can be cared for better by sending them to the Massachusetts Reformatory than by any other method, but there is a goodly number of others for whom more time is needed. To leave such probationers in the open community until they have committed some crime which shall put them in the penitentiary, because there is doubt as to what further the school can do for them or because of the fear of their contaminating effect upon those at the school who have not yet won a probationary release, would be an unworthy policy. A wise plan, it seems to me, would be to put such returned boys as need a considerable detention in a cottage by themselves, with separate instruction, both literary and industrial, and to employ people of the highest character and skill to teach and influence them. If it were a difficult case in surgery, one would not set an amateur at work on it, nor would one be deterred from acting because there might not be a successful outcome in all cases. It seems to me that in dealing with these difficult boys one needs to have the courage of one's logic, and it is to be hoped that the community may have the patience and discrimination to await the legitimate outcome of such efforts. To carry out such a plan with the best prospect of success demands additional land and buildings, separated somewhat from the present plant; such premises to be devoted absolutely and wholly to these returned boys. This problem of the wise training and care of the wayward boy returned for cause seems to me not only the knotty one, but the one now most pressing for an intelligent and consistent solution. Meantime, the situation is being dealt with earnestly. At present, complete separation is not practicable, but an attempt in that direction is being made, and the industrial training is having considerable attention.

The new cottage has made good progress towards completion. It is being thoroughly well done by the contractor, Mr. Hurley. Twenty-five hundred dollars will be needed to furnish and equip it, and should be in hand as soon as possible, as the cottage is sadly needed.

The heating changes, for which appropriation was made last winter, have been so far completed and tested that the month of November showed a saving of more than $200 over November of last year. Besides the added comfort and efficiency which the changes afford, the economy will more than cover the outlay inside of three years.

The subways could with profit be extended to take in the heating of the three buildings on the hill above the administration building, — the greenhouse, hospital and Maple cottage. This would entail the construction of 1,200 or 1,400 feet more of subway; but, as the one built has been done so cheaply, this would not cause a formidable outlay. The cost would be more than met by the fuel saving in three to five years. The boiler and special apparatus already installed for the vacuum system are ample for additions suggested. The pipes conveying steam for the buildings on the hill have been under ground for twenty years, and in the nature of things cannot last much longer; which furnishes a motive for considering the construction of these subway extensions in the immediate future. Two years would be needed to do the work, with such boy help as we have available.

Our water supply is not satisfactory for ordinary use, and is wholly inadequate for fire emergencies. I would suggest either a water tower on the hill above Gables cottage, or a capacious storage tank in the ground near the power house. In either case a large and efficient pump is needed. For fire protection, either a well-equipped fire department, manned by employees of the institution, should be instituted, or some arrangement made with the very efficient fire department of Westborough for their services. In the latter case the fire-alarm service would have to be extended from the town to the institution.

The history of another year in the use of the loyalty prize shows that in all the cottages it was a considerable check on the runaway propensity by enlisting the interest of the majority of the boys against it, and their influence and co-operation to prevent it. Did it prevent or even diminish the actual number? A categorical answer might discredit the loyalty prize; but it must be borne in mind that what is sought is the exercise of the will on the part of the boy in law-keeping, instead of making the way in which restraints are applied an incentive to law-breaking. The prize is not a panacea for running away, but simply one of many motives to which appeal may be made. I do not call the record of the result bad. One cottage had a clean twelve months without runaways; two others, of nine months; five, from three to six months; and the two others, although they tried, did not succeed in getting the necessary three-months record without an attempt, more or less successful, to run away. The honor or Sir Galahad class has been continued this year; 138 entered, 56 attained the second degree and 30 the first. Twelve honor trips were taken by the first and second grades: two to Wachusett Mountain; one to Wachusett dam; one to Concord and Lexington; one to visit a battleship at Boston Navy Yard; two to entertainments in Westborough; three to Worcester, one of which was a sleigh ride and another was to a foot-ball game, and still another to a picnic at Chauncy Lake. Six made visits home; 8 elected 500 extra credits, instead of going home. The balance of the first grade either went out on probation immediately after gaining the prize, or forfeited it. On the whole, the effect of the class has been a wholesome one.

It has been a pleasure to make this report, which I had earlier supposed would fall to the lot of my successor. The work which has been done I cheerfully turn over to his hands, hoping that he may make fewer mistakes and achieve far greater results than I have been able to bring to pass.

Words wholly fail to express my appreciation of your confidence in me and your patience with my shortcomings.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. CHAPIN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The eleventh annual report of the department of visitation of the Lyman School for Boys embraces a period of fourteen months, because of a change in the institution year, this year closing November 30, instead of September 30, as formerly; hence all the statistical tables, as far as they show records of work, have reference to this longer period.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1906, was			1,115
Becoming of age during the year,		182[1]	
Died,		1	
Discharged: —			
As an unfit subject,	1		
For adoption,	1		
		2	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	29		
Not serious,	33		
		62	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,			247
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1906,			868
Adding to the above number: —			
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory:[2] —			
This year,		12	
Previously,		28	
Runaways from the school: —			
Having been returned from probation,		15	
Never having been on probation,		29	
			84
Total number under twenty-one outside the school,			952

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[1] 13 other boys came of age who had not been in the care of the visiting department within the year.

[2] The mittimus is sent to the reformatory with boys so transferred, and technically they no longer belong to the Lyman School. They are now, however, upon release from the reformatory, retransferred to the custody of the Lyman School. All are included among the boys under twenty-one in the table on page 58.

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITING LIST.

Of the 868 boys on the visiting list, 61 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 56 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 751 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Army, United States,	8
Assisting parents,	7
At board and attending school,	55
Attending school,	20
Baker,	5
Barber,	1
Bell boy,	2
Bicycle shop,	3
Blacksmith,	3
Bleachery,	2
Book binder,	1
Bottling works,	1
Box shop,	2
Button shop,	1
Candy factory,	5
Carpenter,	8
Chauffeur,	3
Clerk,	24
Coachman,	1
Comb factory,	2
Cook,	2
Cutlery shop,	1
Electrical works,	10
Elevator boy,	5
Embalmer,	1
Errand boy,	11
Farmer,	117
Fireman,	2
Fisherman,	1
Foundry,	12
Glass factory,	1
Hostler,	10
Idle,	14
Invalid,	2
Iron works,	3
Laborer,	15
Laundry,	4
Leather factory,	6
Lineman,	2
Lithographer,	1
Lumber yard,	1
Machinist,	32
Mail carrier,	1
Market,	2
Massachusetts Reformatory,	32
Meat packer,	4
Milk wagon,	3
Mill (textile),	50
Millwright,	1
Navy, United States,	39
Nurse,	1
Occupation unknown,	4
Organ shop,	1
Other penal institutions,	13
Painter,	5
Paper mill,	1
Pattern maker,	1
Piano shop,	1
Plumber,	10
Porter,	4
Printer,	15
Quarry,	2
Railroad hand,	3
Recently released, occupation unknown,	21
Restaurant,	9
Rope factory,	1
Rubber factory,	6
Saw mill,	1
Shipper,	5
Shoe shop,	41
Soap factory,	1
Spile driver,	1
Steam fitter,	1
Tack factory,	1
Tailor,	3

Tannery,	7	Time keeper,	1
Tape factory,	2	Tin shop,	1
Teamster and driver,	40	Toy shop,	1
Telegraph operator,	1	Whip shop,	2
Tile factory,	1	Wire mill,	4

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	5
At board,	7
Employed on farms,	15
In mills (textile), about	5
Classed as laborers,	2
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	4
In other penal institutions,	2
In 76 different occupations, about	60

The report cards of the above-mentioned 751 boys show that at the time of the last report 669, or 89[1] per cent., were doing well; 32, or 4 per cent., doubtfully; and 50, or 7 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that

25 disappeared this year.
31 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number

28 left place with a farmer.
13 left home or relatives.
15 not located, family having moved.

By arrangements with the Board of Prison Commissioners, boys who are transferred from the Lyman School to the Massachusetts Reformatory, and whose mittimi are accordingly sent with them, are now retransferred by the Prison Commissioners to the custody of your Board. When such a boy is ready to be released from the reformatory, our department is notified, and provision is made for his removal from the reformatory and for his subsequent care. Fourteen such boys have been so transferred and provided for since February of this year, 7 being placed out to work for wages and 7 returned to relatives. So far the results seem to be quite satisfactory.

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[1] Boys transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory and runaways from the school whose names are not upon the visiting list are not counted in this figure; but they are counted in the tables given on pages 58–60.

The following figures give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for the past fourteen months: —

PLACINGS.

Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	149
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	81
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	82
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	312

RETURNS.

Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —	
For serious fault,	29
For relocation and other purposes,	110
Total returned,	139

VISITS.

Number of visits to probationers,	2,615
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	912
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	432
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	2.1
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	1,703
Number of boys under eighteen visited,	511
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	3.3
Number of homes investigated and reported upon, in writing,	336
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	36

COLLECTIONS.

Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed in bank to their credit,	$1,557 08
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	57

Boys who are over eighteen usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages.

One hundred and eighty-two boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

Army,	8	Market,	5
Box shop,	2	Massachusetts Reformatory,	4
Brakeman,	2	Mill (textile),	5
Chauffeur,	1	Navy,	15
Clerk,	5	Occupation unknown,	4
Comb shop,	2	Other institutions,	10
Conductor,	4	Out of State,	16
Cook,	1	Painter,	2
Drummer,	1	Plasterer,	1
Electrician,	1	Plumber,	1
Expressman,	2	Porter,	1
Farmer,	12	Printer,	5
Fireman,	1	Quarry,	2
Fish loft,	1	Restaurant,	2
Foundry,	2	Roofer,	1
Gate keeper,	1	Rubber factory,	2
Guide,	1	Sailor,	2
Insane asylum,	1	Ship yard,	1
Invalid,	2	Shoe shop,	1
Jewelry factory,	2	Tailor,	1
Jockey,	2	Tannery,	1
Laborer,	9	Teamster,	9
Longshoreman,	1	Unknown,	14
Lumber camp,	1	Vegetable team,	1
Lumber yard,	2	Weigher,	1
Machinist,	7	Wire mill,	1

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	12
Employed on farms, about	7
In other penal institutions (including the Massachusetts Reformatory),	8
Employed in textile mills,	3

The remaining 70 per cent. is divided among 43 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 123, or 67 per cent., are doing well without question; 14, or 7 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 15, or 8 per cent., badly, 14 of them in penal institutions; 14, or 7 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 16, or 11 per cent., out of the State.

The following table[1] compares the conduct of boys coming of age within the year who have been placed out on farms with those who went back to their own people: —

	Standing.	
	Of 78 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 114 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, .	56, or 72 per cent.	84, or 73 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting, .	6, or 8 "	8, or 7 "
Unknown, ...	4, or 5 "	10, or 9 "
Badly, ...	12, or 15 "	12, or 11 "

It may be of interest to note that, of the boys classed as unknown, 3 of the 4 placed on farms were doing excellently at the time of their disappearance, and 1 was doing badly; and, of the 10 released to their parents, 5 were doing excellently at the time they were lost track of, and 5 were doing badly.

Again, of the 78 boys who were sent to farms: —

12 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
32 are now doing well in their city homes.
12 are in the army and navy.
5 were returned to the school and transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.
11 are either unknown or are doing badly.
6 are out of the State.

One hundred and fifty-two of the 182 boys on the visiting list becoming twenty-one years of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

Following are histories of two of the boys becoming of age during the year, one of whom was allowed to go to his home, and the other, having no suitable home, was placed with a farmer.

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[1] The table includes all who have ever been on probation, thus counting in with the 182 in the care of the visiting department within the year 9 others, in former years dropped from this list, all of them having been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

John came to the school at the age of fourteen on a charge of larceny, and had twice before been in court for malicious mischief. He was in the school eighteen months, and then was allowed to return to his home in the city. Here he secured work in a leather factory, and has remained with the same firm, being steadily advanced until he was last year earning $11 per week. The visitor reported as follows: "I saw John at home in the evening. He appears well, and is a fine example of what the Lyman School can do for a boy. He himself says that the school started him out new and gave him ambition. He is still with the leather company." He has become of age within the past month, and is still doing well. He has set himself up in business, and is making good money. He appears well and speaks well of the school.

Another boy who has recently become of age was sent to the school by the State Board on a charge of larceny, having been in their charge since his father died when he was a small boy of five. He was at the school nineteen months, and was then placed with a farmer. He has been at this same place for over six years, and is thoroughly identified with the family, as he still makes it his home there and works out. The visitor's report five years ago was: "C—— is doing first rate. It is seldom that I hear a boy so well spoken of by his employer;" and three years later: "C—— is still doing first rate. He is thoroughly identified with the S—— family, and will not leave, even though offered larger wages."

As one illustration of the success of a little boy from the Berlin branch, I introduce the case of D——. He was committed to the school at the age of twelve years and nine months, and was immediately sent to the Berlin branch. His offence was larceny. His good behavior here made it possible to find a home for him after having been two months in the school. He was practically thirteen years of age when placed out, and stayed in the same place until he was eighteen, attending school during the school age and later working on the farm. His deportment has always been excellent, and on the occasion of his eighteenth birthday the visitor reports that D—— has a bank book of $130, and $50 in cash. He is making his home with the farmer with whom he has been for the past five years while studying telegraphy at a near-by railroad station, and will soon be able to take a station himself. He is a fine young man, respected by the community.

No part of our work has been more cheering than our extended correspondence with the boys. As formerly, letters have been written to groups of boys, but more generally than ever before we have kept in touch with individuals by personal letters. The following letters are from boys of different ages, and indicate their real status better than any affirmations of the visitor could do.

The boy who wrote the following letter was twelve years of age when committed to the Lyman School. His offence was breaking, entering and larceny, and he had been once before arrested for the same offence. After a stay of seventeen months in the school he was placed in a country home, from which he writes: —

Dear Mr. Wheeler: — I received the letter that you wrote me and was glad to hear from you. I have got a good home down here where I am and I like it very much. I like the people that I am with and they like me too.

I am a good boy and am getting along good. I help in the haying and have done some garden work. We have got a good lot of hens and chickens and I have few of my own that Mr. M—— gave me. I have got a patch of potatoes and a dozen tomato plants which I will be able to sell myself. We have got one cow and one horse and I like them too. I am doing my best to keep out of all kinds of trouble. I will now close my letter by sending goodby to you all.

Yours truly, —— ——.

Enclosed with this letter was a note from the lady with whom he lives. She says: —

I want to say a few words as regards A——.

We find him a darling boy, and think the world of him. He has been good in every way since he came here, and has never said a saucy, cross, profane or vulgar word. He is a good boy to mind, and you could not have sent us a better one. He has a good, clean, healthy home and good influences. We encourage him by paying him for doing little things and he saves his money. . . . Don't worry about him, for we shall use him as we would our own.

An ambitious lad of seventeen years writes me as follows : —

Dear Mr. Wheeler : — I received your welcome letter some time ago and was much pleased to hear from you. In your letter you ask how I am getting along. Last March I received my diploma of graduation from the —— Evening High School where I have been going for 3 years. I am going again this year to take a preparatory course as I am going to enter the —— Law School next year and I hope to pass the bar examinations. I have been learning my trade (printing compositor) that I first started at the school. I have served 4 years altogether and have been admitted as a 2-3 compositor in the Typographical Union.

I will receive a journeyman's card in 3 months time. I am trying to get into one of the newspaper offices and thanks to the ready help of some of my friends, I hope to get on one sometime. I have been studying shorthand and typewriting as I hope to make use of them at the Law School in copying and taking notes on the lectures. My mother and myself are well and hope you and your folks are too. Hoping you will forgive me for not writing sooner, I remain,

Your young friend, —— ——.

The above-mentioned boy was committed to the school at the age of thirteen for breaking, entering and larceny, and was released after a short stay of fifteen months.

One little boy of eleven years was sent to the school for malicious injury to property. He was sent to our Berlin branch, and remained there only about four months, when he was placed out at board in a good family, and remained there for three years, when his people petitioned for his release to them, and he was allowed to return to his own people. Last March the visitor reports : —

William closes to-day a most excellent record with Mr. W——. His record has been so nearly perfect in every place, at school, at home and in the neighborhood, that all regret his going away. He is a delightful boy, bright, alert, well-disposed and pretty.

In August the boy writes as follows : —

Dear Mr. Wheeler : — I was pleased to find a letter in the post office. I am getting along all right and my family and hope you are the same.

I am working in the mill and I have got a good job. I am trying to be a good boy. I would like to go to school. My writing looks so I ought to go but we need the money. I would like to live with Mr. W—— again. He was very good to me. I would like to hear from you again.

From your friend, WILLIAM ——.

George was committed as a stubborn child when thirteen years of age. He was a colored lad, and did well in the school. After a stay of fifteen months he returned to his city home. Now, in his eighteenth year, he writes as follows: —

DEAR FRIEND: — I now take great pleasure in answering your letter which I received yesterday. I am at present at the seaside, having had an opportunity to go to the beach for the season, and I have been here since June 15. I intended to attend the Y. M. C. A. and take a course in automobiling in the repair shop so that I could secure a position as a chauffeur. How are the boys in the school? I trust it will not be long before I will be able to visit the institution once more.

I haven't seen the visiting officers for quite a while because of my untimable hours, which, according to the work I am doing, compell me not to take any special time for being away from duty. Mr. Wheeler I wish to be remembered to the inmates of the school as one who perhaps does not know them personally but as one who has been in the school and now is not sorry that he was sent there.

Yours sincerely, GEORGE ——.

Fred has had a particularly interesting career. He was sent to the school at the age of fourteen and one-half for breaking and entering. He had been arrested once before for truancy, and had served one year in the Parental School. His home was a very poor one, and his parents given to drink. He was a very good boy at the school, and after a stay of twenty months was placed out with a farmer. Here he found plenty of hard work, but also good friends, who helped him with his lessons, as he was ambitious to obtain an education. He gave good satisfaction to his employer, and stayed with him for two years. With extra money he had earned by hunting and with the help of a friend who became acquainted with his good qualities while at his place he then went to a school where he could partly pay his way by working. Here he was very happy, and his teachers spoke in the highest terms of his character and deportment. He maintained himself here for a year, and has now gone to California, his fare being paid by the friend who became so interested in his welfare. He writes us from there as follows: —

DEAR MR. WHEELER: — I arrived here last night and find that the mining country is quite different from New England. I was just nine days coming, having stopped off one day at Cleveland and at Chicago.

I have seen quite a little of the West now. Denver, Col. is not as I expected to find it. I have not seen any place that I like as well as the Connecticut valley for a farming country, that is, I like the mixed farming the best and stock raising and the green fields and trees. I am going to work here in the mine and my board I will work out at the hotel so that I shall make about $75 a month. I shall try to do my best here.

Yours truly, FRED ——.

Another boy, fourteen years of age, was committed for being a stubborn child, and had once been before the court for fighting. He was a pretty good boy while at the school, and was considered quite capable. After a stay of seventeen months he was allowed to return to his home. Now, in his twentieth year, he writes: —

DEAR SIR: — I was very pleased to hear from you today as it has been quite a while since I received a letter from you. I have not had much time to write as I go to work at 3.30 in the morning and do not get through until 7 at night and then I am so tired that I go to bed. I am working in the meat and provision business and like it very well, although I have long hours. My boss is very good to me and helps me along as much as he can. At this writing he is going on his vacation and he has let me do the buying for his two stores.

The farmers get in very early and it is hustle all the time to get your goods in time to sell. It will not be very long before I shall be foreman of one of the stores he owns as he has taken a great liking to me and wants me to get ahead. All the boys around here laugh at me for working such long hours but I don't mind as I get more pleasure than they think. I am earning $12 a week now. I put part of it in the bank and the rest of it goes home. At first it was hard to save any but after I got a few dollars in it went along easily. If everything goes along well with me I intend to have a store of my own in a few years. I began at the very bottom of the business and have worked up and that is what makes me able to run a store although I am only a boy yet. I do not wish to praise myself but I want you to know what a lot of good Lyman School did for me. Hoping to hear from you soon again, I remain,

Your friend, —— ——.

The following history is interesting, not only because of the subject matter, but because the boys mentioned are brothers, and all committed on the same day to the Lyman School. This report is given by A. Frederick Howe, visitor, in whose district the boys lived.

A, B and C, three brothers, aged fourteen, twelve and eleven, were committed to the Lyman School at the same time. A was kept at the main school in Westborough, while B and C were placed in the annex at Berlin. They were not what are considered bad boys, but they came from a congested section of a manufacturing city, where their only playgrounds were the streets, swarming with children. When received, A appeared to be the most promising. When he had made up his credits, after a stay of twenty-two months in the main school, he returned to his home. He soon renewed his acquaintance with his old companions, and in a short time committed an offence for which he was sentenced to another institution. Since his second release he has done fairly well, especially when his environments are taken into consideration.

B and C were placed in Berlin. After three months there they were placed in a family in the country, where they attended school and did light chores. At first it required considerable tact and patience on the part of the people with whom they lived, and attention from the visitor, to settle them down. However, they soon became attached to their new friends in the home, their neighbors, schoolmates and the teacher. B was a great manual worker, and cared but little for his books. C loved his books, but was willing to have some one else do the manual work for him. They remained together in this family until B was fourteen years of age, and then, without difficulty (because of their good reputation), other places were found where they could attend school and also earn wages. Both have succeeded admirably. B is now nineteen years of age, and is well known for his sobriety, honesty and capabilities as a faithful worker. C, who is now eighteen years of age, has well improved his opportunities of attending school, and is known as a good scholar, an upright young man, and has also developed into a very fair worker. Both are to-day great, strapping, healthy fellows, in places of their own choosing, and are highly respected by citizens. Each has laid up quite a sum of money.

What may be termed the routine of our work has been of much the same character as formerly. Our weekly conferences and various meetings with the committee of your Board at the school have been held as usual; but from its very nature there can be no routine in all the real work of a department like this. Each day, nay, each hour, presents some new problem, either of the boy, his employer or employment, or his home and surroundings. The visitor finds that this boy needs encouragement, and a warm and friendly hand-grasp to steady him in a crisis; that one, an earnest talk and advice; another needs the compelling force of authority laid upon him to tide over what would otherwise be a lapse of conduct. Differing temperaments, varying conditions and unlike surroundings, not alone in the boys, but in their parents, employers or in the families with whom the boys are temporarily placed, combine to make the work of a visitor not only exceedingly interesting, but worthy of the best thought and study that can be applied to it. No visitor can be called successful who does not possess a key to the hearts of his wards, and who is not met by both boy and his parents with a warm welcome. No one can prescribe the exact duties of a visitor, — his best and most efficient work is never done by rule.

The department of visitation desires to express in this public manner its grateful acknowledgments to the retiring superintendent of the Lyman School, Mr. Theodore F. Chapin, for his constant support and valuable counsel through the eleven years of its existence. He has lightened all our problems and augmented all our successes. Though technically separate, the work has been in reality one.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1906.

Expended for: —	
Salaries of visitors,	$5,726 68
Office furniture,	29 31
Office assistance,	334 83
Telephone service,	91 58
Travelling expenses,	4,236 26
Stationery and postage,	86 56
	$10,505 22

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The total number of cases treated at the hospital during the past year has been slightly more than the year previous, — 260 cases. A large proportion of these cases were for slight ailments. We find that a few days' rest in bed will very often effect a more speedy recovery than any other method of treatment.

There has been comparatively little serious sickness. One death occurred, due to internal injuries caused by an accident. There were two quite severe cases of pneumonia, one case following an attack of acute rheumatism, the boy having previously had a heart lesion. He was confined to the hospital for some three months, and was very sick for weeks. One boy had an intestinal obstruction, for which he was operated upon at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Three other boys were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. One boy has been under treatment by Dr. Stone for curvature of the spine, and one boy was sent to Tewksbury with tuberculosis. Various other cases were treated during the year, including asthma, pleurisy, malaria, tonsillitis, laryngitis, rheumatism, abscesses, ulcers, fractures and other accidents. Thirteen hundred and sixty-seven boys were seen at the hospital as out-patients. This number does not include new boys, all of whom are seen at the hospital previous to being sent to a cottage.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Table No. 1.

Number received and leaving the School for Fourteen Months, ending Nov. 30, 1906.

Boys in the school Sept. 30, 1905,		330
Received: — Committed,	226	
Returned from place,	81	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	51	
Returned Berlin boys, not boarded out,	4	
Recommitted,	3	
Runaways recaptured,	32	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	5	
Returned from Eye and Ear Infirmary,	2	
		404
Whole number in school during the fourteen months,		734[1]
Released: — On probation to parents,	149	
On probation to others,	79	
Boarded out,	82	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	13	
Runaways,	48[2]	
Transferred to State Almshouse,	1	
For self,	2	
Died,	1	
Massachusetts General Hospital,	3	
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded,	6	
Turned over to grand jury,	1	
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	2	
Returned to court,	2	
		389
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1906,		345

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[1] This represents 631 individuals.

[2] There were 88 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution. These figures count as separate runaways the repeated escapes of the same boy. Dealing with *individual* boys, there were 39 who absconded, and 51 others who got off the grounds, but were returned too promptly to be counted as getting away.

TABLE NO. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average No.
October,	43	25	336.74
November,	34	28	351.07
December,	27	30	347.06
January,	24	29	345.00
February,	16	18	345.61
March,	22	31	340.70
April,	22	27	336.37
May,	27	29	328.77
June,	25	31	321.70
July,	43	35	324.19
August,	40	28	332.39
September,	29	28	337.80
October,	27	24	343.25
November,	25	26	343.76
Totals,	404	389	338.13

TABLE NO. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1906.

In the school,			345
Released from the school: —			
With parents,		440	
With others,		79	
For themselves,		86	
At board,		55	
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,	22		
Former years,	10		
		32	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,		40	
Sentenced to penal institutions other than Massachusetts Reformatory,		13	
Left the State,		61	
In the United States Army,		8	
In the United States Navy,		38	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	30		
Previously,	26		
		56	
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,	36		
Runaways known to be in other institutions or navy,	8		
		44	
			952

TABLE No. 3 — *Continued.*

Discharged from the care of the school: —		
Returned to court as over age limit,	3	
Returned to court, revision of sentence,	1	
George Junior Republic,	2	
Discharged as unfit subject, to parents,	8	
Discharged as unfit subject, to State Board of Charity,	1	
Discharged as unfit subject, to Overseers of the Poor,	1	
Discharged to parents, to go out of State,	8	
Discharged by order of supreme court,	1	
Committed to the school for feeble-minded,	21	
Committed to almshouses and hospitals,	4	
Discharged for adoption,	1	
Dead,	18	
		69
		1,366

B. *Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys outside the School, subject to its Custody, also including Runaways from the School and those transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Dec. 1, 1906: —	
Doing well,	635 or 66 per cent.
Not doing well,	82 or 9 per cent.
In some penal institution,	71 or 7 per cent.
Out of the State,	61 or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	103 or 11 per cent.
	952

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —	
Doing well,	428 or 64 per cent.
Not doing well,	68 or 10 per cent.
In some penal institution,	45 or 6 per cent.
Out of the State,	60 or 9 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	63 or 11 per cent.
	664

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —	
Doing well,	308 or 62 per cent.
Not doing well,	62 or 12 per cent.
In some penal institution,	31 or 6 per cent.
Out of the State,	49 or 10 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	49 or 10 per cent.
	499

TABLE NO. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Dec. 1, 1906: —

Doing well,	215 or 65 per cent.
Not doing well,	17 or 5 per cent.
In some penal institution,	29 or 9 per cent.
Out of the State,	28 or 9 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	40 or 12 per cent.
	329

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Dec. 1, 1906: —

Doing well,	109 or 66 per cent.
Not doing well,	8 or 5 per cent.
In some penal institution,	14 or 9 per cent.
Out of the State,	13 or 8 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	21 or 12 per cent.
	165

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Dec. 1, 1906: —

Doing well,		123 or 63 per cent.
Not doing well,		14 or 7 per cent.
In some penal institution,		21 or 11 per cent.
Out of the State,		16 or 8 per cent.
Lost track of: —		
Doing well at last accounts,	10	
Not doing well at last accounts,	11	
		21 or 11 per cent.
		195

TABLE NO. 4.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Fourteen Months and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	3	70	73
Berkshire,	5	294	299
Bristol,	24	832	856
Dukes,	–	18	18
Essex,	24	1,314	1,338
Franklin,	1	70	71
Hampden,	20	549	569
Hampshire,	1	108	109
Middlesex,	71	1,661	1,732
Nantucket,	–	18	18
Norfolk,	5	529	534
Plymouth,	4	177	181
Suffolk,	40	1,830	1,870
Worcester,	28	986	1,014
Totals,	226	8,456	8,682

TABLE No. 5.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906 (14 Months).
Fathers born in the United States,	16	8	8	16	18	20	23	21	14	26
Mothers born in the United States,	15	28	21	15	19	19	8	22	20	12
Fathers foreign born, . . .	12	25	18	12	17	17	8	19	16	14
Mothers foreign born, . . .	11	10	17	16	15	14	24	19	12	27
Both parents born in United States,	23	31	27	36	47	52	48	32	46	53
Both parents foreign born, . .	34	56	47	90	83	80	71	74	89	95
Unknown, ...	34	45	44	11	14	17	17	18	23	31
One parent unknown, . . .	32	33	36	13	1	22	13	29	12	15
Per cent. of American parentage, .	31	27	25	30	35	37	36	30	32	32
Per cent. of foreign parentage, .	37	40	39	60	54	40	50	52	53	51
Per cent. unknown, . . .	32	33	36	10	11	14	14	18	15	17

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906 (14 Months).
Born in United States, . . .	103	146	130	142	158	167	153	155	171	200
Foreign born, ...	20	33	37	30	24	26	18	23	18	25
Unknown, ...	1	5	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	1

TABLE No. 6.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Fourteen Months.

COMMITMENTS.	Past 14 Months.
By district court, ...	123
municipal court, ...	25
police court, ...	61
superior court, ...	4
trial justices, ...	5
State Board of Charity, ...	7
juvenile court, ...	1
Total, ...	226

TABLE NO. 7.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Fourteen Months and previously.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885-1905.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	1	25	26
Eight,	1	9	115	125
Nine,	5	21	231	257
Ten,	13	79	440	532
Eleven,	24	177	615	816
Twelve,	37	444	748	1,229
Thirteen,	60	805	897	1,762
Fourteen,	79	1,294	778	2,151
Fifteen,	7	80	913	1,000
Sixteen,	–	13	523	536
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	226	2,938	5,518	8,682

TABLE NO. 8.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	142
no parents,	16
father,	23
mother,	45
step-father,	10
step-mother,	7
intemperate father,	73
intemperate mother,	7
both parents intemperate,	14
both parents separated,	16
attended church,	226
never attended church,	–
not attended school within one year,	19
not attended school within two years,	5
not attended school within three years,	2
been arrested before,	126
been inmates of other institutions,	62
used intoxicating liquor,	13
used tobacco,	132
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	43
Were attending school,	86
Were idle,	97
Parents owning residence,	28
Members of the family had been arrested,	57

TABLE No. 9.

Length of Detention of 341 Boys who have left during the Fourteen Months ending Nov. 30, 1906.

3 months or less,	53
4 months,	8
5 months,	6
6 months,	5
7 months,	9
8 months,	8
9 months,	8
10 months,	4
11 months,	5
1 year,	1
1 year 1 month,	6
1 year 2 months,	17
1 year 3 months,	16
1 year 4 months,	12
1 year 5 months,	19
1 year 6 months,	14
1 year 7 months,	13
1 year 8 months,	9
1 year 9 months,	18
1 year 10 months,	8
1 year 11 months,	15
2 years,	9
2 years 1 month,	4
2 years 2 months,	6
2 years 3 months,	6
2 years 4 months,	9
2 years 5 months,	6
2 years 6 months,	3
2 years 7 months,	5
2 years 8 months,	7
2 years 9 months,	5
2 years 10 months,	1
2 years 11 months,	3
3 years,	2
3 years 1 month,	1
3 years 2 months,	1
3 years 3 months,	3
3 years 4 months,	1
3 years 5 months,	3
3 years 6 months,	1
3 years 8 months,	4
3 years 9 months,	2
3 years 10 months,	1
3 years 11 months,	1
4 years,	3
Total,	341

	Months.
Average time spent in the institution,	17.05
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	4.70
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	19.70

TABLE NO. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns by Probation or Otherwise for Ten Years.

	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1896-97, ...	261.87	124	73	170	38
1897-98, ...	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898-99, ...	295.52	168	197	227	55
1899-1900, ...	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900-01, ...	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901-02, ...	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902-03, ...	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903-04, ...	319.72	179	117	231	42
1904-05, ...	336.21	191	142	282	64
Dec. 1, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906,	338.13	226	178	311	78
Average for ten years, .	306.79	179.9	126.7	234.4	55.5

TABLE NO. 11.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906 (14 Months).
October, . .	10	18	21	15	31	13	23	8	16	25
November, .	10	12	15	18	12	13	14	16	10	25
December, .	9	10	9	14	7	9	11	10	16	17
January, . .	8	11	13	8	15	10	4	8	10	13
February, .	9	12	8	12	8	21	3	9	6	8
March, . .	11	12	12	19	17	16	15	12	17	12
April, . .	11	15	14	14	11	21	22	16	25	12
May, . .	7	21	14	12	11	21	15	20	18	15
June, . .	6	13	10	20	11	19	17	20	14	14
July, . .	9	22	22	13	15	20	15	17	20	23
August, . .	13	17	15	14	29	13	18	23	17	21
September, .	21	21	15	14	18	19	17	20	22	15
October, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
November, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Totals, .	124	184	168	173	185	195	174	179	191	226

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences for which Boys were committed during Fourteen Months.

Assault,	5	Vagrancy,	7
Attempted arson,	1	Unlawful appropriation,	2
Breaking and entering,	48	Ringing false fire-alarm,	1
Burning building,	2	Violating rules of truant school,	2
Habitual absentee and school offender,	4	Idle and disorderly,	1
Larceny,	81	Malicious mischief,	1
Molesting the mechanism of a railroad train,	2	Delinquent child,	9
Stubbornness,	55	Breaking glass,	1
Taking team,	4	Total,	226

TABLE NO. 13. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1897,	15.15	1902,	14.42
1898,	15.60	1903,	14.50
1899,	15.17	1904,	15.30
1900,	15.31	1905,	15.41
1901,	15.50	1906 (14 months),	14.83

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1897,	21.00	1902,	19.53
1898,	19.90	1903,	19.03
1899,	20.40	1904,	20.36
1900,	19.27	1905,	20.39
1901,	20.25	1906 (14 months),	17.05

TABLE NO. 13. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS — *Concluded.*

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitments for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1897,	13.31	1902,	13.38
1898,	13.17	1903,	13.51
1899,	13.48	1904,	13.47
1900,	13.08	1905,	13.51
1901,	13.70	1906 (14 months),	13.23

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1897,	73	1902,	104
1898,	102	1903,	132
1899,	107	1904,	117
1900,	115	1905,	142
1901,	107	1906 (14 months),	178

E. Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

	Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1897,	$4 72	$4 66	1902,	$4 54	$4 47
1898,	4 52	4 49	1903,	4 74	4 72
1899,	4 39	4 36	1904,	4 90	4 87
1900,	4 73	4 70	1905,	4 63	4 61
1901,	4 47	4 45	1906 (14 months),	4 90	4 84

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR FOURTEEN MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30, 1906.

1905. —	October,	$7,263 24
	November,	5,326 48
	December,	7,470 07
1906. —	January,	11,251 90
	February,	6,555 84
	March,	8,152 28
	April,	5,773 62
	May,	9,376 04
	June,	5,521 53
	July,	6,528 08
	August,	7,022 50
	September,	6,176 35
	October,	6,595 25
	November,	7,955 48
		$100,968 66

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1905, Chapter 82) for Conduit.

1905. —	December,	$629 58

Deficiency Appropriation (Acts of 1906) for Conduit.

1906,	$570 74

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1905, Chapter 118) for Boarding.

1905,	$1,329 67

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 89) for Boarding.

1906. —	March,	$1,306 20
	June,	1,228 07
	August,	835 64
	November,	1,330 55
		$4,700 46

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86) for Bath-room at Berlin Farmhouse.

1906. — August,	$359 04
October,	40 72
	$499 76

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86) for New Cottage.

1906. — August,	$581 60
October,	2,211 73
November,	3,400 00
	$6,193 33

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86) for Subway Extension.

1906. — August,	$259 37
November,	240 46
	$499 83

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86) for Changes in Heating System.

1906. — August,	$1,739 20
September,	688 11
November,	904 36
	$3,331 67

CASH RECEIPTS PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY DURING THE FOURTEEN MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30, 1906.

Farm produce sales,	$869 15
Miscellaneous sales,	200 15
Labor of boys,	67 56
	$1,136 86

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1905.			1906.											Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Salaries, wages and labor.	$2,704 50	$2,627 18	$2,739 71	$2,783 68	$2,742 62	$2,641 29	$2,720 31	$2,692 41	$2,747 55	$3,013 03	$2,881 76	$2,807 30	$2,665 52	$2,686 15	$38,453 01
Food, ...	759 27	648 14	2,436 42	1,265 78	664 23	598 40	590 55	1,277 98	459 72	557 26	1,461 23	584 01	874 48	1,059 50	13,236 97
Clothing and clothing materials.	421 06	267 86	213 29	1,246 43	489 38	878 52	185 57	1,912 79	902 41	484 32	275 27	494 26	383 88	1,151 51	9,306 55
Furnishings, . . .	68 26	89 64	87 69	1,446 84	447 44	320 26	284 58	622 80	23 93	307 03	192 57	176 60	50 36	39 59	4,157 59
Heat, light and power,	1,300 23	699 09	340 04	1,883 14	694 24	1,808 62	79 16	7 86	568 93	372 89	359 32	26 37	609 34	772 14	9,521 37
Repairs and improvements.	331 34	290 06	262 67	1,205 21	446 22	814 04	909 13	896 25	349 93	351 53	359 14	270 34	362 68	758 24	7,606 78
Farm, stable and grounds.	1,077 06	248 74	485 93	371 84	686 50	450 36	635 33	1,079 72	235 52	503 87	375 60	980 61	1,036 88	534 73	8,702 69
Miscellaneous, . .	601 52	455 77	904 32	1,048 98	385 21	640 79	368 99	886 23	233 54	938 15	1,117 61	836 86	612 11	953 62	9,983 70
Totals, . . .	$7,263 24	$5,326 48	$7,470 07	$11,251 90	$6,555 84	$8,152 28	$5,773 62	$9,376 04	$5,521 53	$6,528 08	$7,022 50	$6,176 35	$6,595 25	$7,955 48	$100,968 66

Average Cost per Boy per Day (in Cents and Mills).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING—	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.				Food.	Clothing and Clothing Materials.	Furnishings.	Heat, Light and Power.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Stable and Grounds.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Totals.								
Sept. 30, 1899, .	.095	.072	.083	.252	.100	.051	.018	.077	.038	.051	.039	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, .	.102	.072	.086	.260	.102	.065	.021	.075	.057	.049	.050	.675
Sept. 30, 1901, .	.087	.063	.099	.249	.102	.047	.022	.062	.062	.060	.034	.638
Sept. 30, 1902, .	.081	.077	.090	.248	.112	.057	.019	.074	.046	.048	.055	.649
Sept. 30, 1903, .	.075	.073	.100	.248	.099	.042	.022	.085	.040	.064	.077	.677
Sept. 30, 1904, .	.090	.083	.097	.270	.107	.049	.020	.086	.049	.054	.065	.700
Sept. 30, 1905, .	.083	.081	.096	.260	.116	.051	.021	.054	.038	.063	.058	.661
Nov. 30, 1906, .	.080	.083	.104	.267	.092	.064	.029	.066	.053	.060	.069	.700

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For Fourteen Months ending Nov. 30, 1906.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Sept 30, 1905,	$16,495 93	
Board,	520 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	1,150 10	
Fertilizer,	472 72	
Grain and meal for stock,	3,979 39	
Horseshoeing,	132 61	
Labor of boys,	910 00	
Live stock,	1,103 80	
Odd repairs,	32 50	
Seeds and plants,	429 18	
Veterinary,	29 50	
Wages,	1,662 52	
Rent,	547 50	
		$27,465 75
Net gain,		1,997 45
		$29,463 20

Cr.

Produce sold,	$869 05	
Produce consumed,	11,684 70	
Produce on hand,	7,782 04	
Live stock,	6,154 10	
Agricultural implements,	2,973 31	
		$29,463 20

Poultry Account.

Dr.

To fowl, feed, incubators, etc., on hand Sept. 30, 1905,	$478 70	
To feed and supplies,	444 77	
To net gain,	309 64	
		$1,233 11

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used and sold,	$752 61	
By fowl, feed and incubators on hand, as appraised Nov. 30, 1906,	480 50	
		$1,233 11

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

REAL ESTATE.

138¾ acres tillage land,	$22,419 00	
15 acres pasture land,	450 00	
6 acres wood land,	300 00	
100 acres Berlin farm,	1,100 00	
		$24,269 00

BUILDINGS.

Administration building,	$11,100 00	
Lyman Hall,	38,000 00	
Maple Cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park Cottage,	5,000 00	
Wayside Cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside Cottage,	15,000 00	
Oak Cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder Cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
Bakery building,	9,800 00	
School building,	40,900 00	
Laundry building,	17,000 00	
Greenhouse,	1,600 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Tool house, Bowlder,	20 00	
Scale house,	400 00	
Piggery,	500 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Horse barn,	2,700 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Berlin farmhouse,	3,000 00	
Berlin barn, shed and tool house,	1,500 00	
Subways,	4,500 00	
New cottage, The Elms,	6,200 00	
		234,320 00
Amount carried forward,		$258,589 00

Amount brought forward,		$258,589 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Beds and bedding,	$6,505 65	
Other furniture,	17,076 27	
Carriages,	982 25	
Agricultural implements,	2,973 31	
Drugs and surgical instruments,	52 40	
Fuel,	821 75	
Library,	2,504 38	
Live stock,	6,154 10	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	23,838 06	
Provisions and groceries,	2,748 27	
Produce on hand,	7,782 04	
Ready-made clothing,	8,994 46	
Raw materials,	3,145 03	
		83,577 97
		$342,166 97

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: T. F. CHAPIN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent,	$2,700 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,	1,100 00
Lillie F. Wilcox, matron,	300 00
Harriet L. Day, amanuensis,	400 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hoyt, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Keeler, charge of family and painter,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Gerrish, charge of family,	650 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morton, charge of family and charge of laundry,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wiggin, charge of family and tailor,	800 00
——— ———, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tilton, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lasselle, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessey, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, charge of Berlin farmhouse,	1,000 00
Cora O. Dudley, assistant at Berlin farmhouse,	300 00
Wm. G. Siddell, principal,	1,000 00
Wm. J. Wilcox, instructor in carpentry and band,	1,200 00
James D. Littlefield, instructor in wood turning and iron work,	1,200 00
Chas. W. Wilson, instructor in physical drill,	800 00
Vernon E. Backus, instructor in steam fitting and mason work,	600 00
J. Joseph Farrell, instructor in printing,	700 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	600 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	600 00
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,	500 00
Emma J. McCue, teacher,	300 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
Mary Knox, teacher,	400 00
Beatrice M. Backus, teacher,	300 00
Harriet F. McCarty, teacher,	300 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Ethel M. Watson, teacher,	300 00
Eldred A. Dibbell, charge of storeroom,	600 00
Amount carried forward,	$25,050 00

Amount brought forward,	$25,050 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Trask, charge of general kitchen,	900 00
Susie E. Wheeler, housekeeper superintendent's house,	300 00
Irving A. Nourse, engineer,	800 00
Eugene F. Temple, fireman,	360 00
Leon Nourse, fireman,	360 00
Everett G. Davis, farmer,	800 00
Dennis E. Gardner, farm assistant,	360 00
John B. Pearse, teamster,	324 00
Lewis Wynott, driver,	400 00
George L. Fuller, watchman,	400 00
Thomas H. Ayer, M.D., physician,	600 00
Arthur C. Jelly, M.D., specialist on feeble-minded,	300 00
Ernest P. Brigham, D.M.D., dentist,	300 00
Alexander Quackenboss, M.D., oculist,	104 00
May W. Hennessey, nurse,	400 00
Ophelia B. Siddell, hospital matron,	250 00
Vacation supplies,	1,500 00
Extra trades teaching,	1,958 00
	$35,466 00

PROBATION DEPARTMENT.

Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,	$1,700 00
A. Frederick Howe, visitor,	1,400 00
Thomas Earle Babb, visitor,	1,000 00
John H. Cummings, truant and transportation officer,	800 00
	$4,900 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers. Dr. Richard C. Cabot. Dr. James S. Stone.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of institution: LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

*Population,— **Fourteen** Months.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,	330	–	330
Number received during the year,	404	–	404
Number discharged or died during the year,	389	–	389
Number at end of the fiscal year,	345	–	345
Daily average attendance (*i.e*, number of inmates actually present) during the year,	338.13	–	338.13
Average number of officers and employees during the year,	61	–	61

Number on visiting list of the probation department,	868
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from probation department,	182
Employees of probation department,	4

Expenditures,— Fourteen Months.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages,	$38,453 01	
2. Clothing,	9,306 55	
3. Subsistence,	13,236 97	
4. Ordinary repairs,	7,606 78	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses,	42,365 35	
Total,		$100,968 66
Amount carried forward,		$100,968 66

Amount brought forward,		$100,968 66
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$6,193 33	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	5,531 58	
Total,		11,724 91
Grand total for institution,		$112,693 57

Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$5,726 68	
Other expenses,	4,778 54	
Board of boys under fourteen,	6,030 13	
Total probation department,		16,535 35
Grand total, including probation,		$129,228 92

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements"
5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): THEODORE F. CHAPIN.
Executive head of probation department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1905-1906.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The past year stands by itself in its unprecedented number of commitments, 113 for twelve months and 126 for **fourteen** months, against 91 for the fourteen months preceding. The year opened with 209, closes with 221 ; maximum number 231, minimum 195, average 214. Number leaving the school on probation or otherwise, 263 ; recalled, 150. With an increase in average from last year of 6 there is a slight decrease in the per capita cost ; a gross weekly per capita of $4.33 gross, $4.31 net, against $4.35 gross, $4.33 net, of last year.

Scarcely less marked than its numbers are the extreme qualities of its commitments, calling for the finest distinction in and handling of our classification. It has been a matter of interesting study and comment that our distinct cottage life has made it possible in the same institution, under the same general policy, to so deal with the individual groups as to reconcile these same extremes.

From an economic standpoint the year has been a good one. Notwithstanding the daily maintenance of the increased numbers of both girls and officers ; the fitting out of the large number of the newly committed and increased numbers of those placed out ; together with the very material outlay in clothing made necessary by the girls going into town for Sunday church service, higher prices in clothing materials, — circumstances calling for an expenditure in these supplies of nearly double that of former years ; ordinary repairs and furnishings of permanent value far beyond that of average years, — the closing month shows a good supply of " stock on hand," and a clean account with the State treasury.

Again, notwithstanding large expenditures in farm tools and unusual cost of labor on land improvements, returns from the latter of which must be a matter of a few years, the farm figures a profit of $1,833.60. During the past two years 15 acres of formerly unusable land have been brought under cultivation. There are under tillage to-day 75 acres, 40 of which were the past year under high cultivation, 10 sown to oats, 15 planted to corn, 10 to potatoes and 5 for garden product. While the soil is not adapted to an abundant potato crop, 1,300 bushels have been stored for the year's consumption. The corn crop was enormous. Besides an abundant supply for all during the summer and early fall, the gardens have yielded vegetables sufficient for the whole year's supply. The Bolton gardens alone have made return of thousands of quarts of blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and other small fruits, the culture and harvesting largely the hand work of the girls. From the 35 acres of grass have been cut and housed 80 tons of hay.

The new cow barn has made possible an attempt to raise our own dairy herd. During the past two years there have been added to the same 19 head of young heifers, 8 of which will increase our milk supply of the coming summer. The 35 cows show a profit for the year of $1,049; the hens, $239, 80 cents per head; the hogs, $335.97.

The capital work of the girls at Bolton under the management of the foreman is worthy of special mention. Added to the small fruitage has been the raising of vegetables of all sorts sufficient for the consumption of the two Bolton cottages, all of which, with the exception of the first preparation of the land, has been largely the work of the girls. Fifteen hundred heads of celery of fine growth are also the product of the Bolton gardens. I would recommend later the transfer to this part of the institution of the hen houses, and that the raising of fowls be made more and more a special feature of the Bolton cottage. Bearing always in mind that the Bolton girls as a rule have received a full term of training at the school proper, no attempt has been made there to provide the elaborate plant. The problem there will always be how to give the variety of wholesome employment to the young woman whose natural capacity and ambitions must be temporarily limited by her moral weaknesses and consequent need of restraint. The directed outlet of such will power and energy as produced last summer the Bolton garden must be to us a continuing problem, and one not yet solved.

Under special appropriation for 1906, Elm Cottage, our oldest cottage, has been made one of the most liveable and attractive family houses on the grounds. The roof has been renewed; schoolroom and living rooms remodelled and windows added; the dining room and kitchen enlarged, relighted and refitted; closets added; a large part of plastering throughout the cottage renewed; new hard-wood floors laid; and the entire house retinted.

With the renovation of two years ago, the renewed excellent plumbing of last year and the cementing this fall of basements, the four older cottages compare well with the new. From point of size, the former have advantage. From careful comparison, I am convinced of the value of the work in the smaller groups over the larger.

Another special appropriation provided $500 for equipping a central bread kitchen and laundry, — the former old hospital. At a former expenditure of $500, two years ago, this little, one-storied, three-roomed building was moved to the present site. Partitions were torn out, throwing the entire space into one large, airy kitchen, pantries added, the building raised and a brick basement placed, affording for laundry below the same space as for the kitchen above. A new chimney, affording flues sufficient for both, was built, and the building plumbed. This year the $500 has been made to cover ranges, shelvings and cupboards, tables, and bread-making equipments for the bread kitchen; in the laundry, soap-stone tubs and placing of same; hot water tank, ironing stove, set brick boiler, tables, racks, ironing boards, arrangement for drying, etc. Here the cottage kitchen training for each girl is supplemented by a month's individual attention to bread making, and the same to finished laundry. Keeping close to the thought of fitting the girl for practical home duties, the details of both departments have been so arranged as to meet that need. The girls come together here, one from each cottage. Each girl in the bread kitchen has her own bread pans, sets her own bread sponge, for the time being owns and manages her own range. From the first process, until the finished loaf is taken from the oven, she is made supremely responsible for her part. The same thought of individualization is given the laundry, fitted, and the work carried on, as in any well-ordered family kitchen. The drying arrangements are only the crude clothesline in the open, where there must be the same contentions with wind and weather. Certainly the work done here cannot fail to prove valuable in the training of these prospective household helpers, and later hoped-for housewives and mothers among people. And this at only a cost to the State of $1,000 in building and equipment.

The early fall marked the completion of the new silo.

The new storehouse and cold storage, being built at a proposed cost of $5,000, with an estimated saving on meats and other food materials of at least $1,000 per annum, represents a good investment.

The various departments of the institution have been on the whole well sustained. With most excellent supervision, the disadvantages of the mixed-grade cottage schoolroom, an outcome of our system of classification according to a moral rather than school standing, are constantly facing us. Already two grades have been provided for; that of the backward girl, segregated in our Mary Lamb cottage; and that of an advanced class under a special teacher, two or three girls from each cottage coming together for three hours for advanced work peculiar to their capacity.

The work in sloyd continues to vitally hold the interest of the girls.

In music, and in our attempts for physical culture and sports, we are heavily handicapped. The little chapel — our only central place of assembly — has served as chapel, entertainment hall, general assembly room and gymnasium. As an assembly room, with our growing numbers, it is inadequate; as an entertainment hall, it lacks both space and equipment; as a gymnasium, it can be only a pretense.

The work of the hospital has been characterized this year, as last, by the same excellent work under the same management. The physician's report shows the personal attention daily given by Mrs. Church in hospital and cottage.

The arrangements for dentistry have been most satisfactory.

With the two days a week we are able to care for every new girl as she comes in, to keep watch of any new development, and to send her out with teeth in good temporary condition. Considering the deplorable condition of many who come to us, this is a large undertaking. The combined expenditure for dentistry this year has been $641.35 ; but to those who have watched the moral reaction upon the girl, the sum seems amply justified.

Less extensive but with like earnestness has special attention been given the eye, ear and throat. Since July 1 every new commitment has been examined during the first month's stay in the institution. It is a suggestive fact in the study of delinquency that nearly two-thirds of these are found suffering under defective eyesight, together with a large per cent. of affected throats and ears. The one visit a month is wholly inadequate for systematically treating these numbers, — an injustice both to the girl and the work undertaken.

While the work of the Mary Lamb cottage is yet rudimentary, returns are being made on the three-years observation and methods in dealing with these girls ; perhaps feeble minds ; perhaps only so called backwards ; possible border line cases for the Waverley institution. To those closest in daily contact with these, under certain methods it is being demonstrated pretty conclusively that the larger number are these questionable cases. They are often those who by force of environment, and sometimes heredity, have all their lifetime been so bound down and hedged about as to be in a condition of moral and mental stupor. They are stolid ; they are backward. They are the individuals to whom the instruction must be given over and over again ; who must have a longer training ; whose responsibility must be developed by long and specialized training ; in fact, just such a quality as are to be found in the backward classes of our public school, but behind whom, in the latter case, is the respectable parent who will support the feeble knees until stronger. By the longer training these are found to be fairly efficient in the domestic department of the school ; and, while the outside forces a many-more-sided problem, such girls should during their minority be carefully placed out prior to a final decision as to commitment to the School for the Feeble-minded.

That the girl while under the protection of the institution may become more and more fitted into the community, and for the impulse in thus breaking the week's routine, last summer, arrangements were made for church attendance in the town. The kindly co-operation of the clergy and town's people has simplified and lessened to a large degree an attempt which, in its constructive period, loomed a large undertaking. The girls show their appreciation most materially in their response to every demand, and have gained a certain feeling of kinship to the community in thus identifying themselves with it. Subject to interruptions because of weather, we hope to make the summer also a winter plan.

For the coming year our increasing number calls for a new cottage. The gravest danger of such growth lies in incapacity through lack of accommodations in careful housing. Two and three girls in a room are incompatible to the best results. It had better be an open dormitory than the double room.

As has already been suggested, the need for a gymnasium and central assembly room is an urgent one.

Our new storehouse, furnishing cold storage, meat and general storerooms, is useless without equipments. The concrete walks must be in part renewed.

In the reformatory processes, the policy of the past year largely repeats that of former years. With the thought that to attempt to deal with a problem without knowing the causes which combine to produce it is taking a leap in the dark, there has been an attempt to study more and more closely the conditions of home surrounding, heredity and social influences which force the girl to us; the cause determined, to individualize. In three-fourths of the cases we find ourselves tackling a reform which should have begun two generations ago. It is only the exceptional girl who comes to us from the decent home; if decent, its moral backbone so pliable as to result in a defined moral spinal curvature in the child, whose degeneracy is a consequence of a natural following the line of least resistance. In the main, we are dealing with the abnormals, the outcasts from various social strata, often the experiments of former reformatory and child-saving attempts. We are not seeking to evolve the method which shall best fit the institution as a whole, or even the family group as a group, but that individual method which shall find response in the need of the individual girl. M—— is devoting the largest quota of her time to sloyd, not because of certainty in the mind of the teacher that M—— will succeed in her ambition to become a sloyd teacher, but because in this work she is developing her largest self in reaching toward her present highest ideal. Whatever M—— may eventually work out as her horizon lifts, at present she is finding her largest growth in chasing her rainbow. Thus it is with yet another in sloyd, another in nursing, another in the bread kitchen.

Despite the temptation to keep pace with the popularly elaborate institution, in which the domestic seems swallowed up in the educational, we are continuing to give to the girl whose vital lack has been the home, the home instinct. Every force is made to emphasize the home; to develop in the girl the desire for a decent home of her own; to introduce into each cottage every little homely process which shall foster such desire; to demonstrate the vocation of woman as a home maker, the nobility of common home duties and the strong moral element in the habit of honest labor.

From the first moment of the girl's stay in the institution there is the attempt that she be made to feel her detention there an opportunity, rather than a punishment; to feel herself a part of the institution, its reputation and standard her responsibility; especially to foster pride in her own family group. If the spirit of her cottage is superior to that of any other cottage, it is because she helps to make it so.

The spirit which has characterized the year's work has been made possible only through a splendid force of earnest officers, and a certain encouragement which comes from a sense of sympathetic endorsement on the part of the public.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE FRENCH MORSE,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

There are 221 girls at the school, — about the same average as last year. Of these, we have examined 126 new commitments, and nearly all the returned girls. Of the new girls, 8 were detained at the hospital for scabies; 9 for other skin diseases or filthy conditions. Including these cases, there were 47 girls treated in the wards, covering a total of one hundred and fourteen weeks.

There were 2 cases of typhoid during the year, 1 of which, we regret, was fatal; 1 case of diphtheria at the hospital and 2 at Bolton annex; 8 cases of incontinence of urine; 1 of incipient phthisis; 2 chorea; 1 hysteria; 3 metrorrhagia; 8 tonsilitis; 5 enlarged cervical and submaxillary glands; 1 erythema nodosum; 2 impetigo; 3 rheumatism; 27 specific diseases, of which 18 were new and 9 returned girls; 9 pregnant (3 of these were pregnant when committed) 6 of which are at the school at present. Of the other 3 pregnant girls, 1 was delivered at the Bolton farmhouse by another physician, and 2 girls were boarded out.

We are indebted to the Carney Hospital for a successful surgical operation on a tubercular hip case which was referred there; also, for a similar favor in a tubercular myelitis case; and to Clinton Hospital for an appendectomy. The patients returned to us for convalescence. One girl was admitted to the Rutland Sanatorium; she had been an invalid since childhood. Two girls were transferred from Bolton annex to Tewksbury, suffering with advanced specific disease.

All new commitments are referred to the dentist and oculist, and the latter's report is appended. The resident nurse, in addition to labors of bathing and shampooing each new comer, and administering to the many demands of the school, has, with the exception of two cases, where we felt assistance was imperative, cared for all the medical cases at the hospital.

Added to these duties, a record of 840 visits for minor ailments, slight accidents or special treatment, hardly covers the actual work done by her in the past fourteen months. To her kindness and sympathy the girls are under obligations for many little favors, and much of our success has been due to her hearty co-operation.

At present but one bed is occupied in the wards by a patient, and that is in the isolation department, but we have been handicapped many times because the furnishings have not yet been completed. Two girls became ill with diphtheria at the Bolton annex. The matron graciously consented to care for them unless serious symptoms developed, and with her valuable assistance and prompt prophylactic measures we were able to restrict the number of cases to the two original ones. The house was quarantined and later fumigated. Very soon a case of diphtheria appeared at Lancaster. The girl was removed to the hospital, and we soon found it was inexpedient to quarantine our resident nurse, so another was secured. We repeated the precautions we advised at Bolton, — shampooing the hair and gargling the throat of each girl on the grounds daily. The throat of every girl at the school was carefully examined, but no suspicious cases discovered. At Fisher Hall, where the girl was taken ill, more radical measures were resorted to, each inmate being injected with antitoxin. The house was quarantined until the danger of contagion had passed, and the house fumigated. During the scare no girls were placed out. As a safeguard to the public this precaution seemed wise. No new cases developed, and our patient awaits a favorable report on the last culture. We have had an unusual number of complaints of constipation, but with more regular gymnastic exercise and increased laxative diet, this condition should be materially lessened.

Yours respectfully,

CLARA P. FITZGERALD,
Physician.

Worcester, Dec. 8, 1906.

REPORT OF THE OCULIST AND AURIST.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The field of "preventive medicine" is not now limited to the elimination of contagious diseases alone. The chairman of the committee on physical welfare of the school children of New York says: "The early detection and treatment of one school child with enlarged and weakened tonsils might easily prevent the spread of diphtheria in a school of two thousand." The cure of persistent headache, general malaise and other symptoms, by properly fitted and adjusted glasses, is also in line for a place in the ranks of preventive medicine; and, likewise, the purulent discharge of the middle ear, or the frequent attacks of "sore throat," which are cured by the removal of tonsils or adenoids, or both, may also come under this head.

The particular work done by this department in preventive medicine has been with the new comers. Since July 1 of this year we have tested the vision and hearing and inspected the nose and throat of all commitments, in addition to the usual number of patients sent for treatment of some defect of these organs. There were 45 commitments from July 1 to December 1; of this number, more than 50 per cent. had defective vision, ranging from almost normal to approximate blindness.

One case may serve to illustrate how great the trouble may be without anxiety on the part of the subject. B — D —, sixteen years of age, of good physical appearance, in reply to the question, "Is your sight good?" answered, "Oh, yes; pretty good." She then gave a negative history as to headaches, difficulty in reading or sewing, etc. When told to read the card, we found that she was obliged to go within three feet of the top letter in order to read it. The normal eye reads this letter at two hundred feet. With the left eye she read this letter at fifteen feet. Glasses will remedy the defect.

Before prescribing glasses, two tests are made, one with drops in the eyes, the second when the effect of the drops is gone. Total number of eye tests: for vision only, 94; for glasses, 33.

One-fourth of the commitments from July 1 were defective in hearing, and in most cases the patient denied ear trouble of any kind. Total number of ear cases: examined, 54; treated, 16.

One-sixth of the recent commitments had nasal obstruction, enlarged tonsils, adenoids or throat trouble. Examined, 62; treated, 19. Operations: removal of tonsils, single, 2; double, 6; total, 8. Adenoids, 3. Total number of operations, 11.

Respectfully submitted,

D. F. O'CONNOR, M.D.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

At the end of each year we go over the girls' records, to sum up in our tables the results of our work. It is a most encouraging task. Day by day we have been faced by crises actual or impending. We have been struggling to help the girl with an uncontrolled temper, a long-established habit of petty thieving, sexual weakness or a lack of ambition to be like other people. Character forms slowly, and, although a girl may be in the main improving, she will have upsets and troubles that would be disastrous without some one to sympathize and to guide her safely. Often the girl who is in the most hot water is the finest in the end, for all the splashing around means no inertia. The typical prostitute is contented and soft. We are glad of minor difficulties, for each one met under a good visitor means a real lesson in life mastered. Although we are very conscious of the girls who are doing well, and although their success gives us confidence, we are always grappling with the problem of the girl who is not gaining ground. She is the one we must talk about when we see the trustees or any one who can give us advice or inspiration. A lady stopped me on the street recently, saying: "I won't keep you a minute, — but Esther is a treasure, and as happy as she can be. You hear so much of the other side, I wanted to tell you this for a change." All the year long the trustees have had nothing but the knotty problems, what is uppermost in our minds; and now, in the general summary of the year's work, I am going to tell of what is underneath, — a strong feeling of satisfaction at the wonderful progress made by the majority of the girls.

Of the 90[1] girls coming of age during the past fourteen months, 66 girls, or 73 per cent., were counted as living respectably. Much more could have been said of the girl who wrote the following letter: —

Dear Miss Dewson: — . . . You wanted me to tell you more about my husband. Well to tell you the truth, I don't know how to, because I can't find words to describe him. I only know that he has made me a very happy person. There is nothing but what he will do for me, and that is enough to make anyone happy to know that some one will care for them no matter what happens. I used to be quite lonesome this winter, as he used to go away at six o'clock in the morning and didn't get back until six at night. He was cutting logs, but now he is cutting firewood for ourselves, enough to last a year, and so he is at home more. He is at home to dinner, and I just tell you it makes any woman pleased when her husband tells her she is a nice cook, and if I hadn't been to Lancaster, he probably wouldn't tell that I am a good cook, as I couldn't cook but a very little when I went there. One thing that has pleased me more than anything else this winter is that my father has a new housekeeper. I am truly thankful for my dear little brothers' sakes. The other housekeeper that he had so long wasn't good to them, — she ill-used them, and I felt that I was to blame because if I had stayed at home and behaved myself, they wouldn't have had to have any stranger with them. Oh if all the girls could see things in the right way there wouldn't be any bad girls. I'm glad that my eyes are opened. The other housekeeper was the cause of my being sent to Lancaster. I hate her for that. Of course I know I was to blame and it helped me, but every girl realizes that it isn't an honor to be sent to Lancaster. I will now tell you about my home. We have six rooms. We only use four at present, but this summer I shall fix up one more bed room as my sister expects to visit me. Fred says he probably will come too, but he said he was coming last summer, but he didn't. Well what a long letter I am writing, but I must tell you what we intend to do this fall. There is a piece of land near here, right next to Aunt L's home, and George is going to buy it soon as this fall he is going to have a little home built for us. Won't that be fine? Something to call one's own. Oh if I could only get as long a letter in return for this from you.

Lovingly, —— ——.

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[1] Not counting the 5 who are mentally defective.

There are half a dozen others of substantial New England stock who will make fine citizens. It is a significant fact that in each of these cases one parent had died before the girl's commitment. Most of these particular girls are married, but one, now in her twenty-second year, is finishing the high school course, among the first in her class. After a long pull she realized the value of training a good mind, and that it was not too late to begin. Her interest in her work is keeping her from a flighty sister who has been the great danger. We do not encourage girls to go to school unless their ability is considerable or their desire strong. The unbalanced nature that sent them to Lancaster needs the real discipline of life which they do not get in school. They do not want more training for life. They crave actual work, the earning of money, responsibility, and the trying out of their new ideas. Later, when the first unrest is worn off and the girl gets adjusted, she may be able to go on with her education successfully. One of our girls after three years at housework was almost forced by her visitor to go to high school. She did splendidly in her studies, and all the finest girls were her friends. Now she is holding a responsible position in a large office, and no one could be more steady-going, sensible and self-respecting.

These are girls of exceptional possibilities; but there are many others who are doing as well as they could had they always been under the most favorable circumstances. The very fighting through so much trouble has been developing. One girl who was perfect at the school was allowed to go home. Her people had turned over a new leaf for many months, in the hope of getting her. The incentive removed, they fell back into disorderly ways, and the girl with them. In the nick of time she was started afresh at housework in a family. Minor ups and downs followed, for she was attractive to boys, and was engaged twice. In both cases the young men jilted her. The second time was when the family had taken her to the mountains on their vacation, and, the visitor out of reach, she took Paris green. Her life was saved, but she was much disheartened. Without family or lover, her visitor was her only comfort. A slender thread, it was enough to hold her until new associations and friends were formed. She became an attendant in a hospital, and married an enterprising fellow attendant who was soon to set up as a photographer. Later, when of age, she came into the office for advice about her husband, who had typhoid fever. There she saw two of our young girls who were evidently in a peck of trouble. She looked at them intelligently, and said, in a most elderly, responsible way, "Poor things! I outgrew all that long ago, didn't I?" Not one of her relatives is half the woman.

Some of the girls are so crude that small results are the best we can hope for. Like their parents, they will always be ignorant, with a low standard of life. Our ambition is to get them on a level with the best of their own people, — that is, decent morally, and able to earn their own living.

A few girls every year are sent back to the school for unchaste conduct. When a girl has been living an immoral life for possibly two or three years before coming to Lancaster, and her sensibilities in that respect are blunted, and she has been for a year or so in seclusion at the school, is it to be wondered at that when she comes back to life — and life is temptation — she does not make effort enough to resist, and has to be returned to our school for a fresh start? There is no public opinion of community or friends to restrain her, nothing to be forfeited. There is not the barrier of "I have never done this before" to leap. The slips are not the things to count. We may hope, if she is growing in positive ways, that, with the growth of power to resist, temptation also will be less. Take these instances: one girl came to the school for stealing dressmaker's materials. She had been unchaste. She was tried at home with her respectable parents. She behaved worse than before, but they lied about it, with mistaken affection, until she ran away from home. Months later she was re-arrested, having become a better-class notorious prostitute. After a second period at the school she was placed in a country dressmaker's family, doing sewing chiefly, but helping a little with the housework. She became trusty, and in time was promoted to a city dressmaker's, again living at home. Later she married the man with whom she had gone before she first came to the school. They spent $500 to furnish the home, in which they take great pride. She now makes as much as her husband by doing dressmaking on her own account in their apartment.

Another girl was sent back to the school twice for unchastity. She had an illegitimate child the second time. The baby absorbed her mind, energy and affection. She supported herself by working in families, so that the baby could be with her. At the end of two years she married an honest laboring man, who was a few years older. They have another baby now, but the first is just as much loved. None of our girls are happier or more proud of their home.

In another case the girl was committed at fifteen years of age. Her child, born at the State Hospital at Tewksbury; died a few months later. When she was placed out, she led her visitor a dance. She did not like to work, she wanted pretty clothes, she complained of all the little outs in the places and in the personalities of her employers, not to mention the main difficulty, — that she could not be trusted where men were concerned. After a long tussle she began to settle down, and she had a young man to keep company with her in what seemed a safe way. He left town when he got her into trouble. Later, before confinement, they were married. They began housekeeping in another town on her savings. After a year and a half our visitor writes: "Mr. H —— earns $17 a week. They live in a new house, having four rooms and a bath, which are cozy, pretty, comfortable and immaculately clean. They expect a baby next month, and seem to be very happy and to be getting along nicely. The little girl is a healthy buster of a baby, and Mr. H —— is very fond of her. They own everything they have now, and the house is well furnished, muslin curtains, a nice dining room with a white table cloth, pretty dishes, and a shining stove."

For such work a visitor must have understanding of girls and life, and be able to arouse and hold a girl to her best. These qualities are gifts of character, and need not necessarily be found in one who might have, nevertheless, an intellectual comprehension of our work. The well-meaning effort of the Civil Service Commission, in putting our visitors on the certified list, has been disastrous. Two vacancies, caused by marriage and resignation, occurring in the early summer, remain unfilled at the writing of our report. The crisis coming in the vacation season, only the devotion and overdoing of the remaining visitors enabled the work to go on at all. In June we were proud of the standard, the spirit and the effectiveness of our force. Now, although the strongest workers remain, we are disorganized and overtaxed, and when our force is complete, one-half of our girls will be under untrained visitors. A year's training for a visitor is needed before telling work can be done. For the good of the service there ought to be but one visitor in training at any one time.

In the statistical tables (pages 99–118) the facts concerning every girl under twenty-one years are recorded.

The work of our office during the past fourteen months, exclusive of volunteer assistance, is outlined in the following statement: —

Girls taken to new places,	82	times.
Girls seen in places,	1,472	times.
Girls seen in their homes,	291	times.
Girls seen elsewhere,	640	times.
Girls escorted,	991	times.
Work hunted with girls,	30	times.
Work found, other than housework,	28	times.
Boarding places found for girls at work,	19	
Weddings arranged,	2	
Shopping with girls,	161	times.
Homes visited with girls,	26	times.
Funerals attended with girls,	3	
Hospital cases,	222	
Girls taken to physicians,	88	times.
Girls taken to dentists,	54	times.
Legal cases,	4	
Court cases,	15	
Girls committed to School for Feeble-minded and to insane asylums,	4	
Runaways hunted,	61	times.
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	24	
Parents or relatives seen,	518	times.
Homes reported on,	95	
Places reported on,	397	
Other people interviewed,	1,456	times.
Errands, finding trunks, depositing savings, etc.,	296	
New volunteer visitors enlisted,	9	

Our expenses for the fourteen months were as follows: —

Salaries,		$6,084 55	
Travelling expenses (officers),		2,259 13	
Office expenses: —			
Rent,	$350 00		
Clerk and stenographer,	857 83		
Telephone,	466 91		
Supplies,	923 14		
Furniture,	207 25		
		2,805 13	
Total expended for visiting,			$11,148 81
Travelling expenses (girls),		$990 31	
Board,		308 74	
Clothing,		161 61	
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,		644 07	
Part expense in getting divorce,		5 59	
Total expended for girls,			2,110 32
Grand total,			$13,259 13

Respectfully submitted,

MARY W. DEWSON,
Superintendent of Probationers for the State Industrial School.

DEC. 1, 1906.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

Table I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Sept. 30, 1905,		209
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		324
Total in custody Sept. 30, 1905,		533
Since committed,		126
		659
Attained majority,	88	
Died,	3	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	4	
Total who passed out of custody,		95
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1906,		564
Net increase within fourteen months,		31

Table II.

Showing Status, Nov. 30, 1906, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	53	
On probation with relatives out of New England,	21	
On probation in families, earning wages,	140	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	8	
At academy or other school, self-supporting,[1]	2	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	59	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,[2]	32	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison, since Sept. 30, 1905,	2	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison, former years,	2	
		319[3]
In the school Nov. 30, 1906,		221

---

[1] Occasional help with clothing.

[2] Three ran away from the State Hospital, 1 never having been on probation; 4 escaped from the school, never having been on probation.

[3] Four hundred and thirty-one had been on probation for part or all of the fourteen months.

TABLE II. — *Concluded.*

In other institutions: —		
Temporary home,	1	
Hospital,	2	
Insane asylum,	7	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent former years,	7	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent since Sept. 30, 1905,[1]	5	
Reformatory Prison, sent since Sept. 30, 1905,	2	
		24
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1906,		564

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

In the school Sept. 30, 1905,		209	
Since committed,		126	
			335
Recalled to school: —	Individual[2] Girls.		
For change of place,	9	20	
For a visit,	15	19	
From a visit to her home,	1	1	
Pending legal proceedings,	–	1	
On account of illness,	12	14	
From hospital,	5	6	
For observation as to sanity,	–	1	
To commit to School for the Feeble-minded,	2	2	
For running away or planning to run,	8	10	
For larceny,	1	3	
Because unsatisfactory,	17	20	
Because in danger of unchaste conduct,[3]	15	15	
For unchaste conduct,[4]	32	33	
At husband's request,[5]	4	4	
			149[6]
	121		
			484

---

[1] One was on probation 4 years, 26 days; one 1 year, 5 months.

[2] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the last fourteen months.

[3] Six were in their homes; 2 had run home from their places; 1 had run from her place; 5 were in places; 1 was working by day, living in selected boarding place.

[4] One had run from her home; 2 were in their homes; 11 ran from their places; 17 were in places; 2 had escaped from the school; 4 per cent. of all in homes; 19 per cent. of all in places.

[5] Three were surely unchaste.

[6] Recalled girls: 97 were recalled once within the last fourteen months; 20 twice; 4 three times.

TABLE III. — *Concluded.*

Released from school: —	Individual[1] Girls.		
On probation to parents or relatives,	32	34	
On probation at work other than housework,	11	13	
On probation to other families for wages,	149	190	
On probation to other families earning board and going to school,	5	6	
Boarded out,	1	2	
Married,	1	1	
Ran from the Industrial School,	4	5	
Transferred to a hospital,	4	6	
Transferred to School for the Feeble-minded,	3	3	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	2	2	
Died,	1	1	
			263[2]
	213		
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1906,			221

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1 girl,	–	10	2 girls,	2	–
2 girls,	–	11	2 girls,	2	1
3 girls,	1	–	2 girls,	2	2
1 girl,	1	2	1 girl,	2	3
3 girls,	1	3	2 girls,	2	5
1 girl,	1	4	1 girl,	2	6
4 girls,	1	5	3 girls,	2	7
7 girls,	1	6	1 girl,	2	9
4 girls,	1	7	2 girls,	2	10
9 girls,	1	8	2 girls,	2	11
4 girls,	1	9	1 girl,	3	1
4 girls,	1	10	1 girl,	3	2
2 girls,	1	11	2[3] girls,	3	5
45 girls, under 2 years.			1[4] girl,	3	9
			1 girl,	3	11
			1 girl,	4	3
			25 girls, 2 years and over.		

70[5] girls, on an average of 1 year, 4 months, 15 days.

---

[1] Counting each individual under her most recent release.

[2] Released girls: 168 went out once within the last fourteen months; 49 twice; 5 three times.

[3] One of whom was feeble-minded.

[4] Feeble-minded.

[5] Ten returned since for unchaste conduct; 5 because in danger of unchaste conduct; 3 at large of whom 1 had been tried unsuccessfully at home; or 26 per cent. of the 70 girls.

TABLE IV. — *Concluded.*

With friends: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
3[1] girls, . . .	–	2	1 girl, . . .	1	8
1 girl, . . .	–	9	3[2] girls, . . .	1	10
1 girl, . . .	1	–	1 girl, . . .	2	5
1 girl, . . .	1	3	1 girl, . . .	2	7
3 girls, . . .	1	5	1 girl, . . .	3	–
2 girls, . . .	1	6	1[3] girl, . . .	3	9
1 girl, . . .	1	7	1 girl, . . .	4	1

21[4] girls, on an average of 1 year, 8 months, 11 days.

---

[1] One to relatives in New York; 1 was very homesick and in poor physical condition; 1 was so ill with syphilis she was expected to die.

[2] One of whom was feeble-minded.

[3] Feeble-minded.

[4] Two returned since for unchaste conduct; 1 because in danger of unchaste conduct, or 14 per cent. of the 21 girls. Two of these girls were feeble-minded; 1 had been expected to die of syphilis.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Time Outside the School of all Girls returned for Serious Cause during the Past Fourteen Months who were out on Probation for the First Time and had been out less than Twelve Months.

Recalled for unchaste conduct: —

2 girls under 1 month.
2 girls over 1 month.
2 girls over 2 months.
2 girls over 3 months.
1 girl over 5 months.
1 girl over 6 months.
2 girls over 7 months.
2 girls over 8 months.
1 girl over 9 months.
—
15[1]

Recalled because in danger of unchaste conduct: —

3 girls under 1 month.
1 girl over 2 months.
1 girl over 4 months.
1 girl over 6 months.
1 girl over 8 months.
1 girl over 11 months.
—
8[2]

Ran away and have not been found: —

2 after over 1 month.
1 after over 10 months.
—
3[3]

---

[1] Forty-three per cent. of the 35 girls returned for unchaste conduct during the past fourteen months. One was at home. Of the 14 who had been in places, 6 had run away from their places; 1 of these afterwards marrying and continuing to do wrong.

[2] Four were in places, 4 had run from their places.

[3] Two of these we have heard are doing badly.

TABLE VI.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Seventy-eight Girls who had been recalled were placed out on Probation again during the Past Fourteen Months.[1]

Recalled for unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	1	15
1 girl,	2	15
1 girl,	3	–
2 girls,	3	15
1 girl,	4	15
1 girl,	5	–
1 girl,	5	15
1 girl,	6	–
2 girls,	6	15
2 girls,	8	–
1 girl,	8	15
2 girls,	9	–
1 girl,	11	15
1 girl,	12	15
1 girl,	14	15
1 girl,	15	15

20 girls, on average 7 months, 1 day.

Recalled because in danger of unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	6
1 girl,	1	15
1 girl,	2	–
2 girls,	2	15
3 girls,	3	–
1 girl,	5	–
2 girls,	5	15
2 girls,	7	–
2 girls,	8	–
2 girls,	8	15
1 girl,	9	–
1 girl,	10	15

19 girls, on average 4 months, 28 days.

Recalled for larceny: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	11
1 girl,	1	–
1 girl,	2	15
1 girl,	8	–
1 girl,	11	15

5 girls, on average 4 months, 20 days.

Recalled for perjury: —

1 girl, 2 years, 6 months, 15 days.

Recalled for running away: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	20
1 girl,	1	15
1 girl,	2	–
1 girl,	3	–
1 girl,	4	–
1 girl,	5	–
1 girl,	9	–

7 girls, on average 3 months, 18 days.

Recalled because unsatisfactory: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	–	5
1 girl,	–	6
2 girls,	–	15
1 girl,	1	–
1 girl,	1	15
3 girls,	2	–
1 girl,	2	15
2 girls,	3	–
1 girl,	5	–
2 girls,	5	15
3 girls,	7	–
2 girls,	8	–
1 girl,	9	15
1 girl,	10	–
2 girls,	13	–
1 girl,	17	–
1 girl,	20	15

26 girls, on average 5 months, 27 days.

---

[1] Not including girls returned for change of place, illness, etc.

TABLE VII.

Showing Number of Relocations[1] of Girls during the Past Fourteen Months.

103 were relocated once.
42 were relocated twice.
29 were relocated three times.
11 were relocated four times.
1 was relocated six times.
1 was relocated seven times.
187[2] were relocated 356 times.

---

[1] Not counting those who went home, or to institutions, hospitals, etc.

[2] Seventy were placed on probation in a family for the first time within the past fourteen months. Of 150 girls in places Nov. 30, 1906, 18 had been in same place throughout the last fourteen months.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative,	4	Factory, netting,	1
Assisting mother, who keeps lodgers,	1	oil skin clothing,	1
Assisting mother, who takes in washing,	1	rivet,	1
Attendant in hospital,	1	rubber,	1
Attending school, living at home,	3	shirt,	1
Bakery,	2	shoe,	6
Book bindery,	2	valentine,	1
Book-keeping in grocery store,	2	Housekeeper,	2
Bundle girl,	2	Housework by the day,	2
Business office,	3	Laundry,	2
Factory, aluminum post card,	1	Mill, paper,	1
candy,	2	textile,	7
cigar,	2	Millinery,	3
electric light,	1	Nurse in training,	1
glove,	1	Restaurant,	3
hose,	1	Saleswoman,	4
		Not reported,	3
			70[1]

---

[1] Including those coming of age this year. Four others recently gone home.

TABLE IX.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 200 girls, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906,	$2,722 81
By deposits in savings bank on account of 200 girls,	2,682 00
By cash on hand, — fractional parts of a dollar could not be deposited,	40 81
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 134 girls, from Sept 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906,	2,668 11
By cash paid,	2,668 11

TABLE X.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Past Fourteen Months.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or start housekeeping,	22	$497 08
Living, car fare, etc., while starting in a trade, .	26	139 87
Expenses for schooling and lessons, . . .	2	15 90
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc., .	27	190 51
Dentists, ...	17	91 87
Clothing, ...	83	616 59
To help at home, ...	3	24 00
Expenses for baby, ...	6	55 61
Travelling expenses, including express, . .	10	91 30
To repay for money and articles stolen, . . .	4	9 67
Loan, ...	1	50 00
Divorce, ...	1	22 68
Entire account to girls going to distant home, .	1	52 30
Entire account to girls of age,[1]	38	810 73
	241 [2]	$2,668 11

[1] Three were for girls who were honorably discharged.

[2] One hundred and thirty-four individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE XI.

Showing the Conduct of the 95 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Past Fourteen Months.[1]

Living respectably, ...	66, or 69 per cent.
Having behaved badly, ...	14, or 15 per cent.
Conduct unknown,[2]	10, or 11 per cent.
Conduct not classified,[3]	5, or 5 per cent.

---

[1] Sixty-eight, or 72 per cent., of these girls had never been returned to the school because of unchaste conduct; 20 had been returned once for unchaste conduct; 3 twice, 1 three times. (Counting as returned 1 who was boarded during confinement, and 3 who were doing badly when they became of age, and who had never been returned. Non-classified group excluded.)

Fifty-four, or 82 per cent., of the 66 girls living respectably when coming of age had never been returned to the school for unchaste conduct.

Of the girls returned for unchaste conduct, 14 individuals were in their homes, or 17 per cent. of all the girls at home; 12 individuals were in places, or 8 per cent. of all the girls in places. Two individuals were unchaste in both home and place and were counted under both heads. (Based on proportion of all girls under age Nov. 30, 1906 who were in their homes and likewise of all who were in places.)

[2] Two with friends out of New England; 2 married; 6 runaways. At last report 8 were living respectably; 2 were behaving badly.

[3] Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing.

TABLE XII.

Showing, in the Light of their Parents' Nativity, the Status at Twenty-one of All Girls coming of Age the Past Fourteen Months, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Living respectably.	Conduct Bad.	Conduct Unknown.
Both parents American,	17	6	1
Both parents colored,	1	–	1
Both parents French Canadian,	6	–	5
Both parents from the Provinces,	2	–	–
Both parents English,	3[2]	1	–
Both parents Irish,	16	5	–
Both parents Swedish,	2	–	–
Both parents German,	2	1[2]	–
Both parents Belgian,	–	–	1
Both parents Russian,	1[2]	–	–
Both parents Italian,	1	1	1
Both parents Portuguese,	2	–	–
American and French Canadian,	1	–	–
American and from the Provinces,	1	–	–
American and English,	2	–	–
American and Irish,	1	–	–
American and German,	1	–	–
French Canadian and Irish,	2	–	–
French Canadian and Greek,	1	–	–
English and Irish,	1	–	1
English and German,	1	–	–
Scotch and Irish,	1	–	–
Unknown,	1	–	–
	66	14	10

---

[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

[2] One is a Jew.

TABLE XIII.

Showing where Married Girls met their Husbands and their Present Conduct.

	In their Places.				In their Homes.			
	Of Age Nov. 30, 1906.	Under Age Nov. 30, 1906.	Total Number.	Percentage.	Of Age Nov. 30, 1906.	Under Age Nov. 30, 1906.	Total Number.	Percentage.
Living respectably,	16[1]	18	34	.85	10[2]	23[3]	33	.65
Conduct bad or doubtful.	2	2	4	.10	2[4]	3[5]	5	.10
Conduct unknown,	1	1	2	.05	1[1]	12[6]	13	.25
Totals, . .	19	21	40	–	13	38	51	–

Proportion of girls in their places to be married, . . .	15 per cent.[7]
Proportion of girls in their homes to be married, . . .	46 per cent.[7]

---

[1] First acquainted: before commitment, 1.

[2] First acquainted: before commitment, 1; after return home, 5; time not known, 4.

[3] First acquainted: before commitment, 5, of these, 2 were married before going out on probation; after return home, 15; time not known, 3.

[4] First acquainted: before commitment, 2; after return home, 1.

[5] First acquainted: after return home, 1; time not known, 2.

[6] First acquainted: before commitment, 2; after return home, 2; time not known, 8.

[7] Based on girls now married and under age, and proportion in places and at home Nov. 30, 1906.

TABLE XIV.

Hospital Treatment was given Girls in the Following Cases:

Eyes, defect of vision,[1] . . .	41	Strained back,[1]	1
Eyes, inflamed or with scars,[1] .	3	Curvature of spine,[1]	1
Ear troubles,[2]	7	Appendicitis, ...	2
Adenoids removed,[1]	1	Hernia, ...	1
Throat troubles,[1]	5	Heart trouble,[1]	1
New palate,[1]	1	Rheumatism, ...	1
Swollen mouth gland removed,[1]	1	Bronchitis,[1]	1
Operations on nose,[2]	3	Typhoid fever,[3]	1
Flat foot,[1]	7	Anæmia, run down condition,[1] .	3
Growth on foot removed, . . .	1	Tuberculosis,[4]	6
Housemaid's knee, ...	1	Gynæcological,[5]	11
Hardness on knee,[1]	1	Pregnancy, ...	1
Needle in hand,[1]	1	Syphilis,[6]	3
Broken rib, ...	1	Convalescing, ...	12
Hip disease, ...	1		

---

[1] Out-patients.

[2] All out-patients but 1.

[3] Died.

[4] Out-patients, 3.

[5] Out-patients, 7.

[6] Condition previous to original commitment to the school, 1.

TABLE XIV. — *Concluded.*

Hospitals where treated.

Cambridge Hospital,	1	New England Hospital,	1
Carney Hospital,[1]	13	New England Hospital Dispensary,[2]	6
Cullis Consumptive Home,	1	State Hospital,	5
Harvard Dental School,[2]	1	St. Luke's Convalescent Home,	2
Lowell General Hospital,[2]	1	Vincent Memorial Hospital,	3
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,[3]	56	Waltham Hospital,	1
Massachusetts General Hospital,[4]	28		
Massachusetts State Sanatorium,	3	Cases treated,	132
Milton Convalescent Home,	10		

[1] Nine were out-patients.

[2] Out-patients.

[3] Fifty-three were out-patients.

[4] Twenty-one were out-patients.

TABLE XV.

Showing the Home City or Town of 126 Girls committed within the Past Fourteen Months.

Boston,	29	Amesbury,	1
Brockton,	2	Athol,	1
Cambridge,	10	Attleborough,	1
Chelsea,	1	Barre,	1
Chicopee,	1	Bolton,	1
Everett,	1	Bridgewater,	1
Fall River,	8	Brookfield,	2
Fitchburg,	3	Hyde Park,	1
Lawrence,	5	Lee,	1
Lowell,	3	Methuen,	1
Lynn,	8	Milford,	1
Malden,	5	Milton,	1
Marlborough,	3	Pepperell,	1
New Bedford,	1	Provincetown,	2
Newton,	3	Randolph,	1
North Adams,	4	Reading,	1
Salem,	1	Revere,	1
Springfield,	2	Royalston,	1
Worcester,	4	Southbridge,	1
From 19 cities,	94	Stoughton,	1
		Tewksbury,	1
Floating,[1]	4	Westfield,	3
		Whitman,	1
		Williamstown,	1
		From 24 towns,	28

[1] All for years in the care of the State.

TABLE XVI.

Showing Technical Causes of 126 Commitments within the Past Fourteen Months.

Stubbornness,[1]	60	Common nightwalking,	3
Stubborn and disobedient,	1	Drinking,	1
Stubborn and disobedient and larceny,	1	Forgery,	1
Delinquency,	8	Larceny,	29
Wayward child,	2	Breaking and entering and larceny,	1
Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	2	Vagrancy,	1
Leading idle and vicious life,	3	Runaway,	3
Fornication,	1	Habitual school absentee,	1
Idle and disorderly,	8		

---

[1] The charge of stubbornness and delinquency may cover any offence, from the least serious to the most serious. The complaint of stubbornness can be made by the parent only.

TABLE XVII.

Showing Ages of 126 Girls committed within the Past Fourteen Months.

10 years,	1	14 years,	20
11 years,	2	15 years,	48
12 years,	12	16 years,	31
13 years,	11	19 years,[1]	1

Average age, 15 years, 5 months, 27 days.

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[1] Real age ascertained from birth records in England.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Nativity of 126 Girls committed within the Past Fourteen Months.

Born in Massachusetts,	83	Born in Canada,	4
Born in New Hampshire,	5	Born in the Provinces,	6
Born in Vermont,	3	Born in England,	3
Born in Rhode Island,	2	Born in Ireland,	1
Born in Connecticut,	2	Born in Sweden,	1
Born in New York,	3	Born in Italy,	2
Born in Pennsylvania,	1	Born in Portugal,	1
Born in Illinois,	1	Foreign born,	18
Born in Wisconsin,	1		
Born in Virginia,	1	Birthplace unknown,	3
Born in North Carolina,	3		
Born in United States,	105		

TABLE XIX.

Showing Nativity of Parents of 126 Girls committed within the Past Fourteen Months.

Both parents American,[1]	33	American and French Canadian,	2
Both parents French Canadian,	16	American and from the Provinces,[3]	3
Both parents from the Provinces,	6	American and English,	2
Both parents English,	6	American and Irish,	6
Both parents Irish,	12	American and Scotch,	2
Both parents Scotch,	3	American and Swedish,	1
Both parents Swede,	2	American and German,	1
Both parents German,[2]	3	American and unknown,	3
Both parents Italian,	5	French Canadian and English,	1
Both parents Portuguese,	2	French Canadian and Irish,	2
Both parents unknown,	5	French Canadian and German,	1
		French Canadian and Portuguese,	1
		From the Provinces and Irish,	1
		From the Provinces and Portuguese,	1
		English and Irish,	1
		Scotch and Irish,	1
		Welsh and Irish,	1
		Irish and German,	1
		Irish and Russian,	1
		Irish and Portuguese,	1

[1] Both parents colored, 8; one parent colored, 3.
[2] Both parents Jewish, 2.
[3] One parent colored, 1.

Table XX. on the following page is usually based on the court record, the information gathered in an interview with the girl upon her arrival at the school, the record of the associated charities or other charitable agencies, and an investigation of the home by the school visitors. This year the department has been so short handed that the investigation by the visitors has been for the most part omitted, and the information tabulated is in so far less thorough.

TABLE XX.

Showing Domestic Conditions of the 126 Girls committed within the Past Fourteen Months.

Both parents at home,[1]	52
Mother only at home,[2]	30
Father only at home,[3]	18
Mother and stepfather at home,	7
Father and stepmother at home,	6
Both parents dead,	3
One dead, one whereabouts unknown,	4
Whereabouts of both unknown,	4
Lived with other relatives,	10
No home,[4]	3
Temperate fathers or stepfathers,	23
Intemperate fathers or stepfathers,	62
Been in penal institutions,	11
Grossly immoral fathers,	4
Fathers guilty of incest,	3
Brother guilty of incest,	1
Temperate mothers or stepmothers,	62
Intemperate mothers or stepmothers,	17
Been in penal institutions,[5]	6
Grossly immoral mothers,	18
Families on associated charities' records,[6]	31

Mother or woman in charge of the home worked out,	43
No woman in the home,	3
Girl previously worked in mill, factory or store,	53
Worked at housework or caring for children,[7]	26
Worked in boarding house, hotel or restaurant,	3
Worked for dressmaker,	1
Worked in greenhouses,	1
Helped at home,	3
Attended school,	24
Committed as under the average of intelligence,[8]	16
Ran away from home just previous to commitment,[9]	59
Been under the care of the State Board of Charity,	22
Been under the charge of homes or societies,[10]	27
Been on probation from the courts,	19
Been in court before,	8

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[1] Adopted, 1.

[2] Separated from husband, 1; husband deserted, 11; left husband, 1 usband in penal institution, 4; illegitimate child, 1.

[3] Divorced from wife, 1; separated from wife, 1; wife sent off because unchaste, 2; wife deserted, 2.

[4] Father's whereabouts unknown, mother dead, 1; father dead, mother immoral woman, 1; father drunkard, mother living with another man, 1.

[5] For unchastity, 3.

[6] Looked up: Boston, 19; Cambridge, 7; Fall River, 6; Fitchburg, 2; Lawrence, 3; Lowell, 3; Lynn, 7; Malden, 3; Newton, 3; Salem, 1; Springfield, 2; Worcester, 4.

[7] All but 10 in the care of other societies.

[8] Nine of these proved to be of average brightness, but 9 others were found on observation at the school to be under the average.

[9] Not including those who stayed out single nights.

[10] Some were successively in charge of different societies, and with the girls from the State Board of Charity make 56 cases in 28 different societies.

TABLE XXI.

Showing Literacy of 126 Girls committed within the Past Fourteen Months.

In 9th grade,	8
In 8th grade,	16
In 7th grade,	22
In 6th grade,	26
In 5th grade,	23
In 4th grade,	10
In 3d grade,	8
In 2d grade,	4
In 1st grade,	3
School record not determined,	6

Recently left school,	38
Out of school one year,	24
Out of school one and one-half years,	11
Out of school two years,	25
Out of school two and one-half years,	4
Out of school three years,	14
Out of school four years,	4
Out of school six years,	4
Out of school eight years,	2

TABLE XXII.

Showing the Cause for Return to the School during the Last Seven Years.[1]

	1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.[2]	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
Change of place, visit, illness,	28	.32	37	.37	56	.50	54	.46	57	.41	51	.39	44	.36
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	27	.31	20	.31	31	.28	23	.20	38	.28	39	.30	26	.22
Danger of unchaste conduct,	11	.12	14	.14	14	.13	17	.14	16	.12	15	.11	16	.13
Unchaste conduct,	22	.25	28	.28	11	.10	23	.20	27	.20	27	.20	35	.29
	88	-	99	-	112	-	117	-	138	-	132	-	121	-

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

[2] Fourteen months.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including Those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.[1]

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1901-1906.[1]		1904-1905.		1905-1906.[1]	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	105	-	18	-	26	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	165	-	40	-	34	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	2	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	26	-	2	-	4	-
	175	.71	207	.62	305	.70	60	.68	66	.69
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	183	-	37	-	41	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	282	-	43	-	57	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	661	-	135	-	137	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	31	-	5	-	8	-
Attending school, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	36	-	7	-	2	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	1,193	.54	227	.50	245	.56
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	1,498	.57	287	.53	311	.58
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	15	-	6	-	4	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	41	-	48	-	10	-	10	-
	39	.16	54	.16	63	.14	16	.18	14	.15
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —										
Married,	21	-	14	-	25	-	7	-	5	-
On probation with friends or at large,	8	-	21	-	19	-	5	-	1	-

Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	-	48	-	76	-	10	-	22	-
In penal institution,	43	-	58	-	21	-	4	-	2	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	-	-	3	-	18	-	4	-	4	-
In hospital through their own misconduct,	28	-	27	-	22	-	4	-	6	-
	143	.11	171	.09	181	.08	34	.07	40	.08
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	182	.12	225	.10	244	.09	50	.09	54	.09
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	-	11	-	11	-	4	-	2[2]	-
Unmarried,	14	-	32	-	40	-	5	-	8[3]	-
	23	.10	43	.13	51	.12	9	.10	10	.11
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	5	-	43	-	39	-	6	-	13[4]	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	-	-	55	-	51	-	14	-	14[5]	-
Runaways from the school, homes or places,	89	-	110	-	139	-	30	-	30[6]	-
	94	.07	208	.11	229	.10	50	.11	57	.13
Total, conduct unknown,	117	.07	251	.11	280	.10	59	.11	67	.13
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	-	25	-	18	-	3	-	4	-
Died, never on probation,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	.03	28	.09	18	.04	3	.03	4	.04
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	-	42	-	62	-	18	-	18	-
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	-	270	-	377	-	81	-	57	-
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	3	-	63	-	15	-	1	-	-	-
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	37	-	92	-	142	-	43	-	22	-
	189	.14	467	.24	596	.27	143	.31	97	.23
Total whose conduct is not classified,	196	.12	495	.22	614	.23	146	.27	101	.19
Grand total,	1,585	-	2,261	-	2,636	-	542	-	533	-

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[1] 1905-1906 includes fourteen months.

[2] Last report, conduct good, 1; bad, 1.

[3] Last report, conduct good, 6; bad, 2.

[4] Last report, conduct good, 0; bad, 0.

[5] Last report, conduct good, 0; bad, 2.

[6] Last report, conduct good, 12; bad, 9; good when ran away, bad later, 6; were never on probation, 3.

TABLE XXIV.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in Specified Years, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.				LIVING RESPECTABLY.				CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			
	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1905.	1906.[2]	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1905.	1906.[2]	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1905.	1906.[2]	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1905.	1906.[2]
Immoral conduct, . . .	199	250	43	51	129	176	29	37	46	43	10	8	24	31	4	6
Danger of immoral conduct, .	81	78	25	16	58	66	22	13	11	8	1	3	12	4	2	-
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.	90	91	17	23	68	66	9	16	14	10	5	3	8	15	3	4
Totals, ...	370	419	85	90	255	308	60	66	71	61	16	14	44	50	9	10

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.				LIVING RESPECTABLY.				CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			
	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1905.	1906.[2]	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1905.	1906.[2]	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1905.	1906.[2]	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1905.	1906.[2]
Immoral conduct, . . .	.54	.60	.50	.57	.65	.70	.67	.73	.23	.17	.23	.16	.12	.12	.09	.12
Danger of immoral conduct, .	.22	.19	.29	.18	.72	.85	.88	.81	.14	.10	.04	.19	.15	.05	.08	-
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.	.24	.22	.20	.26	.75	.73	.53	.70	.15	.11	.29	.13	.09	.16	.17	.18
Totals, ...	-	-	-	-	.69	.74	.70	.73	.19	.15	.19	.16	.12	.12	.10	.11

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[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

[2] 1906 includes fourteen months.

Table XXV.

Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: Those in the Care of the School throughout the Fourteen Months ending Nov. 30, 1906; Those coming of Age during the Same Period; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), living respectably, ...	26	7	19	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably, ...	34	11	23	-	-
Died, conduct has been good, . .	2	-	2	-	-
Honorably discharged, . . .	4	1	3	-	-
	66	19	47	.90	.68
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —					
Married, living respectably, . .	41	9	32	-	-
Unmarried, with friends, . . .	57	12	45	-	-
At work in other families, . .	137	27	110	-	-
At work elsewhere, ...	8	4	4	-	-
Attending school or academy, paying their way, ...	2	1	1	-	-
	245	53	192	.78	.70
Total no longer maintained and living respectably, ...	311	72	239	.81	.70
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere, . . .	4	-	4	-	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere, . . .	10	1	9	-	-
	14	1	13	.05	.19
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —					
Married, ...	5	1	4	-	-
On probation with friends or at large,	1	-	1	-	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining, ...	22	6	16	-	-
In prison or house of correction, .	2	-	2	-	-
Were in prison, now discharged, .	4	-	4	-	-
In hospital through their own misconduct, ...	6	1	5	-	-
	40	8	32	.12	.12
Total, conduct bad or doubtful, .	54	9	45	.10	.13
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Married, ...	2	1	1	-	-
Unmarried, ...	8	-	8	-	-
	10	1	9	.05	.13
II. Still in the Care of the State: —					
Married, ...	13	1	12	-	-
On probation with friends, out of New England, ...	14	1	13	-	-
At large, having left their homes or places, ...	30	5	25	-	-
	57	7	50	.10	.18
Total, conduct not known, . .	67	8	59	.09	.17
Grand total, ...	432	89	343	-	-

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[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

TABLE XXVI.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Friends in New England.	Boarded out.	Married.
1876, ...	$28,300	$25,683 00	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1894, ...	25,385	21,617 00	$520 18	117	3 49	$3 46	78	122	–	–	31
1895, ...	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896, ...	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897, ...	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898, ...	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899, ...	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900, ...	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901, ...	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902, ...	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903, ...	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904, ...	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47
1905, ...	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49
1906,[2]	46,936[2]	56,582 74[3]	294 08[3]	214	4 33[3]	4 31[3]	126[3]	142	61	5	59

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[1] Not reported.

[2] Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1906.

[3] Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Current Expenses and Salaries.

1905. —	October, received from State Treasurer,	$3,194 16
	November, " " " "	3,131 10
	December, " " " "	3,390 95
	January, " " " "	5,756 05
	February, " " " "	4,463 18
	March, " " " "	4,413 78
	April, " " " "	3,401 90
	May, " " " "	3,627 54
	June, " " " "	5,899 47
	July, " " " "	4,414 97
	August, " " " "	3,930 71
	September, " " " "	3,085 81
	October, " " " "	4,225 64
	November, " " " "	3,647 48
		$56,582 74

Bills paid as per Vouchers at State Treasury.

1906. —	October,	$3,194 16
	November,	3,131 10
	December,	3,390 95
	January,	5,756 05
	February,	4,463 18
	March,	4,413 78
	April,	3,401 90
	May,	3,627 54
	June,	5,899 47
	July,	4,414 97
	August,	3,930 71
	September,	3,085 81
	October,	4,225 64
	November,	3,647 48
		$56,582 74

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.

1905. —	October, received from the State Treasurer,	$1,059 01
	November, " " " "	682 91
	December, " " " "	978 53
1906. —	January, " " " "	751 58
	February, " " " "	1,150 25
	March, " " " "	964 10
	April, " " " "	777 16
	May, " " " "	738 19
	June, " " " "	425 02
	July, " " " "	1,000 99
	August, " " " "	1,102 51
	September, " " " "	793 23
	October, " " " "	718 63
	November, " " " "	2,117 02
		$13,259 13

BILLS PAID AS PER VOUCHERS AT STATE TREASURY.

1905. —	October,	$1,059 01
	November,	682 91
	December,	978 53
1906. —	January,	751 58
	February,	1,150 25
	March,	964 10
	April,	777 16
	May,	738 19
	June,	425 02
	July,	1,000 99
	August,	1,102 51
	September,	793 23
	October,	718 63
	November,	2,117 02
		$13,259 13

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

Appropriation (act of May 18, 1905, chapter 83) for plumbing:—

1905. —	December,	$3,311 92
1906. —	January,	379 34
	February,	480 25
	March,	33 23
	October,	540 97
	November,	1,009 51
		$5,755 22

Appropriation (act of May 18, 1905, chapter 83) for carpenter work and necessary repairs: —

1905. — October,	$89 23
November,	98 85
December,	68 39
	$256 47

Appropriation (act of May 26, 1906, chapter 77) for repairs on Elm cottage: —

1905. — July,	$432 19
August,	622 40
September,	235 60
October,	196 52
	$1,486 71

Appropriation (act of May 26, 1906, chapter 77) for furnishing hospital, laundry and bakery: —

1905. — July,	$128 21
August,	539 64
October,	70 61
	$738 46

Appropriation (act of May 26, 1906, chapter 77) for a silo, gasoline engine and ensilage cutter: —

1906. — July,	$780 00
August,	366 62
October,	53 38
	$1,200 00

Appropriation (act of May 26, 1906, chapter 77) for erecting a storehouse: —

1906. — October,	$455 50
November,	1,324 35
	$1,779 85

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1905.			1906.											Totals.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$1,673 03	$1,760 76	$1,859 11	$1,705 47	$1,812 86	$1,736 71	$1,733 67	$1,787 50	$1,804 81	$1,847 04	$1,805 55	$1,894 71	$1,756 99	$2,170 79	$25,349 00
Food, ...	393 31	335 01	489 28	1,770 81	350 39	720 52	342 74	441 01	577 02	614 13	432 80	361 85	438 09	499 70	7,766 66
Clothing and clothing material.	467 27	558 70	65 19	348 26	607 93	166 38	412 07	326 21	711 30	234 02	710 06	31 20	1,179 73	379 45	6,197 77
Furnishings, . . .	38 53	60 22	45 61	99 58	108 46	224 94	65 29	156 53	40 52	421 64	245 43	161 45	137 88	9 30	1,815 38
Heat, light and power, .	-	-	160 35	872 49	430 55	747 80	224 00	126 04	5 80	680 88	40 50	1 05	48 60	-	3,338 06
Repairs and improvements.	74 02	13 19	91 78	44 91	125 97	226 23	137 07	71 79	2,353 26	78 77	106 37	10 77	171 22	100 50	3,605 75
Farm, stable and grounds,	258 85	252 67	274 79	649 49	223 29	273 52	320 80	450 04	171 17	264 99	182 75	334 32	338 99	296 05	4,291 72
Miscellaneous, . . .	289 15	152 55	311 78	265 04	802 73	342 68	214 26	243 42	235 59	212 20	407 25	356 72	193 24	191 69	4,218 30
Totals, . . .	$3,194 16	$3,131 10	$3,297 89	$5,756 05	$4,462 18	$4,438 78	$3,451 90	$3,602 54	$5,899 47	$4,353 67	$3,930 71	$3,152 07	$4,264 74	$3,647 48	$56,582 74

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1905,	$5,306 80
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1905,	3,150 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1905,	1,817 52
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1905,	5,348 15
fertilizers,	483 15
farming implements,	187 05
grain,	3,360 09
labor,	4,505 32
live stock,	14 00
services of veterinary,	10 50
plants, seeds and trees,	249 19
harness repairs,	32 70
blacksmithing,	388 58
ice,	41 86
	$24,894 91

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$10,118 63
produce sold and amount sent to State Treasurer,	294 08
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1906,	6,011 35
live stock, as per inventory, 1906,	4,782 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1906,	3,225 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1906,	2,297 45
	$26,728 51
Balance for the farm,	$1,833 60

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Land and buildings,		$192,540 00
PERSONAL PROPERTY.		
Produce on hand,	$6,011 35	
Live stock,	4,782 00	
Tools, vehicles and harness,	3,225 00	
House furnishings and supplies,	26,156 25	
Miscellaneous,	2,297 45	
		$42,472 05

WILLIAM L. BANCROFT,
ANDREW J. BANCROFT,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss. Nov. 14, 1906.

Personally appeared the above-named William L. Bancroft and Andrew J. Bancroft, and made oath to the foregoing statements.

Before me, GEORGE E. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent,	$1,800
G. L. Smith, assistant superintendent,	600
C. C. Beckley, special physician,	500
C. P. Fitzgerald, physician,	600
E. T. Fox, dentist,	650
D. F. O'Connor, oculist,	250
B. V. Smith, steward,	650
N. R. Maxwell, matron, Bolton,	600
C. M. Church, matron, hospital,	500
A. M. T. Eno, matron,	425
M. E. Mitchell, matron,	500
C. C. Russell, matron,	500
K. E. Page, matron,	425
E. A. Morrison, matron,	400
J. D. Hodder, matron,	400
D. A. Johnson, matron,	400
H. B. Shaw, supervisor of schools,	420
D. M. Carlen, teacher of sloyd,	550
M. E. Richmond, teacher of music,	400
C. M. Campbell, gymnastic teacher,	400
E. R. Bannister, teacher,	350
L. A. Strout, teacher,	400
V. Rollins, teacher,	350
A. L. Mead, teacher,	350
E. L. Gammon, teacher,	325
G. L. Webb, teacher,	325
A. G. Desmond, teacher,	300
V. O. Wilder, teacher, Bolton,	350
M. C. Clark, supply officer,	350
M. Kimball, supply officer,	350
F. K. Dudley, laundry matron,	350
I. Walker, bread matron,	400
L. V. Prescott, clerk,	400
C. E. Stevens, gardener,	300
A. Crocker, housekeeper,	375
L. Eastman, housekeeper, Bolton,	400
J. B. Higgins, housekeeper,	400
F. E. Young, housekeeper,	400

E. C. Missler, housekeeper,	$350
S. A. King, housekeeper,	400
F. N. Land, housekeeper,	350
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper,	300
N. C. Rudd, housekeeper,	300
L. M. Carter, housekeeper,	400
B. G. Foss, housekeeper,	400
W. B. Eastman, foreman,	540
H. B. Eastman, foreman, Bolton,	540
D. H. Bailey, carpenter,	540
H. R. Wright, dairyman,	384
A. R. Harrington, teamster,	360
A. L. Harrington, teamster,	360
H Harrington, laborer,	312
W. S. MacMakin, laborer,	312
C. C. Mead, driver,	420

Department of Boarding Out and Probation.[1]

Mary W. Dewson, superintendent,	$1,500
Lucy W. Stebbins, visitor,	1,000
Chloe Curtis, visitor,	700
Jane McC. Bacot, visitor,	600
Sarah W. Carpenter, visitor,	600
Mary M. Glynn, clerk and stenographer,	700

Advisory Physicians, unpaid.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers. Dr. Richard C. Cabot. Dr. James S. Stone.

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[1] Three vacancies. See superintendent's report, pages 96 and 97.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Putnam, Elizabeth C.,	At large.
Andrews, Mrs. Charles A.,	Holyoke.
Bigelow, Mrs. Henry B.,	Cambridge.
Brewer, Mrs. Frank C.,	Hingham.
Burt, Miss Grace M.,	Newton.
Childs, Miss Helen S.,	Deerfield.
Coburn, Miss Helen M.,	Lowell.
Cowles, Mrs. William N.,	Ayer.
Donnelly, Mrs. J. B.,	Gardner.
Edgett, Miss Ruth F.,	Beverly.
Field, Miss Caroline B.,	Weston.
French, Mrs. E. V.,	Lynn.
Fuller, Mrs. Frederick T.,	Milton.
Gage, Miss Sybil,	Cambridge.
Hall, Miss Emma R.,	New Bedford.
Harlow, Miss Margaret,	Worcester.
Hurd, Mrs. Albert G.,	Millbury.
Leonard, Miss Lizzie C.,	Bridgewater.
McGuigan, Miss Mary A.,	Danvers.
Moore, Mrs. A. G.,	Watertown.
Morse, Mrs. S. I.,	Sandwich.
Mossey, Mrs. C. E.,	Roxbury.
Mulcahy, Mrs. John,	Brookfield.
Richardson, Miss Louisa C.,	Chestnut Hill.
Rockwell, Miss Florence,	Montague.
Sanford, Miss Martha L.	Worcester.
Sheffield, Mrs. Alfred D.,	Springfield.
Strong, Miss Maud E.,	Northampton.
Sullivan, Miss May F.,	Chicopee.
Warner, Mrs. Charles H.,	Fall River.
Wigglesworth, Miss Marion E.,	Milton.
Woodbury, Miss Alice P.,	Gloucester.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of institution: STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	–	209	209
Number received during the year, . . .	–	113 [1] 126 [2]	113 [1] 126 [2]
Number discharged or died during the year, .	–	95 [2]	95 [2]
Number at end of the fiscal year, . . .	–	221	221
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	–	214	214
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	12	48	60

Number in care of probation department, ...	417
Number coming of age within the fourteen months, and so passing out of charge, ...	95
Employees of probation department, ...	8

Expenditures.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages, ...	$25,349 00 [2]	
2. Clothing, ...	6,197 77 [2]	
3. Subsistence, ...	7,766 66 [2]	
4. Ordinary repairs, ...	3,338 06 [2]	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses, .	13,931 25 [2]	
Total, ...		$56,582 74
Amount carried forward, ...		$56,582 74

---

[1] Twelve months.

[2] Fourteen months.

Amount brought forward,		$56,582 74
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$2,979 85	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	8,236 86	
Total,		11,216 71
Grand total,		$67,799 45

Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$6,084 55
Visitors' travelling and office expenses,	5,064 26
Travelling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for girls,	2,110 32
	$13,259 13

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head (superintendent of school): Fannie F. Morse.
Superintendent of probationers: Mary W. Dewson.

S. - Mass.

Public Document No. 18

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
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Approved by

The State Board of Publication.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
SUSAN C. LYMAN, Waltham.
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.
GEORGE H. CARLETON, Haverhill.
MATTHEW B. LAMB, Worcester.
CARL DREYFUS, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ELMER L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*
THOMAS H. AYER, *Visiting Physician of Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
FANNIE F. MORSE, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
C C. BECKLEY, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1907, for the two reform schools under their control.

M. H. WALKER.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.
SUSAN C. LYMAN.
JAMES W. McDONALD.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
MATTHEW B. LAMB.
CARL DREYFUS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School is a State institution for the care and education of boys who, being under the age of fifteen, are committed by the courts for minor offences. Many of the boys are committed upon the request of their parents; but the real offences of these so-called "stubborn children" are usually found, upon investigation, to be of much the same character as those convicted upon complaint of the police for serious breaches of the law. The same is true of boys committed under chapter 314 of the Acts of 1906 as delinquent children. In every case the term of commitment is for minority, — the duty being thus laid upon the school and its probation department, not merely to restrain or instruct a group of troublesome boys for a prescribed season, but also to follow them when they go back to the world, and to see that they are given a chance for a fresh start in life.

The institution at Westborough with 160 acres of land has accommodations for some 300 boys, distributed in ten cottage groups; and there is a primary department at Berlin, seven miles distant, where a small number of the younger boys are cared for. At Westborough the term of detention depends upon a marking system, intended to hold a boy for from a year to eighteen months, and longer when they prove recalcitrant. The educational methods in use are well up to modern requirements, drawing, music, manual training both in sloyd and in more advanced courses in wood and in iron being emphasized in the curriculum. The report of the superintendent upon page 39 describes the methods of the school in detail, the various ways in which the boys are employed out of school hours and the general mechanism of the institution.

In the Berlin branch the methods are comparatively informal, as is possible when but a handful of children are grouped together, and the training is expected to be soon supplemented by boarding out in some country family, — the theory that a judicious home training in many cases is all that is needed for lads of from nine to thirteen being amply borne out by experience. Boys who are not amenable to these mild methods of control, or who, having been returned to their own people, have reverted to lawlessness, are recalled to the main branch of the institution at Westborough for a longer term under its more systematic training. About half of the Berlin boys are successfully reinstated in the community, having had an average of but four or five months of institution life, and wholly escaping the undesirable acquaintance which is an inevitable incident of membership in a large reform school.

The term of detention at Berlin being so short, an old-fashioned farmhouse, affording accommodation for but 22 boys, has sufficed to care for 55 of the 207 boys committed within the past year. Had all these been retained in the institution as long as is customary at Westborough, or until there was a reasonable chance that they would behave themselves with their own people, the State would have been forced to sink many thousands of dollars in additional accommodations and to spend many other thousands of dollars in maintenance. The Berlin cottage, which was opened just twelve years ago, has up to date received 520 different children. Its primary cost was only $8,500, including the house, the furnishings and 100 acres of land; while a boarded boy costs only $2 a week (this covers his clothing), with a trifle in addition for visiting, against an average cost of $5.19 for maintenance in the institution.

When a boy leaves the school, whether after a few weeks' detention at Berlin, as sometimes happens, or after the year or more at Westborough, he passes into the care of the probation department. The Berlin boys, who are always under thirteen, take eagerly to life in the country, the animals and all the processes of the farm being full of interest to them; but boys over fifteen — and few leave Westborough when they are younger — have reached a period of life when the social instincts are becoming imperative, and cases arise in which it is often necessary to strain a point in the effort to balance a boy's taste against his opportunities. The fact that farm work is the only occupation nowadays in which a home goes with the job often causes the trustees to be confronted with the perplexing alternative of placing a boy under conditions against which he is certain to rebel, or returning him to conditions in his own home which afford little encouragement to welldoing. Thus it happens that where practically every Berlin boy goes out first to a farmer, and invariably considers this a privilege and a delight, only 78 of the Westborough boys have gone out to farm places this year, against 152 to their own homes.

The tables on page 61 show, of the boys under the care of the visiting department[1] 480 in their own homes, 97 placed with farmers or others, 58 at board, and 95 for themselves, as the phrase goes, meaning by this term boys at work in the cities who are not living with relatives or who hire themselves out as farm hands. The amount of $2,645.37 was collected within the year in behalf of 62 boys, mostly under eighteen years of age, at work for farmers, and was placed in the savings bank for their benefit.

The years of probation are the critical ones in the formation of character. Training in an institution is at best preparatory. It is life in the world with its temptations and struggles, which is the real thing, the arena in which success or failure is demonstrated. A comparative table, recording the conduct of all who have come of age during recent years, shows: —

---

[1] This statement is exclusive of 45 boys in the United States army and navy, 48 who have left the State, 93 in the Massachusetts Reformatory or other penal institution, 32 who have been lost track of, 37 runaways from the school who are either known to be in some other institution or in the navy, or who have never been located, included in Table No. 3 on page 61, giving the status of all boys under twenty-one whose names are on the books of the Lyman School Dec. 1, 1907.

	1893.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Doing well,	.42	.46	.53	.58	.61	.69	.60	.60	.58	.70	.62[1]	.63[1]	.62
Not doing well,	–	.03½	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	.02	.05	.07	.08
Have been in other penal institutions,	.35	.35	.30	.31	.22	.22	.24	.22	.29	.16	.	.11	.11
Out of the State,	-	.01½	.04	.02	.08	.01	.07	.02	.01	.02	.08	.08	.08
Lost track of,	.23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Doing well at last account,	–	.09 } .14	.07 } .11	.02½ } .06	.04⅔ } .07	.06	–	–	.08 } .10	.05 } .10	.01 } .13	.10 } .11	.11
Not doing well at last account,	–	.05	.04	.03½	.02⅓	–	–	–	.02	.05	.12	.11	

---

[1] The falling off from the 70 per cent. doing well in 1904 is accounted for by the larger number in 1905 and 1906 who have left the State or whose whereabouts are unknown, and whose conduct is thus unclassified.

The year 1893 is chosen as a starting point in this table because this was the first year such figures were compiled. It was the poor showing of 1893 which led to the initiation of the visiting department, and to the immediate improvement in results above indicated.

It is of interest to find that, of the 150 boys who came of age within the year, 118, or 78 per cent., had never been returned to the school for any misconduct. Whoever may be interested in further details of this department will find profitable reading in Mr. Wheeler's report, on page 45.

It will be noted upon page 48 of Mr. Wheeler's report that the boys on probation are visited on the average only two and one-half times a year, whereas an examination of the probation report for the Industrial School girls (page 92) shows a vastly closer method of supervision for them. The differences of method thus seen to obtain between the care of the boys and girls are due to no mere accident, but arise from a recognition that there is a fundamental difference between them, — that boys can properly be allowed to run certain risks, and must be allowed a large measure of independence, where civilized society has agreed that young girls must be protected. A further difference between our boys and girls arises from the fact that, whereas the latter are usually committed to the care of the State to save them from sins against their own natures, boys in nine cases out of ten are committed for offences against property, and as a result of the lawlessness which is a natural incident of young adolescence in the masculine creature, — which, moreover, easily gives place to a law-abiding spirit as a boy gets old enough to come under the discipline of wage earning, during the years wherein he grows from a heedless child into a man, with the responsibilities of self-support upon him. Again, a still further difference between our boys and our girls arises from the fact that a far larger number among the former come of perfectly respectable parents who, had their means been ampler, would have sent their obstreperous boys to boarding school; whereas among the girls we find a very much larger proportion of their people who are dissipated or criminal, the small number of girls who come of decent people being, more often, individually degenerate.

These differences between the boys and the girls make a comparison of methods employed for their reformation unprofitable, except as it may lead to a clearer understanding of the lines which each undertaking should pursue.

Because a concrete illustration often describes a general method more graphically than any abstract statement can, extracts are here presented from certain selected letters which suggest different ways of dealing, during the probationary term, with certain typical Lyman School cases.

G. L., aged eleven, and belonging to respectable people, was sent to Berlin ten years ago, having been previously at a truant school, and after that involved in a number of breaks, stealing a horse, etc. After eight months in the school he was placed at board, and in another eight months he was allowed to go back to his own people, who had moved into a new locality, in the country. Three years ago his visitor reported him as a "fine fellow, industrious and worthy, working as a brakeman on the Maine Central." He is now twenty years old, and not one bad report has he had since he left Berlin. Under date of Oct. 21, 1907, he writes to Mr. Wheeler: —

> Your kind letter of the 12th inst. at hand. I was, of course somewhat surprised, — yet pleased to hear from you and to know you still thought of me, occasionally. I am married and we are keeping a first-class lodging house and would be pleased if you should ever visit our city, to call on us. We have a very nice home seventeen rooms, gas throughout, bath, and telephone connections. I have told my wife all about you and how kind you were to us all, and she joins me in extending you an invitation to visit us at your convenience.

Another Berlin boy, J. O'D., after a few months at board, was allowed to go home, his parents having likewise moved, though only from the North End to South Boston. But J. soon got into trouble, was arrested and recommitted to the Lyman School. Here he received a training of fifteen months, and was then sent out to a farm. He did well here and was presently allowed another trial with his people. This was in 1903. Under date of Oct. 15, 1907, he writes: —

> I thank you very kindly for the letter you sent me, and the interest you take in writeing to me. I am working for the —— Co. and have

a good steady job, and I intend to learn the trade. I am making 12 dollars a week, and I am saving my money. I have a hundred and twenty-five dollars in the South Boston Savings Bank. I have some money in the school Bank that I made when I worked on the farm, and I was told that I could get it when I was 21 years old. One of the vistors from the school came to see me last Saturday. I think the School does a lot of good to some boys. I was a wild boy before I went to the School, and the people who knew me before I went away think I am a find fellow now and I am trying to be.

W. M. came of miserable people, — his parents frequently drunk, etc. W. served a term in truant school, was later arrested and taken in charge by a private charitable society, only to steal and run away from his place and thus come to the Lyman School. A year ago last September he was received back by the same farmer whose kindness had before been so ill rewarded; and upon October 15 W. writes: —

I am getting along alright, I like my work. I am most interested in the live stock on the farm. When I came here I could hardly harness a horse now the man I am with lets me take a nice pair of horses and go on long roads with them,.he owns a nice four year old colt he lets me drive sometimes. He owns a motor boat, and he owns part of a cottage at the foot of the lake where they have corn roasts and lobster suppers. He and another man own a gasolene engine with which they thrash, saw wood, and cut ensilage. I think after my time is out with this man I will be a farm hand.

C. G. was a member of a hard gang and long a torment to the police. Soon after coming to the Lyman School he ran away, but was returned the next day. After sixteen months in the school he was sent home on trial; but a year and a half later he was returned to the school, having been idle and dissipated, and he was seriously considered for transfer to Concord. However, he was earnest in his promises of reformation, and after six months in the school he was placed with a farmer, who reported him the best boy he had ever had. Presently he was allowed to make another trial at home, and so far, happily, all goes well. Upon Oct. 14, 1907, he wrote: —

Dear Friend: I just recieved your letter asking me how I was getting along. I am just fine, I am in the best of health and am working at shoe cutting which I like very much and which I hope to continue. I have worked at it now for about eight months. It is very easy work and the best of the shoe business. It is a good paying job when there is work but the work around here is very dull just now as it always is in the fall of the year. I have been trying to visit Lyman School but have been putting off. I mean to soon though. I hope all the boys are well at the school. I never was better in my life. And in closing Mr. Wheeler I can honestly say that I am glad I went to Lyman School because it learnt me a lesson. If I had never went there I might have been as bad as before I was there. Thanking you in advance and the teachers that took an interest in me for my own welfare I close hoping to see you all soon.

The last case which we can find space to quote here is that of L. B., a thieving, unruly boy and called "a terror." Trained both at Berlin and at Westborough, with an unsuccessful trial in between with his own people, who are respectable, a runaway from Westborough and kept there for an unusually long term, he was probated to his parents for the second time in June, 1904. Upon Oct. 14, 1907, he writes: —

Yes, I am twenty-one years of age. It would be very hard for me to believe any one, if I did not know my age, and he were to say you are twenty-one. As I stop to think, and look back at all I have gone through it seems as though I was thirty. You want to know if I have the same position I had a year ago. Yes, I work in the same place but at a different employment. Went to work there 19 months ago as timekeeper, after working a year at this work I was advanced and as I am always anxious to learn something new I secured a position as bookbinder in the same place, I am getting along fine, and if I succeed there I think that will be my future work as it is very profitable. If I have not thanked you or other trustees of the Lyman School, I think that Mr. Chapin and masters whom I was under in my time can say a few words of my endless praise of the good that the school has done for me and without a doubt I think that if I was not stopped at that place I might today be a convict. I was not A-1 in the school at any time until the last six months of my career there. But that gradual patience which every one had with me won out, and at last I got in the right path thank God I am in the right path. I will not forget the people of the school even if I am twenty-one and I hope I will hear from you again.

So much for a few of the acknowledgments from the boys, which could be many times multiplied, — remembering always, however, that were the whole story told the careers of many others would have to be related whom the school has not succeeded in reclaiming. But an extract from just one other letter, this time from a parent, must be given, as follows: —

> to the Superintendent trustees teachers Masters and all those who have had any part in the training of my son. dear sirs i want to extend to you one and all my heartfelt thanks for the gentlemanly manner in which he was used by you all whilst he was at the lyman school he came back home to me a well trained little gentleman and everything i can do for him will be done to keep him as such.

The present superintendent, Mr. Elmer L. Coffeen, who took office last January, seems to have gotten his new duties well in hand, and the trustees are expecting excellent things from his administration.

The new cottage, built from an appropriation of $22,000 granted in 1906, was completed over a year ago, but has stood vacant, last year's Legislature having failed to appropriate money for the furnishings. The special appropriations last year were $4,125 to further extend the subway and vacuum-heating system, and $2,500 for a steam pump, a water tank and pipes, to provide protection from fire. These improvements are in process of construction, and are of value to the school over and above their obvious uses by the work which they furnish to the boys. Upon pages 41 and 42 of the superintendent's report will be found full information upon these matters.

The new appropriations which will be asked for are: —

Horse and carriage barn, to replace the one destroyed by fire, as a result of a stroke of lightning on September 28,	$7,000
To purchase or build a house for the occupancy of the superintendent,	4,500
For the purchase from Mr. Hero of between 10 and 11 acres, immediately adjoining the school premises,	2,750
Constructing additional subway, and extending the vacuum-heating system to Maple cottage, greenhouse and hospital,	2,700
For furnishing and equipping Elm cottage,	2,400

The Lyman School opened the year with 345 inmates, and closed with 342. The whole number of individuals in the school during the year was 627, and the average number was 329.

The appropriations for the past year were: for salaries, $35,466; for current expenses, $55,000; a total of $90,466[1] for running the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers: for tuition fees to towns, $850; for visitation, $9,300; for boarding, $5,500. The per capita cost of the institution was $5.29, and $1,663.42 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of $5.19.[2] The per capita cost of Berlin was $2.99; the per capita cost of visitation was 18.9 cents per week, and of the whole body of boys in the school, approximately $1.40 per week.

---

[1] In addition to expending the appropriation there was a deficit of $2,041.44.

[2] The per capita of $5.19 is the highest incurred, and is due largely to the prevailing high prices. The per capita of 18.1 cents covers cost of salaries, traveling of officers and boys and office expenses of visiting department, but is exclusive of the $5,500 spent on board and the $850 spent on tuition of placed-out boys.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School for Girls comprises two essential parts, the institution at Lancaster and the probation department, the headquarters of which are in Boston. These two departments are entirely separate in their direct management, although one in their aim to give the girls the best possible care. The institution has the advantage of taking the girl first and giving her a start, and in having the direction of the girl and everything pertaining to her in its complete control; the probation department has the advantage in point of time. Of the 114 girls who came of age this year the average time spent in the institution was two years, and the average time in the care of the probation department was four years lacking seven days. The officers of the school, living with the girls day after day, are thrown into intimate relations with them, but under the restricted conditions of the institution; the visitors of the probation department have an opportunity to see them as they respond to the varied conditions of life. Our aim is to make these two departments as efficient as possible in their helpfulness to the girls. To this end the inside and outside departments must come into close relations with each other in their great common bond, the imperative need of the girls.

Given this brief statement, what does the State actually do with those intrusted to it? The girls are committed to the Industrial School by the court either as delinquent children or for some offence against the law. The State has absolute control over them until they are twenty-one years of age, when all official authority ceases, and nothing but friendship remains.

The girls come to us having had little or no opportunity in life, and by opportunity we mean an early start in a home where they are loved and taught the difference between right and wrong. Having gone without the love and guidance which are every child's birthright, it is for the State to make up to them what they have lost. They come with natures hardened and dulled by neglect, which for want of normal outlet have drifted into the allurements of false and evil pleasures which require nothing of them but acquiescence and irresponsibility. Theirs is a long story of wilfulness, misdirected affections and deception. The State must not only awaken new possibilities in their lives, but must deal positively with the habits formed by unconscious drifting and wrong living. With homes that have failed to do their part, and with misdirected natures which have sought congenial company, a complete change of place and surroundings is necessary. This is the first step toward giving them an opportunity for better things. In exchange for the ever new and diverting life in the present, where these neglected girls neither look forward nor backward, our school at Lancaster offers a life where the officers meet each girl with kindly individual interest; here variety comes from well-earned promotion and work well done, and happiness from self-control and kindness toward the other girls.

The day is divided into reasonable hours of work, play, eating and sleeping. In carrying out this life the State has chosen a natural park of rolling upland in one of our New England towns. The country stretches out over fields and pine-covered hills to Wachusett; thus the girls have all the inspiration that the peace and beauty of nature can give. Second to the situation in wise selection is the arrangement of the seven cottages, containing 30 girls each, which are scattered about on the grounds. The girls in the cottages are classified according to their experience of evil, thus in a measure preventing those who are more innocent from making the acquaintance of those who have only known the darker side of life. One cottage is set apart for the backward and feeble-minded girls. Of the 17 girls sent this year to the School for the Feeble-minded, 9 were sent directly from the school and 9 were sent after having been first tried outside. In 1903 there were 4 of our girls in the School for the Feeble-minded; in 1904, 3; in 1905, 11; in 1906, 12; and in 1907, 28. This increase in number of girls transferred has gone far to reduce the accumulation of feeble-minded girls in our school. These girls are much better off in the School for the Feeble-minded, which devotes itself exclusively to girls of this class. We must always have a cottage where we can observe the girls long enough to decide where they really belong; 5 of the girls sent out this year had been four or five years in our institution, which is a long time.

The industrial training is homely and simple. In each cottage the girls are taught the household arts of cleaning, cooking, sewing, washing and ironing. School is carried on in the cottages, in ungraded groups, for two and one-half hours every afternoon. Here the girls are taught singing and drawing as well as the other elementary subjects. In these classes there are girls who when they first came to us could neither read, write nor tell time, as well as those who have been in the seventh and eighth grades. Educationally this is a very unsatisfactory condition of things. During the past year we have had a teacher who has taken 20 of the most advanced girls from the different cottages and given them special work, which has proved a good thing as far as it goes. Work in sloyd, bread making and the laundry are taught by special teachers outside the cottages. These outside lessons in their standard of perfection have been found to be an inspiriting influence on the girls' daily lives. Expert bread making and laundry work come at the end of the industrial training, and are looked forward to as being the final preparation for going out.

Although while in the institution each day must be made an end in itself to the girl, and each one must put her whole mind on her work, the officers must realize that the high standard of the institution is for the benefit of the girl at all times. The institution is an incident of essential importance in the girl's life. Here she has an opportunity to form good habits, for reasons that she herself has learned to understand. If in addition to this, through the personal influence of the superintendent and the officers, the vital life of the girl can be reached, so that she goes out from the institution with new possibilities in herself which she actually feels, the institution has done great things for her, and returns her to her place as a member of the community, an apt creature for the next stage in her life. Affection, work, rest and regularity have developed new possibilities. Daily work well done and kindliness have given her a new conception of life. The peaceful social life which she learns to know can be only reached by each one taking her part. The backbone of the institution is a life so arranged that cause and effect can be easily seen by the girls. It is an exceedingly limited life, but herein lies its virtue. The greater lessons and opportunities of life must be left until later, when they leave the school and return to their rightful heritage in the world. With this start they must again contend with the trying conditions of life, its irregularities, imperfections and exactions.

It has proved to be of great benefit to the girls to go every Sunday to the churches in the town of Lancaster, thus for a short time letting them feel themselves a part of the outside world. In their recreation hours they get a little coasting and skating in winter, and in summer play tennis and baseball, and take walks. In their baseball a training is reached which is got in no other way, for here one sees a girl, whose desires and emotions have been wrongly directed, gratifying the same emotional nature and desires in the heat and intensity of the game. The whole girl is alive in a legitimate and wholesome way. In this game, through the team play, she is a necessary part of the whole, succeeding only through great skill, and subject to the rules of the game.

If for a part of each day something could be offered that took the whole girl, the rush and uncontrollableness of the unused feelings and powers would not come to the surface in such an unmanageable way when she goes out into the world. We believe the State could wisely provide a gymnasium, which would offer basket ball and other games in winter. Full outlet of the feelings of the body and the mind would not only greatly lessen typical institution trials, such as irritation and bad temper, but, even for the roughest girls, would give wholesome activity to the misdirected feelings that must be dealt with in a positive way to bring about a balanced, self-controlled character.

The returned girls who have seriously failed are sent to our cottage in Bolton, a mile and a half away from the school, so that they may not bring back to the other girls their evil report of the world. The difficulty here is that the life is about the same as on the grounds at Lancaster only it is much more limited and isolated. No outside lessons are given. They do not go to the churches in the town. The only new way of arousing the girls' interest is an opportunity, given to those with special aptitude for it, in a more advanced course in dressmaking. The trustees are always on the lookout for an entirely new and more complicated plan of life for these girls, who have already had the institution training, and who have been tried in the world and failed. Their attention, minds and hearts should be roused through new avenues. A new angle of sight is the end to be aimed at. One more attempt to vitalize the normal creature might be made.

When the industrial course is finished, and each girl has made a reasonable improvement, according to her capacity, — a period which with the average girl covers a year and a half to two years, — the superintendent sends her name to the probation department as a candidate for placing out. Before leaving the school we want to bear testimony to the devoted care of the house officers, whose patience has ever borne with the shortcomings of the girls, and who send them out into the world with loving and fearful anticipation as to their welfare.

And now what is the work of the probation department, and what does the State try to do for the girls when they come back into the world, with all its possibilities, temptations and imperfect variable conditions? The State provides a probation department, with a superintendent, seven paid visitors and one clerk. The office of the probation department is in Boston (at 198 Dartmouth Street), our largest city and railroad center, and consequently the most accessible, on the whole, as a starting place and meeting place for the visitors, the girls, their relations and the employers. The conception of the duty of the visitors toward their girls is that each one shall be wholly responsible for her wards, wherever they may be.

One of the first requisites for the visitor who receives the girl out of seclusion into her care is that she should know the world; that she should actually be part of it in the happiest, fullest way possible. She must have made her own way in it, courageously; she must have a sense of what constitutes the real opportunities and happiness of life. She must have imagination enough to grasp the uncontrolled desires of her ward and deal with them understandingly. Our office force has been made up of young women; some of them college graduates; all of them with the larger opportunities of life before them. Given their rich life in the world, it is the spirit of our best young women to want to lead a life of service, which requires of them devotion, mind and untiring bodies. It is to this class of young women, who stand ready with everything in them to be drawn upon, that the State has wisely intrusted its wards when they have left the school. At present we must select our visitors from the candidates given us by the Civil Service Commission, and the burden rests with them to supply us with the same high standard of visitor whom we have had heretofore. These visitors receive the girls from the officers of the school. In order to gauge wisely the possibilities of the new place and environment for her ward, the visitor must fully acquaint herself with the girl's former life.

There should be free intercourse between the officers of the school and the visitors, so that each may profit by the other's knowledge and carry the girl's life as a unit in her mind. It is only a small part of the girls who come from the institution who go directly to their homes. Of the 72 girls sent out this year 18 went directly home. The home has previously failed to control the girl, and former surroundings and associates are too compelling toward the old life, even if the new life has been awakened. It is often unfair to the girl to throw her at once into the old environment. First she must be given an opportunity to struggle with life's temptations under more favorable conditions. We usually find these conditions in housework in a new locality. Here the girl is responsible to strangers, who demand faithful work. This in itself is a great incentive to the girl and is a sort of continuation of the school training. We try to put the girls in homes where they are made one of the family, and have an opportunity to share family pleasures and go to church with the family. This makes a natural relationship and helps the girl on to her feet. Once in the world, after a short time everything in her surges to the surface, and it is upon the delicate, strong understanding of her visitor that the girl's welfare largely depends.

When the girls first come out from the school they frequently need a change of place, not through any fault of the home found for them, nor through any shortcoming of the school, or in their visitor; but what is enough for the normal girl is not enough for our girls. If they could get from the same conditions what the normal girl could get all would be well, but they cannot. Their unstable, slim characters have not gained the necessary experience to steady them under the distractions of the world. Too much must not be expected of them. If they are gradually climbing up in some one direction this is enough, but let the visitor be sure that improvement is going on in one or more directions. There is more for the visitor to do than form a right understanding of the girl, for the girl can never be considered by herself; her family or the household of which she is a member is always a part of her. The visitor must gain the co-operation of the family in order to do the best for the girl. Occasionally a wise, sympathetic mistress of the house is the best help a visitor can get as to the needs of her ward. It is seldom a difficult thing to establish a close relationship between the girl and her visitor, for in the beginning the girl is thrown upon her visitor as her only friend. Leaving the school atmosphere, where the girls are the chief object of interest, she goes where her interests are subordinate to every other person's. Returning to the world is a lonely process; human nature is very dependent and seldom disregards friendship and interest.

In addition to the paid visitors, Miss Dewson, the superintendent of probation, has organized a force of thirty-three local volunteer visitors, whose travelling expenses are refunded by the State. These volunteers from all over the State come to know what our school stands for. They can be a means of making sacred to the community the lives of our girls. They investigate the homes of the newly committed girls who come from their localities, and visit them when they are placed out in their vicinity. They know the resources of their own town. By frequent correspondence with Miss Dewson, who gathers them together twice a year in conference, they learn to understand her high standard of work, and can bring their isolated experiences within the sphere of larger principles.

R. came to school in 1902, when she was fourteen years old. Her mother had been a Lancaster girl; her stepfather had a criminal record; except for the primitive love of her mother, who looked like a hunted creature, R. had seen and known only brutality, hardship and starvation in her home. When R. had been tried out, and was returned to the school after giving birth to her baby in Tewksbury (having worked out for a few months with her baby), she was a hard, cold creature, whose selfish nature had not been touched by her child. My first acquaintance with R. was on being called by the matron of the cottage to see a girl who the matron thought was endangering her child's life by her cruel neglect. I saw a pretty girl, literally with no outlook in her face, the embodiment of bitter discontent, rough with her child and complaining of it. She seemed hopeless. There was one ray of light only, — her feeling for her mother, who was being brutally treated by R.'s stepfather, who could not be roused, even by his starving children. An unforeseen thing happened; R., through a mistake, thought that her baby was going to be taken away from her. This brought her to her senses, and she clung to her child. Thus love for her child was born. It is two or three years now and R.'s story is a long one. She has another fatherless baby; temptations have been many and constant to this shallow, pleasure-loving nature. R. has been devoted to her first baby. Many have been the efforts which at times she has made for the support of this child. Sad and painful was the look in her face when her second trouble began, and R., who was naturally truthful, told a series of lies, a shut, unresponsive look in her face telling the truth to her visitor which she refused to tell. She is now living off in the country, among hard-working people of her own kind, pluckily supporting herself and her second child, working hard to do her best, grateful to her visitor; writing that her elder child has an ideal home with her aunt near by. In addition to the housework R. is giving her employer lessons on the piano, and is giving the school teacher, who is boarding with them, one lesson a week in singing, for which she is paid fifty cents. She has been invited to sing in the choir at church. Her visitor is privately paying the board of the first child, which she says she will continue to help to do as long as R. does her best. R. owes her present well-being to the intelligent understanding and the untiring devotion of her volunteer visitor. We do not class R. as doing well. She may not continue to do so; but if souls are worth saving, what has been born in this girl? Has the story of this girl been worth her visiting?

This story is given as one of the desperate cases. Real failures we do have, but the number is small when those classed as failures are only 20 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 69 girls who are doing well of those who came of age this year, 54 had never been returned to the school for unchastity; the other 15, who are now doing well, had been returned for unchastity at some period of their probation.

In a few cases, after a girl has been out two or three years, through right and patient management she has often gained so much in adjustment to the world that she can be trusted to go home, or go to work under much more independent conditions, and thereafter the visitor acts largely as an adviser and friend.

The following is the story of a gentle, refined girl, whose shortcomings are chiefly negative. After two or three years of encouragement and effort S. has been independent for three years, working in a factory and living in a family, the mother being one of those women who does every one good who comes in contact with her. S. is engaged to an excellent young man. They are devoted to each other, and some day in the near future she will make him a good wife. But, like all of us, she has her weaknesses, and one of them is the desire to look like a lady and wear fine clothes. Her young man belongs to various societies, and likes to have S. go with him on ladies' night. One day she wrote her visitor that she had broken her engagement, given back her watch, bracelet, etc., as she had nothing to wear to the entertainment to which her friend wanted to take her. It was not difficult to get a pretty silk waist for S. and in this way reunite the lovers.

For those who have not had actual experience in our probation department it is hard to imagine how, starting a pessimist, one becomes an optimist, through watching the effort for self-control and better things made by girls who, by inheritance and environment, have so little chance in life, but who become useful and good women when they are first given the initial training of the school, and then are befriended by a wise, sympathetic visitor, who puts them in the way of the best conditions, and then keeps an ever-watchful eye on these changing conditions. It makes one feel that no effort is too great in behalf of young people through the uncertain years of adolescence.

The special appropriations asked for last year were $30,000 for a new cottage, to meet increased commitments, and $2,400 for small heaters in the several cottages, to afford a better supply of hot water for bathing purposes.

The special appropriations which will be asked for this year are: —

For enlarging the chapel, $7,500.

For fire protection, according to recommendation of Inspector Dyson, $3,000.

For furnishing the new cottage, which will be ready for occupancy in the spring, $2,500.

For equipping an office behind the superintendent's house, $2,000.

To pay bills rendered by J. J. von Valkenberg, for plans and services from 1902 to date, in connection with sewer bed recommended by the State Board of Health, $341.88.

The school opened the year with 221 girls and closed with 243, the average being 228. There were 107 new commitments, which were 7 less than the year previous. Nevertheless, the school closed the year with 22 more girls than the year before. The appropriations for the institution were: for salaries, $22,818.37, and for other current expenses, $28,725, — a total of $51,543.37. In addition, a deficit of $2,356.10 was incurred (chiefly due to increase in prices), bringing the cost of the institution to $53,899.47. The appropriation for boarding out and probation was $12,800, of which $2,604.88 was expended directly upon the girls for travelling expenses, board of special cases, medical care, etc., and $10,169.98 for salaries and travelling expenses of visitors, and office expenses of the department. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.49 a week, and of the girls outside the school approximately 51 cents a week. This gives an approximate weekly per capita of $2.50 for the whole number of girls in the care of the trustees.

APPENDIX A.

TRUST FUNDS

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

1906-1907.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[Held by the Treasurer and Receiver-General, under chapter 407 of the Acts of 1906.]

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	$602 70	$35,182 98	$35,785 68
Receipts in 1906-1907.			
Income of investments, . .	1,611 63		1,611 63
Boston Juvenile Court, . .	18 00		18 00
Securities matured and transferred, ...	4,100 00		
Securities purchased, . . .		1,000 00	
	$6,332 33	$36,182 98	$37,415 31
Payments in 1906-1907.			
Lyman School for Boys, . . . $4,193 40			4,193 40
Securities purchased, . 1,000 00			
	5,193 40		
Securities matured and transferred, ...		4,100 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	$1,138 93	$32,082 98	$33,221 91
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock, . .	$300 00		
Citizens Nat'l Bank of Worcester certificate of stock, . . .	4,000 00		
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad Company coupon bond, ...	5,000 00		
Worcester Trust Company certificate of stock, . . .	400 00		
Athol coupon bond, . . .	2,000 00		
Everett registered bond, . .	3,000 00		
Easthampton note, . . .	6,000 00		
Norfolk County note, . . .	1,382 98		
Norwood notes, ...	10,000 00		
	$32,082 98		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1907, .	1,138 93		
			$33,221 91

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN TRUST FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	. . . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
No transactions in 1906–1907.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	. . . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock, . .	$14,000 00		
Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company coupon bond, ...	5,000 00		
New London Railroad Company certificate of stock, . . .	1,000 00		
			$20,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN TRUST FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	$778 61		$778 61
Receipts in 1906–1907.			
Income of investments, . .	1,551 68		1,551 68
	$2,330 29		$2,330 29
No payments in 1906–1907.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	$2,330 29		$2,330 29
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1907, .	. . . .	. . .	$2,330 29

LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1906–1907.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Athol coupon bond, . . .	. .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	$2,083 83	$100 00	$2,183 83
Receipts in 1906-1907.			
Income of investments, . .	102 22		102 22
	$2,186 05	$100 00	$2,286 05
No payments in 1906-1907.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	$2,186 05	$100 00	$2,286 05
Present Investment.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock, . .	$100 00		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1907, .	2,186 05		
			$2,286 05

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1906-1907.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
American Telegraph and Telephone Company coupon bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	$112 19		$112 19
Receipts in 1906-1907.			
Income of investments, . .	43 29		43 29
	$155 48		$155 48
Payments in 1906-1907.			
State Industrial School, . .	19 00		19 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	$136 48		$136 48
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1907, .	. . .	. . .	$136 48

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	$1,000 00		$1,000 00
Receipts in 1906-1907.			
Securities purchased, . . .		$1,000 00	
	$1,000 00	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Payments in 1906-1907.			
Securities purchased, . . .	1,000 00		
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	–	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Peabody coupon bond, . .	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1906, . .	$17 74		$17 74
Receipts in 1906-1907.			
Income of investments, . .	26 00		26 00
	$43 74		$43 74
Payments in 1906-1907.			
Accrued interest on securities, purchased for the fund, . .	22		22
	$43 52		$43 52
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1907, .	. . .	. . .	$43 52

LYMAN FUND EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1907.

1906.			
Nov.	10.	Lumber for gymnasium gallery, ...	$173 36
	10.	Prizes to cottages, ...	6 00
	10.	Redemption of token money, ...	100 00
	10.	Freight on brick for swimming pool, ...	101 06
	10.	Band instruction, ...	25 00
	10.	Entertainment, ...	5 00
Dec.	14.	Brick for swimming pool, ...	968 49
	14.	Redemption of token money, ...	100 00
	14.	Prizes to cottages, ...	9 00
		Amount carriea forward, ...	$1,487 91

Amount brought forward,			$1,487 91
1906.			
Dec.	14.	Honor trips,	23 70
	14.	Band instruction,	25 00
1907.			
Jan.	9.	Prizes to cottages,	15 00
	9.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	9.	Honor trips,	10 80
	9.	Metal work for tank,	65 00
	9.	Games,	42 55
	9.	Games,	13 51
	9.	Musical instrument,	10 50
	9.	Christmas expenses (Berlin),	10 00
	9.	Games,	7 50
	9.	Games,	7 11
	9.	Games,	6 65
	9.	Skates,	6 00
	9.	Games,	4 50
Feb.	9.	Help for education of boy,	100 00
	9.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	9.	Honor trips,	2 90
	9.	Entertainment,	10 60
	9.	Cement for swimming pool,	84 00
	9.	Books,	34 03
	9.	Labor on swimming pool,	26 80
	9.	Pipe for swimming pool,	22 45
	9.	Iron plate for swimming pool,	22 32
	9.	Honor trip,	14 00
	9.	Entertainment,	10 00
	9.	Pipe for swimming pool,	6 36
	9.	Dumb bells,	4 80
	9.	Band expenses,	4 56
	9.	Band expenses,	3 25
	9.	Pipe for swimming pool,	2 69
	9.	Band expenses,	1 95
Mar.	6.	Entertainment,	12 00
	6.	Music,	1 53
	6.	Prizes to cottages,	6 00
	6.	Honor trips,	3 85
	6.	Cement for swimming pool,	42 25
	6.	Labor on swimming pool,	79 20
	6.	Books,	60 53
	6.	Brick for swimming pool,	25 22
	6.	Books,	15 14
	6.	Waterproofing for swimming pool,	328 00
Apr.	2.	Honor trips,	7 01
	2.	Prizes to cottages,	19 00
Amount carried forward,			$2,886 17

		Amount brought forward,	$2,886 17
1907.			
Apr.	2.	Entertainment,	10 00
	2.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	2.	Labor on swimming pool,	105 60
	2.	Pipe for swimming pool,	11 50
	2.	Band expenses,	4 00
	2.	Books,	3 02
	2.	Medal,	2 00
	2.	Band music,	4 95
	2.	Honor trip,	3 95
May	2.	Prizes to cottages,	17 00
	2.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	2	Labor on swimming pool,	72 05
	2.	Help to boy,	50 00
	2.	Band expenses,	4 50
	2.	Music,	7 16
	31.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	31.	Prizes to cottages,	5 00
	31.	Entertainment,	10 00
	31.	Honor trips,	22 95
	31.	Books,	20 00
	31.	Band expenses,	7 03
July	1.	Book,	1 25
	1.	Prizes to cottages,	18 00
	1.	Honor trips,	14 40
	1.	Entertainment,	15 00
	1.	Fourth of July sports,	15 00
	1.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	1.	Bricks,	56 00
	1.	Fourth of July (Berlin),	10 00
	1.	Games,	1 92
	27.	Fireworks,	72 00
	27.	Prizes to cottages,	15 00
	27.	Entertainment,	10 00
	27.	Entertainment,	10 00
	27.	Oars,	4 80
	27.	Medal,	75
	27.	Pump for swimming pools,	235 00
	27.	Honor trip,	5 30
	27.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
Sept.	30.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	30.	Prizes to cottages,	27 00
	30.	Work on swimming tank,	24 90
	30.	Charcoal for swimming pool,	23 65
	30.	Rubber matting for swimming pool,	19 89
	30.	Medals,	11 40
		Amount carried forward,	$4,438 14

		Amount brought forward,	$4,438 14
1907.			
Oct.	24.	Prizes to cottages,	12 00
	24.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	24.	Entertainments,	20 00
	24.	Honor trips,	3 25
	24.	Books,	24 93
	24.	Baseball cup,	3 25
	24.	Honor grade expenses,	2 25
Nov.	25.	Entertainments,	21 30
	25.	Redemption of token money,	100 00
	25.	Prizes to cottages,	11 00
	25.	Games,	11 00
	25.	Entertainment,	5 13
			$4,752 25

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent, Lyman School.

Industrial School, Lamb Fund, Expenditures, Nov. 30, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1907.

Celebration, Christmas, 1906,	$65 00
Celebration, Fourth of July, 1907,	20 00
	$85 00

FANNIE F. MORSE,
Superintendent, State Industrial School.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.

1906-1907.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith are submitted statistical tables for the twelve months' work of the Lyman School for Boys ending Nov. 30, 1907.

The number of new commitments, which was 207, is the largest number of commitments for any year since the school has been established. While the daily average number in the school is fewer than it was last year by 8, this is due to the fact that during the first ten months the commitments were 20 short of the corresponding ten months of last year. During October and November the commitments have been unusually large, being 47 and 41, respectively, for each. The daily average for the current year has been 339.57. There has been no material change in the average time spent in the institution; the average time for the new commitment is 14.63 months; the average time, including those returned, is 19.41 months.

The operation of the new juvenile court law is an uncertain factor as to the number of boys that will come to the Lyman School. One might at first think that it would increase the number, but through inquiry I am led to believe that the number will probably be increased because the delinquent children in various communities are being more closely looked after. This being the case, there will probably be a growing per cent. in the number of boys sent to the Lyman School. The Boston Juvenile Court is to be commended for the completeness of records which accompany the commitments of boys. They are of great assistance to us in acquainting us with the boy's character, and in planning his work in the school and out of it.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The following will show the varied lines of industrial work which the boys are pursuing at the Lyman School: —

Sloyd is taught by the Misses Anna and Mary Wilcox.

Drawing and the elementary manual training for backward boys are taught by Mrs. Fanny H. Wheelock.

The lathe and forging department is under the direction of Mr. Milliken.

The greenhouse and the culture of small fruits are attended to by the boys of Willow Park, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Lasselle.

The dairy is cared for by the boys of Maple cottage, under the direction of Mr. J. Dana Tilton.

The creamery is under the direction of Mr. Edward Kelly. It is run by a detail of 5 boys.

The hennery is looked after by the boys of Chauncy hall, under the direction of Mr. W. B. Smith.

The general farm and team work is looked after by 5 boys, under the direction of Mr. Louis Wynott, the acting farmer, assisted by Mr. Foreman Wynott.

The carpentry and cabinet making are attended to by a class of 7 boys, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Wilcox. This department looks after all the carpentry repair work done in the institution. The shop is equipped with benches and kits of tools for each boy, and also electric power machinery of modern make.

The band of 54 pieces is directed by Mr. Wilcox.

The laundry is cared for by the boys of Gables cottage, supervised by Mr. W. C. Morton.

The tailor shop is run by the boys of Lyman hall, under the supervision of Mr. N. A. Wiggin.

The bakery and general kitchen are run by a detail of boys from Hillside, under the direction of Mr. Trask.

The storehouse is run by the storekeeper, Mr. E. A. Dibbell, with the assistance of 4 boys from Hillside.

The shoemaking is done by the boys of Inn cottage, under the direction of Mr. N. A. Hennessey.

The painting and decorating are carried on by boys from Oak cottage, under the direction of Mr. C. A. Keeler.

The lawns are cared for by a detail made up from the various cottages, under the direction of Mr. Gerrish.

The school building is cared for by the boys of Bowlder, under the supervision of Mr. Merrill.

The printing office is run by boys detailed from various cottages, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Farrell.

The orchard and other light farm work are cared for by the boys of Wayside cottage, supervised by Mr. Hoyt.

The engine, plumbing and electrical departments are under the direction of Mr. Nourse and his two assistants, Mr. Kimball and Mr. Temple. Boys are detailed to the work from various cottages.

Except for special reasons, every boy before he leaves the institution receives the work in sloyd, and those showing proficiency receive the advanced manual training. Sometimes work in the printing office is substituted for work in manual training. It should be said here, also, that boys are given domestic training, under the supervision of the matrons of the various cottages, in caring for the house and in looking after the dining service.

One of the greatest problems to be met is just what occupation to give to each boy as he comes into the school. Each boy takes part in the academic work of the school and in manual training. It is always difficult with boys of the age of those in the Lyman School to decide upon what special line of industrial work or trade the boy should enter. If possible we endeavor to learn of his home surroundings, and to give him the special work that will benefit him most when he leaves the institution upon his probationary release.

Construction Work.

Besides the above-mentioned industrial work, we have been carrying on construction work. A subway has been built for the extension of the heating plant, leading from the subway at the storeroom to Hillside, Gables, Lyman and Chauncy. This involved the excavating, during the school vacation, of 60,000 cubic feet of earth, and the laying of steam mains and returns in the 730 feet of extension. The building of the walls and the covering of the subway were directed by Mr. V. E. Backus and Mr. C. A. Keeler. The laying of the steam pipe was done by boys, under the direction of Mr. Nourse and one assistant.

FIRE PROTECTION.

An excavation has been made for a cistern, to hold 60,000 gallons of water, as a reserve in case of fire. The concrete work was done by boys, under the direction of Mr. John Mason and Mr. C. A. Keeler. It is now ready for the water-proofing and for the installation of a pump which will pump at 100 pounds' pressure 750 gallons per minute. When this is fully installed, we will have reason to feel that we will have good service in case of fire — a thing that we did not have when the horse barn was struck by lightning and burned on the 28th of September.

In all of the industrial work the aim is to teach the boys to perform the different kinds of work. The efficiency of an officer consists not so much in the amount of work that he can do well, but more in what he can teach his boys to do. It is also measured by the habits of industry which he can instil into his boys.

ACADEMIC WORK.

The academic department of the school is doing good work under the direction of Mr. J. J. Farrell and his eight assistants. Experienced teachers are putting forth strong efforts to give the boys a thorough knowledge of the elementary branches and to make up the deficiencies with which they come to us.

An effort is made to have an atmosphere of high ethical ideals pervade all teaching.

Physical culture and instruction in hygiene are looked after by Mr. C. W. Wilson. His department has recently had additional and popular facilities furnished from the Lyman fund, in the way of shower baths and a swimming pool adjacent to the gymnasium. It will be the aim of this department to have every boy in the institution learn to swim. The motto of this department seems to be "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

The work in music is directed by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Kimball. In this department, besides the regular vocal music, such as is given in the town public schools, much special work is done. Very creditable entertainments are given from time to time. The boys manifest much interest in this work.

Elms Cottage needed.

The enrollment of the school has increased so rapidly within the last few months that we are very much more than ever in need of an appropriation by the Legislature for the furnishing of Elms cottage, in order that we may have additional facilities for the accommodation of the boys. It is to be hoped that it may be forthcoming soon.

Per Capita Cost.

The large net per capita cost for this year ($5.19) is due to the following reasons : —

1. The prices paid for the goods which we use have been from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. higher than was paid last year. High prices have been especially noticeable with reference to meat and flour.
2. Twenty-three head of cattle were condemned by the tuberculin test. To restore a portion of this loss we have expended $860.
3. It has also been necessary to replenish the stock of horses by purchasing six horses, with which to do the trucking and farm work for the institution.

These conditions have prevailed to such an extent that it is necessary for me to report a deficiency of $2,041.44. In this connection I would state that we start the year with a good supply of fuel and clothing.

Returned Boys.

The boys who since their release, because they were not doing well, have been returned to the school are still a serious problem for us to handle. In the matter of running away they are a source of great annoyance. Their influence upon the younger boys also is not good. More isolation should be provided for those boys; and a treatment should be given them that is different from that given to those who come for the first time. At present they occupy Oak and Inn cottages, and they are segregated as much as existing conditions will allow.

Your superintendent is awaiting the results of the movement for the establishment of an intermediate school, between the

Lyman School and the reformatory, before making further recommendations as to the methods of dealing with these boys.

The school endeavors to render the delinquent and stubborn boys sent to it capable of leading honorable lives in the community at large. More and more its efforts should be made with the individual rather than with the classes. Each boy's case should be studied by itself, his needs looked after and training given in the direction of his deficiencies. His favorable traits should be strongly encouraged.

The harmony with which the Lyman School probationers, under the superintendency of Mr. W. A. Wheeler, have worked with the school is a matter of gratification. The probationers are endeavoring to carry out effectively the work begun in the school. We are glad to note by their reports that many of the Lyman School boys are doing well and becoming honorable and self-respecting citizens of the Commonwealth.

The religious work of the institution is carried on as last year. Each Sabbath morning the boys march to the town of Westborough, where they divide, each boy going to the church of his choice, whether Catholic or Protestant. Sunday afternoon the Protestant boys are taught the regular International Sunday School lesson and the Catholic boys are taught the catechism in separate classes.

On December 2 a class of 74 Catholic boys were confirmed by Bishop Beavin of Springfield.

The school puts forth every effort to surround the boys with the best kind of moral and religious atmosphere.

Hoping that the Lyman School may retain the confidence of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and abundantly justify its maintenance, this report is respectfully submitted.

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith beg leave to present the twelfth annual report of the department of visitation for the Lyman School for Boys. It should be noted, in so far as the statistical tables are comparative, that last year's tables show records for fourteen months, while the tables this year are for the regular institutional year of twelve months.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1907, was			1,116
Becoming of age during the year,		150[1]	
Died,		4	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	18		
Not serious,	31		
	—	49	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,			203
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1907,			913
Adding to above number: —			
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory:[2] —			
This year,		15	
Previously,		21	
Runaways from the school: —			
Having been returned from probation,		17	
Never having been on probation,		20	
		—	73
Total number under twenty-one outside the school,			986

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[1] Twelve other boys came of age who had not been in the care of the visiting department within the year.

[2] The mittimus is sent to the reformatory with boys so transferred, and technically they no longer belong to the Lyman School. They are now, however, upon release from the reformatory, retransferred to the custody of the Lyman School. All are included among the boys under twenty-one in the table on page 63.

Classification of Visiting List.

Of the 913 boys on the visiting list, 48 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 32 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 833 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Army, United States,	12	Fisherman,	2
Assisting parents,	11	Forester,	4
At board and attending school,	58	Foundry,	5
Attending school,	23	Gas works,	1
Automobile shop,	3	Glass factory,	2
Baker,	3	Hostler,	8
Barber,	1	Idle,	11
Barrel factory,	1	Invalid,	10
Bell boy,	7	Iron works,	3
Blacksmith,	3	Jewelry shop,	1
Bookbinder,	1	Laborer,	23
Bottling works,	2	Last factory,	1
Box shop,	1	Laundry,	2
Brakeman,	3	Leather factory,	6
Brush factory,	1	Lineman,	1
Building mover,	2	Lithographer,	2
Candy factory,	2	Lumber camp,	4
Carpenter,	7	Machinist,	29
Carpet mill,	2	Market,	2
Chair shop,	2	Massachusetts Reformatory,	40
Chauffeur,	1	Mattress factory,	1
Chemical works,	2	Meat packer,	1
Clerk,	17	Milk wagon,	5
Coal yard,	2	Mill (textile),	69
Conductor,	1	Motorman,	1
Cook,	2	Navy, United States,	33
Core maker,	1	Nurse,	1
Drummer,	1	Occupation unknown,	3
Dyehouse,	1	Other penal institutions,	18
Electric lamp factory,	3	Painter,	5
Electrical works,	3	Paper mill,	1
Elevator boy,	6	Pattern maker,	2
Embalmer,	1	Plumber,	4
Errand boy,	17	Printer,	20
Expressman,	2	Recently released, occupations unknown,	32
Farmer,	132		
Ferryman,	1	Restaurant,	5
Fireman,	1	Rope factory,	1

Rubber factory,	7	Tannery,	5
Sailor,	1	Teamster and driver,	44
Sawmill,	1	Telegraph operator,	1
Shipper,	3	Tile factory,	1
Shoe shop,	50	Tin shop,	3
Soap factory,	1	Toy shop,	1
Steam fitter,	1	Watchman,	2
Straw factory,	1	Whip shop,	1
Tack factory,	2	Wire mill,	4
Tailor,	1	Wood yard,	1

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In United States army and navy, about	5
At board,	6
Employed on farms,	14
In mills (textile), about	8
Classed as laborers,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	4
In other penal institutions,	2
In 82 different occupations, about	58

The report cards of the above-mentioned 833 boys show that at the time of the last report 723, or 87[1] per cent., were doing well; 44, or 6 per cent., doubtfully; and 65, or 8 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

17 disappeared this year.
15 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

13 left place with a farmer.
8 left home or relatives.
11 not located, family having moved.

The number of boys retransferred from the Massachusetts Reformatory to the custody of your Board during the past year has been 15. In providing for these boys we have sent 12 to their own homes or to relatives, mechanical work was found for 1, and 2 were sent to farms. Two of these boys have since enlisted in the navy, one so conducted himself as to be recalled to the reformatory, and the rest seem to be living respectably.

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[1] Boys transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory and runaways from the school whose names are not upon the visiting list are not counted in this figure; but they are counted in the tables given on page 63.

The following tables give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for the past year: —

PLACINGS.

Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school, .	157
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school, .	85
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school, . .	53
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation, ...	295

RETURNS.

Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —	
For serious fault, ...	18
For relocation and other purposes, ...	90
Total returned, ...	108

VISITS.

Number of visits to probationers, ...	2,062
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age, . . .	943
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited, . . .	445
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age, . . .	2.1
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age, . . .	1,119
Number of boys under eighteen visited, ...	438
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age, . . .	2.5
Number of homes investigated and reported upon, in writing, .	429
Number of new places investigated and reported upon, . .	71

COLLECTIONS.

Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed in bank to their credit, . . .	$2,645 37
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected, . .	62

Boys who are over eighteen usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages.

One hundred and fifty[1] boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

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[1] Table No. 3, on page 63, gives 162 boys coming of age within the year; this table includes all boys committed to the school, some of whom run away, or get into other institutions, without ever being in the care of the visiting department.

Army,	3	Occupations, unknown,	5
Baker,	1	Organ shop,	1
Bookbinder,	1	Other institutions,	3
Box shop,	1	Out of State,	11
Brakeman,	3	Painter,	3
Carpenter,	4	Paper mill,	2
Cold-storage plant,	1	Peddler,	1
Electrician,	2	Porter,	2
Electric plating shop,	1	Printer,	3
Elevator boy,	1	Rubber factory,	1
Farmer,	8	Sailor,	1
Freight handler,	1	Salesman,	1
Hostler,	1	Salvation Army,	1
Invalid,	2	Shipper,	1
Laborer,	1	Shoe shop,	15
Laundry,	2	Skate shop,	1
Lecturer,	1	Switchman,	1
Machinist,	5	Tannery,	1
Market,	2	Teamster,	8
Massachusetts Reformatory,	8	Theatre helper,	2
Messenger boy,	1	Unknown,	13
Mill,	7	Wire mill,	1
Navy,	15		

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	12
Employed on farms, about	5
In other penal institutions (including the Massachusetts Reformatory),	8
Employed in textile mills,	4

The remaining 71 per cent. is divided among thirty-eight different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 90, or 60 per cent., are doing well without question; 21, or 14 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 15, or 10 per cent., badly, 11 of them in penal institutions; 13, or 9 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 11, or 7 per cent., out of the State.

The following table[1] compares the conduct of boys coming of age within the year who have been placed out on farms with those who went back to their own people: —

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[1] The table includes all who have ever been on probation, thus counting in with the 150 in the care of the visiting department within the year 9 others, in former years dropped from this list, all of them having been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

	Standing.	
	Of 62 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 97 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, .	29, or 47 per cent	61, or 62 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting, .	11, or 18 per cent.	10, or 10 per cent.
Out of State, ...	6, or 9 per cent.	9, or 9 per cent.
Unknown, ...	8, or 13 per cent.	5, or 6 per cent.
Badly, ...	8, or 13 per cent.	12, or 13 per cent.

It may be of interest to note that, of the boys classed as unknown, 5 of the 8 placed on farms were doing excellently at the time of their disappearance, and 3 were doing badly; and of the 5 released to their parents, 4 were doing excellently at the time they were lost track of, and 1 was doing badly.

Again, of the 62 boys who were sent to farms: —

8 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
29 are now doing well in their city homes.
3 are in the army and navy.
6 were returned to the school and transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.
10 are either unknown or are doing badly.
6 are out of the State.

One hundred and eighteen of the 150 boys on the visiting list becoming twenty-one years of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

Changed conditions have made necessary methods differing in some respects from those of former years. First in the conditions of probation it has seemed best to require more frequent self-reporting by letter than has formerly been thought necessary. Sufficient time has not elapsed since these conditions were imposed to determine of what value they will be. Our visitors are required to present at our Monday conference written reports of their work for the week, and all doubtful cases, or those which require special attention, are discussed and settled at that time. Besides the close watch which each visitor is expected to keep on his boys who are doing doubtfully, I, personally, write to each boy thus brought to my attention, telling him that his case has been a subject of conference, and giving him such directions and counsel as his individual case seems to require. By this means I am hoping to add my official influence to that of the visitor, both in holding the boy to his duty and encouraging his good behavior. In this way I am keeping in closer touch than ever with the boys as a whole.

When the number of boys on probation and the wide territory over which they are scattered are considered, the number of homes to be investigated both when the boy comes to the school and on the eve of his probation, the number of places to be sought for and inspected for homeless boys, and the correspondence necessary to keep in touch with them all, it would seem that the demand for another visitor must be evident. Three visitors and a transportation officer cannot, in my judgment, properly do the required work.

I consider it imperative that a boy should either be conducted to his home by his visitor or that he should be visited within two weeks at the most of his going home. At this time, when both the boy and his parents are happy over his home coming, the visitor may call as a friend, explain the terms of probation and establish such relations as will lead the parents to call the visitor's attention in the months that follow to the first divergence of their boy from right doing, while the evil may yet be corrected and the boy saved from a return to the school. Too often it has happened in the past, because of pressure of work on the part of the visitor, that complaints have come from the parents of serious wrong doing on the part of the boy before he could be visited even once. Another visitor would make prompt visitation possible.

Early in the year Mr. Thomas E. Babb, who for three years had rendered faithful and efficient service as visitor, resigned his position to enter private business of a more lucrative nature. By his resignation the department lost a young man most thoroughly fitted for his work, a man who sought in every way to benefit the boys in his charge. His resignation was a serious loss to the department. After a delay of one month, owing to the handicap of civil service rules, we were at last able to fill the position thus made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Thomas M. Devlin. Mr. Devlin has entered his new work with that high purpose and zeal which must go far toward his ultimate success.

Later in the year, owing to failing health, Mr. Asa F. Howe — our veteran visitor, who for more than twelve years had visited the boys in the eastern part of Massachusetts, the southern part of New Hampshire and the nearer portions of the State of Maine — was retired from active service, under the late veteran retirement law. He left his work October first. Of Mr. Howe's personality, — always an inspiration, — of his work so faithfully and tactfully done, and of his influence over his boys and among the homes which he visited, there is no need to speak. These records may be found in the hearts and character of all whom he so faithfully served.

The place left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Howe has not yet been permanently filled. Under civil service rules we have made a temporary appointment of Mr. Charles F. Barter, formerly with the Children's Aid Society of Boston. Mr. Barter is a young man, possessed of many qualities which are desirable in a visitor, and has done his work in a painstaking manner. But this department is greatly handicapped in not being able to give to him any certain district, as we do not know at what date we may be obliged to dispense with his services. Of this, however, I am sure: that it was exceedingly fortunate for this department that such a man as Mr. Barter could be obtained for this temporary work.

The terms "farmed out" and "bound out," as often applied to our boys who go into the country and who are placed mainly on farms, convey, I am sure, a very different meaning to those who do not know the conditions under which they are placed than to one acquainted with the real condition of the boys so placed out.

In the first place, boys are not "bound out" by any hard and fast contract, which cannot be broken upon the first complaint of the boy, or at the discretion of the visitor; and the boy is never "farmed out" in the sense of being placed to work for any one's benefit to the detriment of his own well-being and financial gain.

Abundant proof is at hand that nearly all our boys placed in the country are in good health, are growing physically and developing morally in the quiet and law-abiding communities in which they live. More than this, as a rule they are happy in their new homes. They become a part and parcel of the community. Visiting one day among the green hills of Vermont, I stopped at a farmhouse and inquired if B. (one of our boys of seventeen years) was about the place. I was told by the farmer's wife that he was not, but was in some field, she hardly knew which one, about a quarter of a mile away. Her directions for finding the boy were as follows: "Go out into the road and listen a minute or two, and you can locate him by his whistle, for he is always whistling." Following her directions, in a minute or two a clear whistle came from the brow of a neighboring hill, and pursuing my steps in that direction I found this happy youngster, digging his one-half acre of potatoes, for which he told me he was to receive $30.

After a pretty careful observation, extending over a period of twelve years, in which I have had opportunity to note the results of various methods of training, I am fully convinced that the experience that the average boy receives who is placed in a farming community until he is eighteen years of age is in no way a hindrance to his taking up any line of work, mechanical or otherwise, in a town or city. In fact, a boy who brings a record of honesty and industry from a two years' stay on a farm, in ordinary times, never need wait one week for work in the city. Then such a boy is not idle, perforce, when times are dull in the city, — there is always work in the fields. The following instance shows how beneficial such a training may be: —

One of our boys, who had been placed out from the Berlin school, wished to learn a trade, and an opportunity was given him in a foundry to learn core making. He advanced rapidly, until at the end of eight or nine months' service he was earning $9 a week; then came the financial flurry of the past few months and the foundry was closed. The boy immediately went into the country, and found work at good wages on a farm, having promise of re-employment at his trade whenever the works resume operation.

At this point I desire to introduce a few letters recently received from boys who are on probation under various conditions. The writer of the following letter was practically homeless, and at first much averse to taking any place in the country: —

> DEAR MR. WHEELER: — As it will not be long until I am eighteen I thought I must write and let you know what I have decided to do, and I think you will agree with me. Your words proved to be true about Mr. and Miss H., for they are, as you said, good and kind people; and if I can have my wish I would like to stay with them another year. I have been happy here and Mr. and Miss H. have done everything in their power, under the circumstances, to make me so. The people here have shown me much attention and given me many favors, and I have become very much attached to them. I have been well here and have gained in strength and weight, and I also *enjoy* being on a farm.
>
> Are you coming to see me before long? I would like to see and talk with you and, of course, Mr. and Miss H. do too. If you have time I wish you would please drop me a line. Mr. Wheeler, I have conducted myself in such a manner during my stay here that I think it will reflect credit, not only to myself but to those who have taken so much interest in me. Hoping to hear in reply, I am,
>
> Yours respectfully, ARTHUR ——

We have made unusual efforts this year while business was prosperous to secure places in shops for boys who were thought to have mechanical ability, but our experience on the whole has been disappointing. A boy well brought up is subject to great temptations when he goes, homeless and without real friends, into a large city. Most of our boys have had experience in the shady side of city life and come more readily under bad influences. In several cases where there was great ability and we had hoped for marked success we have to report entire failure.

The boy who wrote the following letter is one of our successes in this direction: —

DEAR FRIEND: — I received your letter and was very glad to hear from you. I wrote just as promptly as possible; I got your letter Monday night and I am writing Wednesday. Mr. Wheeler, I haven't any fault to find whatever, I like my work and I like the town and I think I will try to learn the trade that I have started on. I like my employer, I don't think you could get a better one, and I am going to try my best to do what is right by him. I am doing pretty good and hope to keep on the right track. I haven't written much but I will try and write more next time. I feel a little tired after work, so hoping to hear from you soon I will close.

Yours sincerely, JOHN ——

When a boy goes to his relatives, to those who will carefully guard his interests, the reports are most cheering. The following letter is from a boy who was committed at the age of thirteen years for larceny, had been arrested four times previous to his commitment to the Lyman School, was said to be an habitual truant and was unmanageable at home. He stayed a little less than two years in the institution and has been carefully followed by the visitor. At one time he came perilously near being returned to the school, but this was avoided.

DEAR SIR: — I am writing you a few lines telling you that I am getting along first class. I am working every day since last March and I have not lost five minutes. I am working for the firm of —— and my wages every week are $13.00. I am also putting my money away in the bank, as I expect that I will go into business for myself. I am driving a team. I am also staying at home nights. I am in good health and I am going to hold on to this work until I can better myself. I hope you are well, and this is all I have to say.

Yours truly, WILLIAM ——

Each year I am more and more impressed with the wisdom of the establishment of the Berlin branch for smaller boys, and of the policy of boarding these little boys out from the institution as soon as they show evidence of being teachable. No serious trouble has arisen this year in the schools of any town from their presence, and many of these little fellows will undoubtedly never be compelled to take an extended course at the Lyman School or any other correctional institution. Many of these boys are placed within easy distance of the Berlin school, the master of which always knows their condition and sees the boys practically every week. Because of this condition these boys have not been formally visited as often as would otherwise be necessary. The little fellows generally seem happy and normal in their activities and seldom can be distinguished from the ordinary boy of the community. The following letters, one from a boy near the school and the other from a boy placed in New Hampshire, are their own interpreters: —

DEAR SIR: — Received your letter and was glad to hear from you. I am going to school now and I am in the sixth grade. We are studying arithmetic, language, history, reading, physiology, geography, writing, singing and spelling. At night and morning I take care of the chickens, and every other day I fill the wood-box and bring in the kindling. I do not play any games. My evenings are spent in the parlor with Mr. and Mrs. C. reading. I don't think of any more now so I guess I will close.

Yours very truly, H. ——

DEAR SIR: — I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. As you will be looking for a few lines I will endeavor to write them. I am getting along nicely. We have three cows, three horses, two hogs and some hens. I help take care of them in the morning and at night I do the same, only I get in the wood and water. I study reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, grammar, history and physiology. I play checkers, cards and dominoes. I have sent away and got me a watch. One morning I got up and let the cat out doors and he went out on the roof and commenced growling. I went downstairs and there were two deer over near the woods. W. went to the place where he saw them, but they were gone. He took his rifle. I cannot think of any more to write.

Yours truly, CARROLL ——

In closing this report I desire to acknowledge the most hearty support and co-operation of the superintendent of the Lyman School, Mr. E. L. Coffeen, and to express my appreciation to the visitors and officers of the visiting department for faithful service rendered, and to your honorable Board for constant consideration and counsel.

Financial Statement, 1907.

Expended for: —

Salaries of visitors,	$4,962 12
Office furniture,	72 75
Office assistance,	369 06
Telephone service,	101 13
Travelling expenses,	3,455 58
Stationery and postage,	75 80
	$9,036 44

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

The number of patients treated in the hospital during the year was 352; number treated as out-patients 1,073. There has been but little serious sickness, though there were two deaths early in the year. One boy died of pneumonia and one of scarlet fever. Later there were three other very mild cases of scarlet fever. The first case developed in a boy who had been in the school for months, and we were unable to determine the source of infection. It seemed possible that the disease might have been brought by visitors. To lessen all possible sources of infection we are now having the cottages fumigated at frequent intervals during the cold weather.

Recently we have had four cases of diphtheria, all mild and with so little exudation as to render them doubtful cases until the reports from the cultures were received.

Three boys have been sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital, one on account of a very severe burn, one for nursitis and one for hæmaturia, which proved to be due to tuberculosis of the kidney. Three boys were sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and two to the Westborough Insane Asylum.

A boy who developed tubercular meningitis was taken home by his friends, where he died some two months later.

Dr. Jelly has made seven visits to the school and four boys were transferred at his suggestion to the School for the Feeble-minded.

Dr. Quackenboss made four visits, examined 125 boys and prescribed glasses for 10. There should be some better means of selecting boys to be seen by the oculist, as quite a large per cent. of those seen this year were clearly malingering. A move has already been made to have a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat visit the school.

Every boy received is now examined by the physician. A very large number are found to have some abnormal condition of either the ear, nose or throat. Many of these cases would be greatly benefited by operation or special treatment. Dr. Walker of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, has been consulted, and recommends that the cases which in his opinion demand operation be selected by the physician, and as often as is found necessary operated upon at the school by a specialist. It seems desirable that some such plan be adopted as soon as possible as there are many boys now who need treatment.

From the report of the dentist I note the following: —

> Two hundred and ninety-seven cleanings, 282 amalgam fillings, 102 cement fillings, treatments of teeth 77, extractions 227. I have made it a point to give personal lectures to the boys on the care of the teeth that will be lasting after their departure from the school. If systematic prophylactic care of the teeth is not indulged in by the patient, in accordance with instructions from his dentist, calcic deposit at the cervical line is usually the result, even though the patient may regularly and diligently apply the tooth brush. I have tried to give this important part of the work special notice, and have been aware of the best results.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Table No. 1.

Number received and leaving the School for Twelve Months ending Nov. 30, 1907.

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1906,			345
Received: —	Committed,	207	
	Returned from place,	79	
	Returned "boarded-out" boys,	28	
	Recommitted,	1	
	Runaways recaptured,	25	
	Returned from Eye and Ear Infirmary,	1	
	Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	2	
			343
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,			688 [1]
Released: —	On probation to parents,	152	
	On probation to others,	78	
	Boarded out,	53	
	Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	15	
	Runaways,	22 [2]	
	Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	4	
	Eye and Ear Infirmary,	2	
	Died,	3	
	Massachusetts General Hospital,	3	
	For self,	5	
	To go out of State,	5	
	Transferred to insane asylum,	2	
	Navy,	2	
			346
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1906,			342

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[1] This represents 627 individuals.

[2] There were 29 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution. These figures count as separate runaways, the repeated escapes of the same boy. Dealing with individual boys, there were 21 who absconded and 27 others who got off the grounds, but were returned too promptly to be counted as getting away.

TABLE NO. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average Number.
1906.			
December,	17	11	344.83
1907.			
January,	20	27	349.07
February,	15	33	333.21
March,	22	34	315.61
April,	30	25	316.43
May,	33	32	323.29
June,	23	24	314.83
July,	37	30	321.29
August,	33	22	329.96
September,	25	30	332.03
October,	47	42	338.51
November,	41	36	335.83
Totals,	343	346	329.57

TABLE NO. 3.

A. Showing the Status of All Boys under Twenty-one whose Names were on the Books of the Lyman School Nov. 30, 1907.

In the school,			342
Released from the school: —			
With parents,		480	
With others,		97	
For themselves,		95	
At board,		58	
Sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,	21		
Former years,	19		
		40	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,		35	
Sentenced to penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory,		18	
Left the State,		48	
In the United States army,		12	
In the United States navy,		33	
Lost sight of: —			
This year,	17		
Previously,	15		
		32	
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown,	29		
Runaways known to be in other institutions or navy,	8		
		37	
			985

TABLE NO. 3 — *Continued.*

Discharged from the care of the school: —		
Returned to court as over age limit,	1	
Returned to court, revision of sentence,	1	
George Junior Republic,	1	
Discharged as unfit subject, to parents,	7	
Discharged as unfit subject, to overseers of the poor,	1	
Discharged to parents to go out of State,	10	
Discharged by order of Supreme Court,	1	
Committed to the School for the Feeble-minded,	23	
Committed to almshouses and hospitals,	6	
Discharged for adoption,	1	
Dead,	20	
		72
		1,399

B. *Showing Condition by Ages of All Boys outside the School, subject to its Custody, also including Runaways from the School and those transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation up to Dec. 1, 1907: —		
Doing well,	731 or	76 per cent.
Not doing well,	51 or	5 per cent.
In some penal institution,	84 or	8 per cent.
Out of the State,	49 or	5 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	70 or	6 per cent.
	985	

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation one year or more: —		
Doing well,	495 or	70 per cent.
Not doing well,	38 or	5 per cent.
In some penal institution,	64 or	9 per cent.
Out of the State,	48 or	7 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	60 or	9 per cent.
	705	

Condition of boys under twenty-one on probation two years or more: —		
Doing well,	361 or	69 per cent.
Not doing well,	26 or	5 per cent.
In some penal institution,	53 or	10 per cent.
Out of the State,	39 or	7 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown,	49 or	9 per cent.
	528	

TABLE No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their nineteenth year before Dec. 1, 1907: —

Doing well, ...	206 or 63 per cent.
Not doing well, ...	24 or 7 per cent.
In some penal institution, ...	37 or 11 per cent.
Out of the State, ...	21 or 7 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown, . . .	38 or 12 per cent.
	326

Condition of all boys under twenty-one on probation who complete their twentieth year before Dec. 1, 1907: —

Doing well, ...	107 or 62 per cent.
Not doing well, ...	14 or 8 per cent.
In some penal institution, ...	20 or 11 per cent.
Out of the State, ...	15 or 8 per cent.
Whereabouts and condition unknown, . . .	16 or 11 per cent.
	172

Condition of all boys who complete their twenty-first year before Dec. 1, 1907: —

Doing well, ...		87 or 54 per cent.
Not doing well, ...		24 or 14 per cent.
In some penal institution, ...		23 or 14 per cent.
Out of the State, ...		15 or 9 per cent.
Lost track of: —		
Doing well at last accounts, ...	9	
Not doing well at last accounts, . . .	4	
		13 or 9 per cent.
		162[1]

TABLE No. 4.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Twelve Months and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable, ...	–	73	73
Berkshire, ...	7	299	306
Bristol, ...	24	856	880
Dukes, ...	–	18	18
Essex, ...	21	1,338	1,359
Franklin, ...	1	71	72
Hampden, ...	22	569	591
Hampshire, ...	4	109	113
Middlesex, ...	45	1,732	1,777
Nantucket, ...	–	18	18
Norfolk, ...	11	534	545
Plymouth, ...	4	181	185
Suffolk, ...	46	1,870	1,916
Worcester, ...	22	1,014	1,036
Totals, ...	207	8,682	8,889

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[1] This includes 12 boys who are excluded from Mr. Wheeler's table on page 50, as this latter accounts only for boys in the care of the visiting department within the year.

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during Past Ten Years.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Fathers born in the United States,	8	8	16	18	20	23	21	14	26	21
Mothers born in the United States,	28	21	15	19	19	8	22	20	12	18
Fathers foreign born,	25	18	12	17	17	8	19	16	14	22
Mothers foreign born,	10	17	16	15	1	24	19	12	27	12
Both parents born in United States,	31	27	36	47	52	48	32	46	53	32
Both parents foreign born,	56	47	90	83	80	71	74	89	95	108
Unknown,	45	44	11	14	17	17	18	23	31	17
One parent unknown,	33	36	13	1	22	13	29	12	15	27
Per cent. of American parentage,	27	25	30	35	37	36	30	32	32	25
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	40	39	60	54	40	50	52	53	51	60
Per cent. unknown,	33	36	10	11	14	14	18	15	17	15
Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.										
Born in United States,	146	130	142	158	167	153	155	171	200	173
Foreign born,	33	37	30	24	26	18	23	18	25	31
Unknown,	5	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	3

TABLE NO. 6.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Twelve Months.
By district court,	111
municipal court,	9
police court,	46
superior court,	4
juvenile court,	21
trial justices,	4
State Board of Charity,	12
Total,	207

TABLE NO. 7.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885 to 1906.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	1	25	26
Eight,	2	10	115	127
Nine,	6	26	231	263
Ten,	13	92	440	545
Eleven,	15	201	615	831
Twelve,	40	481	748	1,269
Thirteen,	52	865	897	1,814
Fourteen,	77	1,373	778	2,228
Fifteen,	2	87	913	1,002
Sixteen,	–	13	523	536
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	207	3,164	5,518	8,889

TABLE NO. 8.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	131
no parents,	9
father,	28
mother,	39
stepfather,	12
stepmother,	8
intemperate father,	86
intemperate mother,	6
both parents intemperate,	22
parents separated,	27
attended church,	204
never attended church,	3
not attended school within one year,	14
not attended school within two years,	6
not attended school within three years,	–
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	37
Were attending school,	80
Were idle,	82
Been arrested before,	125
Been inmates of other institutions,	50
Used intoxicating liquor,	10
Used tobacco,	133
Parents owning residence,	32
Members of the family had been arrested,	64

Table No. 9.

Length of Detention of 321 Boys who have left during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1907.

3 months or less,	30	2 years 2 months,	5
4 months,	10	2 years 3 months,	8
5 months,	5	2 years 4 months,	7
6 months,	8	2 years 5 months,	6
7 months,	6	2 years 6 months,	10
8 months,	7	2 years 7 months,	2
9 months,	6	2 years 8 months,	5
10 months,	4	2 years 9 months,	3
11 months,	4	2 years 10 months,	4
1 year,	8	2 years 11 months,	3
1 year 1 month,	9	3 years,	–
1 year 2 months,	6	3 years 1 month,	4
1 year 3 months,	19	3 years 2 months,	1
1 year 4 months,	14	3 years 3 months,	–
1 year 5 months,	13	3 years 4 months,	2
1 year 6 months,	16	3 years 5 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	14	3 years 6 months,	1
1 year 8 months,	16	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 9 months,	16	3 years 10 months,	1
1 year 10 months,	9	3 years 11 months,	1
1 year 11 months,	10	4 years,	7
2 years,	12	Total,	321
2 years 1 month,	7		

	Months.
Average time spent in the institution,	19.41
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	7.05
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	14.63

TABLE No. 10.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns by Probation or Otherwise for Ten Years.

YEAR.	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Any Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1897-98, ...	279.42	184	102	201	46
1898-99, ...	295.52	168	197	227	55
1899-1900, ...	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900-01, ...	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901-02, ...	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902-03, ...	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903-04, ...	319.72	179	117	231	42
1904-05, ...	336.21	191	142	282	64
1905-06 (14 months), . .	338.13	226	178	311	78
1906-07, ...	329.57	207	136	288	58
Average for ten years, .	313.56	188.2	133.3	246.2	57.5

TABLE No. 11.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

MONTHS.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
October, . .	18	21	15	31	13	23	8	16	25	–
November, .	12	15	18	12	13	14	16	10	25	–
December, .	10	9	14	7	9	11	10	16	17	11
January, . .	11	13	8	15	10	4	8	10	13	12
February, .	12	8	12	8	21	3	9	6	8	6
March, . .	12	12	19	17	16	15	12	17	12	12
April, . .	15	14	14	11	21	22	16	25	12	12
May, . .	21	14	12	11	21	15	20	18	15	23
June, . .	13	10	20	11	19	17	20	14	14	18
July, . .	22	22	13	15	20	15	17	20	23	21
August, . .	17	15	14	29	13	18	23	17	21	22
September, .	21	15	14	18	19	17	20	22	15	18
October, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	30
November, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	22
Totals, .	184	168	173	185	195	174	179	191	226	207

TABLE NO. 12.

Offences for which Boys were committed during Past Year.

Assault,	3	Unlawful appropriation of horse,	2
Attempting to take horse,	1	Ringing false fire alarm,	1
Breaking and entering,	21	Violating rules of truant school,	3
Setting fires,	1	Malicious mischief,	2
Larceny,	36	Delinquent child,	100
Obstructing railroad track,	1	State Board of Charity,	8
Stubbornness,	26		
Exposure of person,	1	Total,	207
Vagrancy,	1		

TABLE NO. 13. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1898,	15.60	1903,	14.50
1899,	15.17	1904,	15.30
1900,	15.31	1905,	15.41
1901,	15.50	1906 (14 months),	14.83
1902,	14.42	1907,	15.10

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1898,	19.90	1903,	19.03
1899,	20.40	1904,	20.36
1900,	19.27	1905,	20.39
1901,	20.25	1906 (14 months),	17.05
1902,	19.53	1907,	14.63

C. *Showing the Average Age of Commitments for the Past Ten Years.*

	Years.		Years.
1898,	13.17	1903,	13.51
1899,	13.48	1904,	13.47
1900,	13.08	1905,	13.51
1901,	13.70	1906 (14 months),	13.23
1902,	13.38	1907,	13.19

D. *Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.*

1898,	102	1903,	132
1899,	107	1904,	117
1900,	115	1905,	142
1901,	107	1906 (14 months),	178
1902,	104	1907,	136

E. *Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.*

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1898,	$4 52	$4 49	1903,	$4 74	$4 72
1899,	4 39	4 36	1904,	4 90	4 87
1900,	4 73	4 70	1905,	4 63	4 61
1901,	4 47	4 45	1906 (14 months),	4 90	4 84
1902,	4 54	4 47	1907,	5 29	5 19

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1907.

1906. — December,	$10,313 56
1907. — January,	9,902 41
February,	7,081 20
March,	7,015 02
April,	10,101 84
May,	6,053 07
June,	5,275 16
July,	6,129 05
August,	6,242 38
September,	6,805 87
October,	7,170 24
November,	8,958 90
	$91,048 70

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86), for New Cottage.

1906. — December,	$3,736 74
1907. — January,	1,000 00
February,	1,291 87
April,	720 45
June,	3,649 25
June,	1,256 63
July,	218 21
July,	3,458 03
August,	474 56
	$15,805 74

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86) for Dough Mixer.

1907. — January,	$486 98

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86) for Changes in Heating System.

1907. — February,	$167 55

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1906, Chapter 86) for Gymnasium Bath Room.

1907. — April,	$348 28
June,	151 70
	$499 98

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1907, Chapter 113) for Boarding.

1907. — February,	$1,387 91
June,	1,390 59
August,	1,119 70
November,	1,439 59
	$5,337 79

Special Appropriation (Ac s of 1907, Chapter 119) for Subway.

1907. — July,	$325 39
August,	130 40
October,	1,296 67
October,	222 71
November,	168 75
	$2,143 92

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1907, Chapter 43) for Fire Protection.

1907. — October,	$383 36
November,	592 55
	$975 91

CASH RECEIPTS PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1907.

Farm produce sales,	$1,187 36
Miscellaneous sales,	312 09
Labor of boys,	163 97
	$1,663 42

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1906.	1907.											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
Salaries, wages and labor, .	$2,773 48	$2,802 37	$2,654 08	$2,640 53	$2,813 30	$2,725 36	$2,870 01	$3,128 61	$3,068 74	$2,750 54	$2,879 87	$2,900 42	$34,007 26
Food, ...	1,464 08	1,901 28	477 33	660 25	1,940 83	608 79	825 97	1,183 45	589 45	1,541 95	1,209 37	1,333 92	13,736 67
Clothing and clothing materials.	3,210 18	263 22	771 90	568 34	649 67	533 33	149 29	238 18	489 75	1,149 14	362 86	607 39	8,993 25
Furnishings, ...	303 71	266 41	667 74	175 45	244 64	435 84	66 85	112 92	51 63	73 92	114 09	70 69	2,583 89
Heat, light and power, . .	649 29	1,418 73	1,216 71	819 92	2,138 18	175 80	77 12	252 51	154 19	239 81	531 86	1,733 03	9,407 15
Repairs and improvements, .	419 86	894 69	341 73	648 15	832 25	408 67	337 93	291 41	55 10	220 12	534 46	125 83	5,110 20
Farm, stable and grounds, .	452 07	1,227 00	576 03	939 55	564 06	819 10	502 22	418 87	452 07	330 26	680 85	1,183 60	8,145 68
Miscellaneous, . . .	1,040 89	1,128 71	375 68	562 83	918 91	346 18	445 77	503 10	1,381 45	500 13	856 93	1,004 02	9,064 60
Totals, ...	$10,313 56	$9,902 41	$7,081 20	$7,015 02	$10,101 84	$6,053 07	$5,275 16	$6,129 05	$6,242 38	$6,805 87	$7,170 29	$8,958 90	$91,048 70

Average Cost per Boy per Day (in Cents and Mills).

FOR THE YEAR ENDING —	SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.				Food.	Clothing and Clothing Materials.	Furnishings.	Heat, Light and Power.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Stable and Grounds.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
	Family Officers.	Teachers.	Supervision.	Totals.								
Sept. 30, 1899, .	.095	.072	.083	.252	.100	.051	.018	.077	.038	.051	.039	.628
Sept. 30, 1900, .	.102	.072	.086	.260	.102	.065	.021	.075	.057	.049	.050	.675
Sept. 30, 1901, .	.087	.063	.099	.249	.102	.047	.022	.062	.062	.060	.034	.638
Sept. 30, 1902, .	.081	.077	.090	.248	.112	.057	.019	.074	.046	.048	.055	.649
Sept. 30, 1903, .	.075	.073	.100	.248	.099	.042	.022	.085	.040	.064	.077	.677
Sept. 30, 1904, .	.090	.083	.097	.270	.107	.049	.020	.086	.049	.054	.065	.700
Sept. 30, 1905, .	.083	.081	.096	.260	.116	.051	.021	.054	.038	.063	.058	.661
Nov. 30, 1906, .	.080	.083	.104	.267	.092	.064	.029	.066	.053	.060	.069	.700
Nov. 30, 1907, .	.090	.091	.101	.282	.114	.074	.021	.078	.042	.067	.075	.756

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

FOR YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1907.

DR.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Nov. 30, 1906,	$16,909 45	
Board,	396 50	
Farm tools and repairs,	954 30	
Fertilizer,	175 35	
Grain and meal for stock,	2,980 69	
Horseshoeing,	107 73	
Labor of boys,	780 00	
Live stock,	2,478 23	
Seeds and plants,	298 67	
Veterinary,	174 50	
Wages,	1,310 06	
Rent,	472 46	
		$27,037 94
Net gain,		377 56
		$27,415 50

CR.

Produce sold,	$1,185 29	
Produce consumed,	10,986 90	
Produce on hand,	5,758 50	
Live stock,	6,833 50	
Agricultural implements,	2,651 31	
		$27,415 50

POULTRY ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To fowl, feed, incubators, etc., on hand Nov. 30, 1906,	$480 50	
To feed and supplies,	440 08	
		$920 58

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used and sold,	$405 34	
By fowl, feed and incubators on hand, as appraised Nov. 30, 1907,	417 85	
By net loss,	97 39	
		$920 58

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

138¾ acres tillage land,	$22,419 00	
15 acres pasture land,	450 00	
6 acres wood land,	300 00	
100 acres Berlin farm,	1,100 00	
		$24,269 00

Buildings.

Administration building,	$11,100 00	
Lyman hall,	38,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park cottage,	5,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
The Elms,	22,000 00	
Bakery building,	9,800 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Laundry building,	17,000 00	
Greenhouse,	1,600 00	
Tool house bowlder,	50 00	
Scale house,	400 00	
Piggery,	500 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Subways,	6,900 00	
Berlin farmhouse,	3,000 00	
Berlin barn, shed and tool house,	1,500 00	
		252,350 00
Amount carried forward,		$276,619 00

Amount brought forward,		$276,619 00

Personal Property.

Beds and bedding,	$6,016 30	
Other furniture,	16,505 90	
Carriages,	672 00	
Agricultural implements,	2,651 31	
Drugs and surgical implements,	6,350 00	
Fuel,	1,759 40	
Library,	2,692 25	
Live stock,	6,833 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	24,794 32	
Provisions and groceries,	4,375 74	
Produce on hand,	5,758 50	
Ready-made clothing,	9,709 04	
Raw materials,	1,670 90	
		83,502 66
		$360,121 66

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: E. L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,	$2,000 00
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,	1,200 00
Lillie F. Wilcox, matron,	350 00
Mable B. Davies, amanuensis,	500 00
Inez L. Eldridge, amanuensis,	250 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hoyt, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Keeler, charge of family and painter,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Gerrish, charge of family,	725 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morton, charge of family and charge of laundry,	900 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wiggin, charge of family and tailor,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. B Smith, charge of family,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tilton, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lasselle, charge of family,	800 00
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessey, charge of family and charge of shoe shop,	700 00
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Geller, supplies,	650 00
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, charge of Berlin farmhouse,	1,000 00
Cora O. Dudley, assistant at Berlin farmhouse,	300 00
—— ——, principal,	1,000 00
William J. Wilcox, instructor in carpentry and band,	1,200 00
Edward N. Milliken, instructor in wood turning and iron work,	1,000 00
Charles W. Wilson, instructor in physical drill,	800 00
—— ——, instructor in steam fitting and mason work,	600 00
J. Joseph Farrell, instructor in printing,	800 00
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	650 00
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	650 00
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,	500 00
Emma J. McCue, teacher,	375 00
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400 00
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400 00
May Knox, teacher,	400 00
Gertrude Edmands, teacher,	400 00
Amount carried forward,	$14,140 00

Amount brought forward,	$14,140 00
Harriet F. McCarthy, teacher,	350 00
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400 00
Belle Menard, teacher,	400 00
Eldred A. Dibbell, charge of storeroom,	600 00
Fred P. Trask, charge of general kitchen,	800 00
Julia Trask, seamstress,	200 00
Susie E. Wheeler, housekeeper, administration building,	300 00
Irving A. Nourse, engineer,	900 00
Eugene F. Temple, fireman,	400 00
Charles A. Kimball, fireman,	400 00
John T. Burhoe, carpenter,	850 00
—— ——, farmer,	800 00
Edward N. Kelley, farm assistant,	400 00
Foreman Wynott, teamster,	400 00
Lewis Wynott, driver,	420 00
Arthur E. Lafleur, watchman,	400 00
Thomas H. Ayer, M.D., physician,	600 00
Arthur C. Jelly, M.D., specialist on feeble-minded,	300 00
Ernest P. Brigham, D.M.D., dentist,	300 00
—— ——, oculist,	100 00
—— ——, nurse,	400 00
Ophelia B. Siddell, hospital matron,	300 00
Vacation supplies,	1,296 00
	$35,466 00

PROBATION DEPARTMENT.

Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,	$2,000 00
Thomas M. Devlin, visitor,	1,000 00
Charles F. Barter, visitor (provisional appointment),	1,000 00
John H. Cummings, truant and transportation officer,	900 00
	$4,900 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers. Dr. Richard C. Cabot. Dr. James S. Stone.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of institution: LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	345	–	345
Number received during the year, . . .	343	–	343
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	346	–	346
Number at end of the fiscal year, . . .	342	–	342
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	329.51	–	329.51
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	31	30	61

Number in Care of Probation Department.

Number on visiting list of the probation department, Dec. 1, 1907, ...	913
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from probation department, ...	150
Employees of probation department, ...	4

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages, ...	$34,007 26	
2. Clothing, ...	8,993 25	
3. Subsistence, ...	13,736 66	
4. Ordinary repairs, ...	5,110 20	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses, .	29,201 32	
Total, ...		$91,048 70
Amount carried forward, ...		$91,048 70

Amount brought forward,		$91,048 70
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$15,805 74	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	4,274 30	
Total,		20,080 04
Grand total for institution,		$111,128 74

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$4,962 12	
Other expenses,	4,074 32	
Board of boys under fourteen,	5,337 79	
Total probation department,		14,374 23
Grand total, including probation,		$125,502 97

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are not manufactured in the institution.
4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): ELMER L. COFFEEN.
Executive head of probation department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1906-1907.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Three years ago, before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held in Portland, Me., I said: "Successful study of the philanthropic must, along with all others of concerted movement, be a study of cause and effect; a facing of existing conditions, a reasoning of whys and wherefores, a supplying of needs. All problems dissolve themselves into this simple solution. No elaborate theories along scientific lines can take the place of common sense applied to this simple diagnosis, — simple because natural. It is the common principle of disease; a finding out of the aggravating causes and applying the remedy of relief." For six years, the attempt in this school has been to demonstrate the efficiency of simple methods.

What is this delinquent girl who comes to the institution; what are the conditions which produced her; of what is she an outgrowth; of natural or acquired processes; a victim of circumstances of birth or environment, of social, moral or physical defects? A getting at the intimate record of the girl means getting at the keynote of dealing with that girl. It has been a study of the girl as a resultant of special conditions.

Such an attempt has meant individual study. From the first hour of her commitment to the institution, Mary is to become, as Mary, a living factor in the school. She is to be studied as Mary, dealt with as Mary, and she in turn is to contribute to the school her personality. Is it a wonder that more and more there is growing up in the hearts of the girls a feeling of possession in the school; a responsibility for its responsibilities; a persona pride in its successes; a corresponding disgrace in its failures?

Such a sense of personal responsibility has made possible the spirit in the institution the past year. Never during the present administration has there been such laudable emulation on the part of the girl for the moral standard of her cottage, never such unity between cottage officer and girl, and unification of the whole institution. The girl has become a working factor of reform. Cases of discipline have been brought before the girls, and acted upon by them. In the matter of two runaways from the school, the question of their return to their former cottage was finally submitted to the girls of that cottage. Because of the disgrace they felt the cottage had suffered through the offence, the first decision was adverse. When the need of the runaway was presented, together with the fact that their knowledge of her special weakness might enable them, beyond any one else, to help her, the response was immediate and the vote reversed.

C. was a girl of low moral fiber, careless, inert, slovenly in habits, an incumbrance to her cottage. She had exhausted the ingenuity and energy of every cottage officer in the home. As a final attempt, before transferring her to the Bolton annex, the case was turned over to the girls. There was a gathering in the sewing room and the matter was discussed. They decided to keep the girl and bring her up to their standard. The matron reports that this method has solved the problem.

No greater appreciation of this spirit of responsibility has been felt than by the girls themselves.

One, returning for a week's visit, exclaimed: "I can't tell you how I think the school has improved in just this year I have been away. Why, the girls are trusted so much, and they seem so earnest to prove true, and every one seems so happy, and that is what makes people want to be true, to be trusted."

From another, after a year and a half's absence: "Things are getting better all the time in the school; so much care is put on to the girls, such responsibilities, and they are so womanly in taking them. That is what makes the girls grow womanly;" and she mentioned several girls who were assuming special duties in the institution. Privileges have been granted when the standard of the cottage asking them warranted, the girls making themselves responsible that there be no abuse of same. Since spring four of the cottages have rid themselves of the iron window grill, but in each case it has been done at the request of the girls, after they were satisfied they were personally ready to assume the responsibility. In only one case has there been an abuse of the experiment. This same responsibility has made it possible for every strong room on the grounds, except that in the Bolton cottage, a mile and a half distant, to be removed.

Such a spirit has not evolved in one or two years; it is the outgrowth of slow processes. What is possible to-day was not possible a year ago to-day.

Following, given as case studies, are some of the products of this attempt at growth through personal responsibility: —

M., after several years' trial the despair of a child-helping society, — superficial, weak, just on the border line of fallen womanhood, confidence of former friends forfeited, confidence in self at low ebb, — has, in responsible service to others, found herself. A year of getting herself together for the formulation of an ideal, — another year of exacting daily duties at the hospital, have not only proved her desire to take up nursing something more than a mere whim, but have developed in her the woman. Moral sinews strengthened, faith in self renewed, she has gone out to take her stand as a useful citizen. None have been more appreciative of her accomplishment, none more generous to accept her worth and the position it has brought her in the school, than her fellow mates. In her success they see their own possibilities.

For four months another has relieved somewhat the financial pressure of the institution by supervising the housekeeping affairs in the hospital. Saturday she goes alone to her home to spend the Christmas week. I shall never forget the glow of her face when she said: "and the best part of it is that you think me worthy to go alone, and trust me for the return." This from one who came to us with a long-standing record of lawless misconduct, ending in most serious offence.

Another, coming to us utterly untrained in household duties, the cry of lost womanhood on her lips, has twice in the last three months made, unattended, a several days' visit in her home, the second time for the family Thanksgiving home gathering. Hers has been a specialized training in household service, — a training lengthened to two years because of the necessity for hospital treatment for specific disease. To-day she is womanly, efficient, dignified, a power for good, a keeper not only of herself but of others. She goes out from us soon, the school a loser thereby.

This week yet another has gone to her dying mother, to remain with her as long as she lives; then, at her mother's request, to return to the school for further training. To a friendly visitor from the school the mother said: "I tell L. I die feeling much more comfortable about her because of the friend she has found in the school. I want her always to look to them for advice."

R. was a nervous wreck from dissipation, emaciated, shaking as with palsy, muscular control imperfect, unable to dress herself, self-confidence entirely destroyed. First, special hospital treatment was given; then came a gradual assimilation into the cottage family, with light duties that would identify her with the working force of the cottage; result, recuperated physical powers, restored self-confidence, intense ambition aroused. A year from commitment she was a most helpful girl in the cottage; a genuine support to the officer, a controlling force among the girls. Her physique and womanly bearing were sources of repeated comment from visitors to the institution. To-day she is a great comfort to a young mother of four children, who yesterday remarked to me: "R. is so efficient and faithful."

Another girl was committed as under the average of intelligence. Observation in the school indicated not so much deficiency as mental retardation. Her thought processes were slow, all attempts were taken up in a child-like way, muscular co-ordination was imperfect, and with all there was a consciousness of her lack. Her assets were an affectionate nature, faithfulness to the limit of her knowledge and a certain reaching out to things beyond her capacity. Three and a half years of slow methods, a gradual development of self-reliance and responsibility, placed her as one of the leaders in our cottage for backward girls. The first placing out was not successful. The girl had worked out her own ideal; she felt the conditions did not meet her case. She wanted the care of children; there were none in the family. After two days she returned to the school, alone and at her own request. Nine months later she was placed in a family with three small children. After two weeks in the family O. writes: "Thursday morning Mrs. N. left me all alone with the children until twelve o'clock, and I done all of the kitchen work and had it all done before she came back and the dinner on cooking." Three weeks later: "I am as happy as a bird in spring. I am fond of Mrs. N. and have not yet showed myself to be cross. . . . Mrs. N. has written to you because I would feel more easy for her to write than me to tell about myself;" this referring to an enclosure with hers of the following letter from Mrs. N.: "Dear Mrs. Morse: — O. wants me to write a few lines to let you know how she is getting along which I am very glad to do as she is doing splendidly. It certainly speaks highly for the school to send out such girls. She is a *good* girl and always so willing, and I feel very fortunate in getting her."[1]

Reviewing the work of the year, I will say that with the exception of the sloyd and gymnastics the departments of the institution have been well sustained. Owing to lack of money these departments were closed for three months.

Under the same supervision the policy of our schoolrooms remains unchanged. The advanced class, made up of a group of 20 girls from different cottages, who in their studies should be advanced beyond the average in our ungraded cottage schoolrooms, has proven its advantage. The old storehouse has been fitted up and serves as temporary schoolroom. This advanced class represents an innovation. It was formed with misgivings lest it impair the cottage segregation. Up to date we have been conscious of no serious difficulties in thus bringing the girls together.

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[1] The above indicates how much industrial training can do for a girl of low mental grade *while she is under direction.* Whether the girl in question has it in her to develop self-direction can be determined only by further experience. The trustees are making a study of the feeble-minded and border-line cases, some of whom have been followed through a term of years, and in time they should have valuable data to present.

Excellent work has been done in the music department. The Sunday evening vesper service has become quite a feature in the school.

To provide new interests for the returned girl, who has previously had the general training of the school, a dressmaking department has been opened in the Bolton cottage. Here is taught a standard system of cutting and finishing. Only girls of special aptitude are eligible to this class. It is anticipated that the training here will fit the girl to serve with efficiency as a dressmaker's helper.

A year has proved the real gain to the girls of the additional domestic training of the bread kitchen and laundry.

The physician's report gives small indication of the vast amount of work covered by the hospital. The individual attention here given is a valuable supplement to the case study of the girl. There has been a large increase in the duties of the nurse. Should the increase continue, an assistant nurse will be required.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Bayard Thayer, the summer sports have been made a feature of the year. Baseball and tennis equipments sufficient for each cottage were donated. Baseball has predominated. I have been surprised at the moral force of this game, properly controlled. To our girls it has been made to mean self-restraint, mental concentration, good judgment, a losing of self for the good of the cause. To the officer and girl it has meant a closer relation, through a common enthusiasm in the game. One of the worst girls testified to me that it had meant in her cottage a crowding out of low ideals through absorbing interests.

One of the crying needs of the institution to-day is a gymnasium, which should represent to the girls in winter what these sports have in summer.

The large numbers of the year only emphasize the need of the enlarged chapel. At present it affords but little more than standing room. Since it is the only audience room in the school, the possibility of social entertainment is limited.

An entertainment furnished by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer is to be one of the new interests of the Christmas season. Mrs. Thayer never forgets the girls at this time. Formerly it has been a gift to each girl in the school. Father O'Keefe has sent for Christmas a box of candy for every girl. Last year the W. C. T. U. of Clinton sent a generous donation to our Christmas trees, and has from time to time during the year contributed magazines and papers. Mrs. J. C. L. Clark of Lancaster has also sent magazines.

The attendance of the girls at the town churches, last year an experiment, seems to be a surety. The townspeople continue most responsive to our attempt that the girls share somewhat the interests of the community. Last month 30 of our Catholic girls were confirmed.

In some ways the past year has been a hard one. Numbers beyond accommodations have introduced new problems. In five of the cottages it has been necessary to use an officer's room for a small dormitory. It has been impossible to maintain as careful a classification as formerly. In one cottage this resulted seriously. A runaway epidemic developed through placing in the cottage for our smaller girls two older new girls, of runaway record before coming to us.

The commitments of the year show but slight diminution over last year. The new cottage will not fully relieve the pressure.

Increased numbers, together with advanced prices in clothing and food material, have necessitated a close study of finances. For the first time I have to report a deficit in current expenses.

The wage question has been another consideration, and a deficit in the salary appropriation was avoided only by discontinuing some of the special departments.

Half of our herd of cows was condemned as tubercular and had to be replaced.

The August drought decreased materially our farm products. Grain has cost more. The farm shows a small debit.

I make no claim for the institution farm as an investment for the State, but I do claim it as a vital factor in the life of the girl in the institution. It supplies wholesome employment, larger interest and better living.

The year closes with 243 in the school; the maximum number has been 249; daily average, 228; commitments, 107; weekly gross per capita cost, \$4.54; net per capita cost, \$4.49.[1]

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE FRENCH MORSE,
Superintendent.

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[1] This does not include \$600 made as a special appropriation for additional accommodations in cottages, but which appears in the current expenses.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

People unfamiliar with court probation work or the placing-out system often ask me what our visitors do. To understand the duties of a visitor one must know the kind of girls in our care, their equipment for life and the difficulties they meet in getting safely settled down in the world.

When living at home our girls were so wayward and self-willed that either their parents or the police sent them to Lancaster. They came largely as the result of their environment, combined with the badness, ignorance, lack of wisdom or misfortune of their parents. In the same environment, with no better guidance, many girls worry through the difficult years from twelve to seventeen without serious mishap, but our girls failed because, in addition to the odds against them, their character or temperament had some twist or soft spot which made success impossible. They are self-willed, high tempered or unbalanced, or weak characters loving excitement, with nothing to offset strong sexual inclination. Of course a few normal girls, with healthy instincts and impulses, come through a concatenation of circumstances, such as a sick mother, a fascinating girl or young man friend, and mistaken judgment.

The school has undertaken the large task of sending out the girls, anxious to do well, used to doing what some one older thinks best, with good habits of behavior and industry, and with knowledge in varying degrees of housework and sewing. They go to their first place, then, with the right spirit, experience of authority and the power to make themselves useful. They have weapons for the fight, but the stubbornness or the high temper or the weakness of character is there, — modified somewhat, but there, — and nothing except contending against the temptations of the world, and trying from day to day to adapt themselves to it, will overcome these defects. Few of the girls have won the fight even at twenty-one, but by that time they know more what life is like, what they have to do and be to hold work and friends, and, perhaps, a husband.

During these years of learning the visitor is the tonic and the safety valve of the girl. Picture a young girl, unused to a quiet life in a well-ordered family, or to other interests and joys beside those of crowded tenement houses and streets, or of the social life at the school, placed in a home where the people have engaged her primarily for her help, and who, although they mean well and understand their responsibility, are not always at the same time deeply interested, wise and sympathetic. The first months in the new life are a difficult period. The girl feels lonesome and strange. All her ideas have to be readjusted. Her visitor is a godsend, giving her courage because some one cares, some one is interested and believes in her, helping her to be patient over small troubles, understanding her heart's desires and showing her how she is working toward them. There is often a difference of opinion between the employer and the girl as to work or pleasure, which both will wish to talk over with the visitor, whose experience and tact can remove the friction.

Without the visitor's encouragement many employers would give up the task. Many of them are very kind, warm-hearted women, feeling a strong interest in the girl's welfare. Many have a real knack in developing a girl. We want all our employers to be like this, and we hope to eliminate every indifferently good, colorless family that is not a big factor in the girl's progress. Even though the Catholic Charitable Bureau has assisted us all it could in finding such helpful places, we have not yet succeeded in getting enough. The question of places consumes a large amount of time. All applications are investigated at the earliest moment possible, for the housekeeper wants some one, any one, right away, and she does not rely on us alone. The locality must be considered. There must be no very young man in the family; it is no less unfair to him than to the girl. A hired man is a great drawback. The crucial test of a place is the happiness of the girl who is in it. Her social nature must be satisfied, or she will try to satisfy it herself in an illegitimate way. Who are suitable companions, what is the right conduct towards a young man, and how she must bear herself to keep others' respect, are matters with which she did not greatly concern herself when she was among her own people, and in which she could not get experience at the school. She must learn to understand them now if she is to succeed.

It is the employer's part to help the girl to dress neatly and becomingly, and to make the small wages of $1.50 to $3 a week cover all the expense of clothing, dentistry, and little extras, with something to spare for the savings bank. The visitor may help out the mother, who has no one with whom to leave the children, by taking the girl shopping. There is nothing like such an afternoon for cementing friendship. Clothes are the girl's most concrete interest, and she appreciates help with them when saving her from an unfortunate marriage would seem nothing to her.

The girls need considerable medical attention. Dissipation and poor breeding and rearing leave their trail. The healthful life and excellent medical care at the school do much, but the strain of living in the world brings out again the real lack of stamina, the impaired constitution. Even though the housework is not too much for the girl physically, it is a mental effort to attend to the varied household duties, and to attend to them in a way to which she is unaccustomed, for each housekeeper does things differently. It is a nervous effort to please her employer and get on with strangers in a strange environment, under strange conditions. When a girl has a cold, the mumps or some simple ailment, involving only a visit or so, the local doctor is called in; for a nervous or run-down condition, where general advice is needed, one of several doctors freely and most kindly gives his services; and in a chronic or difficult case the free clinics are used. This takes much time if not money, yet here, too, the visitor and the girl are together, getting better acquainted. One girl without a palate was fitted to an artificial one, partly to help her speech and partly because it closed a cavity menacing to her health. She came to Boston alone, but it was unwise to let her go to the dental school unattended. This meant many trips for the visitor, but it was only humane. The girl, very likely, would never have come to the school but for her discouragement at being different from others.

Sometimes a girl is so anxious about a sick mother or a wayward brother or sister that she cannot settle down until we plan for them. In cases of need we arrange for a girl to send money home, so that she will feel responsible and helpful. Sometimes a visitor may take a girl home to a funeral, or, as the reward of months of effort, for a day's visit. This brings the visitor closer to the girl and her people. She may find some aunt or cousin who can give the girl the home and care she needs. The girl's relatives are usually a source of difficulty, but occasionally a real help, — a big factor in any case. The daughters are potential wage-earners, and the poorer and more ignorant the parents the harder it is for them to believe that the girl, who seems at the school so healthy, well behaved and well intentioned, would not be the same at home. The experience of the family whose daughter does come home before she is really strong enough to withstand the old temptations under spasmodically strict and loose parental guidance is, unfortunately, no lesson to any other mother or father. Parents constantly visit the office. We look them up as soon as possible after the girl goes to the school, and later, when she is ready to come out. Of course, if they are well-meaning people our aim is to get their daughter back to them as soon as she is ready. Last year 55 girls were in their homes or with relatives. Here the visitor's greater experience in finding work, her knowledge of trade training, classes, clubs at the settlements and the other resources of the community are helpful. The lax, unwise home control, while the girl is experiencing the greater freedom and danger lying in factory work and unoccupied evenings and Sundays in the old environment, makes a friend most necessary. The mother needs and wants counsel even more than an employer.

This year there were 9 older girls who had no suitable home and who were working at some trade, like dressmaking. For them we found boarding places. Some girls can get along in the freedom of a philanthropic boarding house, like Brooke House; others need more care and are put in private families. For instance, one girl, who was very fortunately situated, lived with a mother and daughter, the latter being musical. Our girl took lessons and practised on the piano evenings. The girls shared the sitting room in the entertainment of their young men friends. Another girl, beginning as a saleswoman, earned her board and lodging in a family of three by being in the house evenings with the child whenever the parents wished to go out. To find such places takes much effort and time.

When the girl marries, it might be imagined that the visitor's period of vital service was over. Sometimes it is, but often the proverbially difficult first year of married life brings the girl back to her visitor for advice, encouragement or, perhaps, for congratulation. When I see a very young man lurking bashfully in our entry I know that he has found the girl who was a problem to her parents and to us a problem to him.

The head of a large and splendidly effective placing-out society said to me that the two classes which absorb most of a visitor's time are older wayward girls and infants. We combine both in our unmarried mothers. There are few of them, considering that sexual vice is our strongest enemy, but they make a special demand on the visitor. A baby does not preclude a happy future for the mother. Mother love and a strong interest will often hold the girl when everything else has failed.

The only time we begrudge is that spent on the girls who are on the border line of feeble-mindedness. No doubt there are many like them in their own homes with parents capable of safeguarding them. Our girls come from homes where this is not the case. Placed out, only eternal vigilance can protect them. They thrive and are happy under the well-ordered routine of an institution, but they are unable to cope with the irregularity and responsibility of family life. At twenty-one they are still unfitted to fend for themselves. Failure, illegitimate children and the corruption of young men will be their portion. Docile, affectionate, willing and able to do the same thing over and over, it would be but another step in the State's far-sighted policy to gather these poor unfortunates into communities, where they would be almost self-supporting. The most pronounced cases are sent to the School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley, but there are still others in our care whom we cannot help, and who take an undue proportion of our time.

Each visitor has a group of girls who are her responsibility until they are twenty-one. She knows the home of each girl, the family, the story of the early days, the opinion of other people, and the societies which have tried to help her, what our school has done and how she has responded to it, her physical condition, her life on probation step by step, her young men friends, her ambitions, hopes and fears, her weakness and her strength. She is bound close to the girl by a great common interest, — the success of that girl's life. With her finger on the pulse she can often forestall crises ; she should know the right moment for the experiment of going home or starting a trade. With this nearness, which means having the girl always on her mind, the visitor's aim is to develop the self-reliance of her charge, and to establish her in a real corner of her own in the world, where she will be just like other people.

In the statistical tables (pages 99–119) the facts concerning every girl under twenty-one years are recorded.

The work of our office during the past year, exclusive of volunteer assistance, is outlined in the following statement : —

Girls taken to new places,	194	times.
Girls seen in places,	1,327	times.
Girls seen in their homes,	258	times.
Girls seen elsewhere,	920	times.
Girls escorted,	890	times.
Work hunted with girls,	34	times.
Work found, other than housework,	22	times.
Boarding places found for working girls or maternity cases,	16	
Weddings arranged,	4	
Shopping with girls,	166	times.
Homes visited with girls,	6	times.
Funerals arranged,	1	
Hospital cases,	212	
Girls taken to physicians,	98	times.
Girls taken to dentists,	73	times.

Legal cases,	3	
Court cases,	7	
Girls committed to School for Feeble-minded and to insane asylums,	5	
Runaways hunted,	55	times.
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	33	
Parents, relatives, lovers and husbands seen,	724	times.
Homes reported on,	87	
Places reported on,	482	
Employers seen at the office,	131	
Other people interviewed,	2,285	times.
Girls, applicants for girls, and others visited but out,	152	
Errands, finding trunks, depositing savings, etc.,	661	
New volunteer visitors enlisted,	6	

Our expenses for the year were as follows: —

Salaries,		$6,153 42	
Travelling expenses (officers),		2,048 64	
Office expenses: —			
Rent (including gas and cleaning),	$387 25		
Clerk and stenographer,	789 93		
Telephone,	507 51		
Supplies,	292 23		
		1,967 92	
Total expended for visiting,			$10,169 98
Travelling expenses (girls),		$684 26	
Clothing,		292 37	
Board,[1]		793 90	
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,[2]		800 68	
Stammering lessons, returning runaways, certificates, etc.,		33 67	
Total expended for girls,			2,604 88
Grand total,			$12,774 86

Respectfully submitted,

MARY W. DEWSON,
Superintendent of Probationers for the State Industrial School.

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[1] Of the $793.90 spent for board, $453.21 was for maternity cases, and $340.69 for others.

[2] Of the $800.68 spent for hospitals, medicine, etc., $308.95 was for maternity cases, and $492.73 for others.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Since I took charge of the medical work at the Lancaster State Industrial School, in January, the general health of the girls has been very good. Although there have been a large number of ailments, there have been but few cases of serious illness, and none but what has terminated favorably.

All cases of sickness at the Lancaster School are first seen by the nurse, and those requiring special attention are reported to me. All new commitments and most of the returned girls have been taken to the hospital, and there given what attention they needed before being placed at a house.

The eye, ear, nose and throat work has been done by Dr. D. F. O'Connor of Worcester. All new commitments, and such of the others as needed, have been examined by him, and errors of refraction, as well as diseases of these organs, have received proper attention.

The teeth of the girls have been admirably cared for by Dr. E. T. Fox of Clinton, and I believe that not only the personal appearance but the general health has been bettered by the cleaning, filling and straightening which he has done.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. BECKLEY.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

TABLE I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Nov. 30, 1906,		221
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		343
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1906,		564
Since committed,		107
		671
Attained majority,	110	
Died,	2	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	1	
Discharged as unfit subject,	1	
Total who passed out of custody,		114
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1907,		557
Net decrease within the year,		7

TABLE II.

Showing Status, Nov. 30, 1907, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	38	
On probation with relatives out of New England,	17	
On probation in families, earning wages,	116	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	9	
At academy or other school, self-supporting,[1]	1	
Boarded out,	4	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	55	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,[2]	28	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison, former years,	1	
		[3] 269
In the school Nov. 30, 1907,		243

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[1] Occasional help with clothing.

[2] Two ran away from the State Hospital, 1 never having been on probation; 7 escaped from the school, never having been on probation. Fourteen ran away this year.

[3] Four hundred and sixteen had been on probation for part or all of the year.

TABLE II. — *Concluded.*

In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	6	
Perkins Institute for the Blind,	1	
Insane asylum,	6	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent former years,	11	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent since Nov. 30, 1906,[1]	17	
House of Good Shepherd,	1	
House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	1	
Reformatory Prison, sent since Nov. 30, 1906,	2	
		45
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1907,		557

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

	Individual[2] Girls.		
In the school Nov. 30, 1906,		221	
Since committed,		107	
			328
Recalled to school: —			
For change of place,	8	9	
For a visit,	7	9	
On account of illness,	6	9	
From hospital,	1	2	
For observation as to being feeble-minded,	2	2	
For running away or planning to run,[3]	6	6	
For larceny,	5	5	
Because unsatisfactory,	10	10	
Because in danger of unchaste conduct,[4]	8	8	
For unchaste conduct,[5]	16	16	
At husband's request,	1	1	
			77[6]
	70		
			405

---

[1] One was on probation 4 years, 9 months, 17 days; one, 3 years, 10 months, 26 days; one, 2 years, 3 days; one, 1 year, 5 months, 21 days; one, 1 year, 2 months; one, 7 months, 25 days; one, 5 months, 27 days; and one was boarded out with her baby for 3 months, 28 days.

[2] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the year.

[3] One had escaped from the school.

[4] One was in her home; 3 had run home from their places; 2 had run from their places; 2 were in places.

[5] Four were in their homes; 3 were in places; 6 had run from their places; 1 had run from her place home; 2 were working by the day, living in selected boarding places.

[6] Recalled girls: 64 were recalled once within the year; 5 twice; 1 three times.

Table III. — *Concluded.*

Released from school: —	Individual[1] Girls.		
On probation to parents or relatives,	20	20	
On probation at work other than housework,	1	2	
On probation to other families for wages,	92	104	
Boarded out,[2]	6	6	
Married,	2	2	
To go to husband,	2	2	
Ran from the Industrial School,	4	4	
Transferred to Perkins Institute for the Blind,	1	1	
Transferred to a hospital,	3	6	
Committed to School for the Feeble-minded,	12	12	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	1	1	
Became of age at the school,	2	2	
	146		162[3]
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1907,			243

Table IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[4] girl,	–	–	1 girl,	2	–
2[5] girls,	–	3	1 girl,	2	7
1[4] girl,	–	4	1 girl,	2	10
1[6] girl,	–	6	1 girl,	3	–
1[6] girl,	–	9	1 girl,	3	2
1 girl,	1	–	1 girl,	3	5
4 girls,	1	3	2[7] girls,	4	4
4 girls,	1	4	8 girls, 2 years and over.		
3 girls,	1	5			
6 girls,	1	6			
6 girls,	1	7			
6 girls,	1	8			
5 girls,	1	9			
1 girl,	1	10			
4 girls,	1	11			
46 girls, under 2 years.					

54[8] girls, on an average[9] of 1 year, 10 months, 11 days.

---

[1] Counting each individual under her most recent release.

[2] To attend school, 1; previous to confinement, 3; with babies born at the school, 2; of the latter 5, 4 were committed pregnant, and 1 was a returned girl.

[3] Released girls: 132 went out once within the year; 13 twice; 1 four times.

[4] Was committed pregnant.

[5] One was committed pregnant; 1 was thought to be pregnant.

[6] Had been committed pregnant and was boarded out with her baby.

[7] Were feeble-minded.

[8] Two returned since as in danger.

[9] Not including those who were committed pregnant.

With relatives: —

	Years.	Months.
2[1] girls, . . .	–	3
1[2] girl, . . .	–	7
1 girl, . . .	–	11
1 girl, . . .	1	2
3 girls, . . .	1	3
3 girls, . . .	1	6
1 girl, . . .	1	7
1 girl, . . .	1	10
1 girl, . . .	2	1
1 girl, . . .	2	4
3 girls, . . .	2	5

18 girls, on an average[3] of 1 year, 7 months, 27 days.

Table V.

Showing Length of Time Outside the School of All Girls returned for Serious Cause during the Year who were out on Probation for the First Time and had been out Less than Twelve Months.

Recalled for unchaste conduct: —

1 girl over 7 months.
1 girl over 11 months.
—
2[4]

Recalled because in danger of unchaste conduct: —

2 girls over 1 month.
1 girl over 6 months.
—
3[5]

Ran away and have not been found: —

2 girls over 3 months.
1 girl over 9 months.
—
3[6]

---

[1] Both pregnant; 1 went home to marry the father of her child.

[2] Went with family to Nova Scotia.

[3] Not including those who were committed pregnant.

[4] One was at home; 1 had been at home but was living at philanthropic boarding house.

[5] One was at home; 1 was in a place; 1 had run away from her place.

[6] Three were at home.

TABLE VI.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Thirty-four Girls who had been recalled were placed out on Probation again during the Year.

Recalled for unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
2 girls,	3	–
1 girl,	5	–
5 girls,	5	15
1 girl,	6	–
2 girls,	7	–
1 girl,	7	15
1 girl,	8	–
1 girl,	9	15
2 girls,	11	–
1 girl,	11	15
1 girl,	16	15

18 girls, on average 7 months, 10 days.

Recalled because in danger of unchaste conduct: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	4	15
1 girl,	5	15
2 girls,	7	–
1 girl,	11	–
1 girl,	15	–

6 girls, on average 7 months, 29 days.

Recalled for running away: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	8	–
1 girl,	9	–
1 girl,	17	15

3 girls, on average 11 months, 15 days.

Recalled because unsatisfactory: —

	Mos.	Days.
1 girl,	2	–
1 girl,	3	–
1 girl,	11	15
1 girl,	12	–
1 girl,	15	–
1 girl,	18	15
1 girl,	20	–

7 girls, on average 11 months, 21 days.

TABLE VII.

Showing Number of Relocations [1] of Girls during the Year.

69 were relocated once.
45 were relocated twice.
12 were relocated three times.
9 were relocated four times.
2 were relocated five times.
3 were relocated six times.
1 was relocated seven times.

139 were relocated 266 times.

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[1] Not counting those who went home, or to institutions, hospitals, etc. Fifty-four were placed on probation in a family for the first time within the year, including 4 new commitments, 2 of whom were pregnant, and 2 of whom were boarded out with their babies. Of 126 girls in places Nov. 30, 1907, 20 had been in same place throughout the year.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative,	15	Factory, shirt,	3
Attendant in hospital,	1	shoe,	4
Attending school, living at home,	1	silver,	1
Bakery,	1	straw,	1
Book bindery,	2	watch,	1
Business office,	5	whip,	1
Dentist's office,	1	Housekeeper,	1
Dressmaker,	1	Housework by the day,	2
Factory, aluminum post card,	1	Mill, paper,	1
chocolate,	1	textile,	3
fancy art,	1	Millinery,	3
gold leaf,	1	Saleswomen,	3
rubber,	1	Total,	57[1]

TABLE IX.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 372 girls, from Nov. 30, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1907,	$2,172 48
By deposits in savings bank on account of 372 girls,	2,171 00
By cash on hand, not deposited,	1 48
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 231 girls, from Nov. 30, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1907,	2,785 45
By cash paid,	2,785 45

TABLE X.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or start housekeeping,	13	$248 01
Board while learning trade,	4	15 30
Expenses for schooling and lessons,	6	27 36
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	13	83 54
Dentists,	15	80 68
Clothing,	66	527 50
Board while on vacation or convalescing,	9	59 43
Expenses for baby,	11	61 80
Travelling expenses, including express,	10	63 96
Board during relocation caused by the fault of the girl,	11	18 14
To repay for money and articles stolen,	3	7 67
Funeral expenses,	2	16 92
Of age,	84	1,575 14
Totals,	247[2]	$2,785 45

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[1] Including those coming of age this year. One other recently gone home on account of illness.

[2] Two hundred and thirty-one individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE XI.

Showing the Conduct of the 114 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.[1]

Living respectably,	69, or 61 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	23, or 20 per cent.
Conduct unknown,[2]	18, or 16 per cent.
Conduct not classified,[3]	4, or 3 per cent.

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[1] Seventy-one, or 65 per cent., of these girls had never been returned to the school because of unchaste conduct; 31 had been returned once for unchaste conduct; 7 twice; 1 three times. (Counting as returned 1 who was committed to a house of correction; 1 who was confined while a runaway; and 6 who were doing badly when they became of age, and who had never been returned. Non-classified group excluded.)

Fifty-four, or 78 per cent., of the 69 girls living respectably when coming of age had never been returned to the school for unchaste conduct.

Of the girls returned for unchaste conduct 1 was a runaway from the school and had never been on probation; 16 individuals were in their homes, or 22 per cent. of all the girls at home; 26 individuals were in places, counting 5 who were unchaste while runaways from places, or 25 per cent. of all the girls in places; 4 individuals were unchaste in both home and place and were counted under both heads. (Based on proportion of all girls under age Nov. 30, 1907, who were in their homes and likewise of all who were in places.)

Ten of the girls have had illegitimate children; of the 9 who are classed as living respectably, 1 later married the father of child, 2 lost their children; 6 are supporting their children; 1 who is classed as having behaved badly when she came of age has since married and is doing better. There are 3 others counted as doing badly who were pregnant when they became of age, but who are now supporting their babies and doing well.

[2] Five with friends out of New England; 2 with their people, whole family lost track of; 3 married; 7 runaways; 1 transferred to prison, without going on probation, and released, disappearing before we were notified. At last report 14 were living respectably; 3 were behaving badly; 1 never reported on.

[3] Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing.

TABLE XII.

Showing Proportion of Time spent in the School of 114 Girls coming of Age during the Year.

CONDUCT WHEN COMING OF AGE.	Number of Girls.	Average of Whole Time under Care.			Average of Whole Time at the School.			Average of Time at the School during Training.			Average of Time at School as Returned Girls.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Living respectably,	69	5	11	26	2	–	27	1	9	14	–	4	4
Conduct bad or doubtful,	23	4	9	18	2	7	28	1	11	13	–	8	15
Conduct unknown,	18	6	6	17	1	9	6	1	5	15	–	3	21
Conduct unclassified,[1]	4	7	3	14	2	11	8	2	5	22	–	5	16
Totals,	114	5	11	23	2	1	27	1	9	9	–	4	20

[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

Table XIII.

Showing, in the Light of their Parents' Nativity, the Status at Twenty-one of 110 Girls coming of Age during the Year, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Living respectably.	Conduct Bad.	Conduct Unknown.
Both parents American,	15	4	1
Both parents colored,	9	2	1
Both parents French Canadian,	9	2	6
Both parents from the Provinces,	2	2	–
Both parents English,	1	1	2
Both parents Scotch,	1	2	–
Both parents Irish,	18	3	6
Both parents Swedish,	1	–	1
Both parents German,	2	–	–
Both parents Russian,	1	1	–
Both parents Italian,	2	–	–
Both parents Portuguese,	1	–	1
American and English,	1[2]	1	–
American and Scotch,	1	1	–
American and Dane,	1	–	–
French Canadian and Scotch,	–	1	–
French Canadian and Irish,	–	1	–
English and Scotch,	–	1	–
English and Irish,	1	–	–
English and German,	1	–	–
Irish and German,	1	1	–
Unknown,	1	–	–
Totals,	69	23	18

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[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

[2] American was colored.

TABLE XIV.

Showing where Married Girls met their Husbands, and their Present Conduct.

	IN THEIR PLACES.				IN THEIR HOMES.			
	Of Age Nov 30, 1907.	Under Age Nov. 30, 1907.	Total Number.	Per-centage.	Of Age Nov. 30, 1907.	Under Age Nov. 30, 1907.	Total Number.	Per-centage.
Living respectably,	12 [1]	10 [2]	22	.71	14 [3]	27 [4]	41	.69
Conduct bad or doubtful, . .	2	2	4	.13	4 [5]	3 [6]	7	.12
Conduct unknown,	1	4	5	.16	2 [7]	9 [8]	11	.19
Totals, . .	15	16	31	–	20	39	59	–

Proportion of girls in their places to be married, . . .14 per cent.[9]
Proportion of girls in their homes to be married, . . .61 per cent.[9]

TABLE XV.

Hospital Treatment was given Girls in the Following Cases:

Eyes, defect of vision,[10] . .	28	Impetigo contagioso, . .	1
Eyes inflamed,[10]	1	Scabies, ...	1
Ear troubles,[11]	6	Rupture, ...	1
Adenoids removed,[10] . . .	1	Stomach trouble, . . .	2
Nose and throat troubles,[10] .	15	Peritonitis,[10]	1
Swollen mouth gland removed,[10]	1	Appendicitis, ...	3
Tonsils removed,[11] . . .	3	Floating kidney,[10] . . .	1
Tonsilitis,[10]	1	Grippe, ...	1
Artificial palate,[10] . . .	1	Scarlet fever, ...	1
Flat foot,[10]	11	Typhoid fever, ...	1
Milk leg,[10]	1	Hysteria, ...	1
Crushed finger,[10] . . .	1	Tuberculosis,[12]	11
Spinal trouble,[10] . . .	1	Gynæcological,[13] . . .	6
Septic wound,[10]	1	Pregnancy,[14]	10
Burns,[10]	1	Syphilis,[15]	5
Skin troubles,[10]	2	Convalescing, ...	24

---

[1] First acquainted: before commitment, 1; married father of illegitimate child, 1.

[2] First acquainted: before commitment, 1.

[3] First acquainted: before commitment and committed pregnant, 1; after return home, 7; time not known, 6.

[4] First acquainted: before commitment, 4; after return home, 18; time not known, 5.

[5] First acquainted: before commitment, 1; after return home, 2; time not known, 1.

[6] First acquainted: after return home, 1; time not known, 2.

[7] First acquainted: after return home, 1; time not known, 1.

[8] First acquainted: before commitment, 2; after return home, 4; time not known, 3.

[9] Based on girls now married and under age, and proportion in places and at home, Nov. 30, 1907.

[10] Out-patients.

[11] All out-patients but 1.

[12] Out-patients, 9. Died, 1.

[13] Out-patients, 1.

[14] Condition previous to original commitment to the school, 2.

[15] Condition previous to original commitment to the school, 1. Out-patient, 1.

TABLE XV. — *Concluded.*

Hospitals where treated.

Boston City Hospital,[1]	3	Massachusetts State Sanatorium,	1
Boston Lying-in Hospital,	3	Milton Convalescent Home,	21
Cambridge City Hospital,[1]	1	New England Hospital,	1
Carney Hospital,[2]	9	New England Hospital Dispensary,[2]	4
Framingham Hospital,	1	Newton City Hospital,	1
Fresh-air Camp, Brookline,[1]	1	Private hospitals,	2
Harvard Dental School,[1]	1	State Hospital,[1]	11
Haverhill City Hospital,	1	St. Andrew's Dispensary,[2]	1
Infant Hospital,[1]	1	St. Luke's Convalescent Home,	3
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,[1]	38	St. Mary's Infant Asylum,	1
Massachusetts General Hospital,[3]	45	Vincent Hospital,	3
Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital,	1	Cases treated,	154

TABLE XVI.

Showing the Home City or Town of 107 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	27	Adams,	1
Brookline,	2	Athol,	1
Cambridge,	3	Attleborough,	2
Chelsea,	5	Ayer,	1
Everett,	2	Brookfield,	1
Fall River,	1	Framingham,	1
Fitchburg,	1	Gardner,	2
Gloucester,	1	Greenfield,	1
Haverhill,	1	Harwich,	1
Lawrence,	8	Lexington,	1
Lowell,	9	Northbridge,	1
Lynn,	1	Peabody,	1
New Bedford,	7	Revere,	2
Newton,	2		
North Adams,	1	From 13 towns,	16
Pittsfield,	1		
Salem,	1	Floating,[4]	9
Somerville,	2		
Springfield,	1		
Waltham,	1		
Worcester,	5		
From 21 cities,	82		

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[1] Out-patient, 1.

[2] All out-patients.

[3] Out-patients, 35.

[4] All for years in care of other societies.

TABLE XVII.

Showing Technical Causes of 107 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	45	Fornication,	1
Stubborn and disobedient,	3	Idle and disorderly,	5
Delinquency,[1]	32	Drinking,	1
Wayward child,	2	Larceny,	15
Assault and battery,	1	Runaway,	2

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Ages of 107 Girls committed within the Year.

9 years,	1	15 years,	28
10 years,	1	16 years,	38
11 years,	1	17 years,[2]	1
12 years,	2	18 years,[2]	2
13 years,	5	19 years,[2]	1
14 years,	27		

Average age, 15 years, 5 months, 8 days.

TABLE XIX.

Showing Nativity of 107 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	65	Born in Canada,	9
Born in Maine,	5	Born in the Provinces,	4
Born in New Hampshire,	4	Born in England,	1
Born in Vermont,	1	Born in Norway,	1
Born in Rhode Island,	3	Born in Germany,	2
Born in New York,	3	Born in Russia,	2
Born in North Carolina,	1	Born in Italy,	1
Born in United States,	82	Foreign born,	20
		Birthplace unknown,	5

---

[1] The charge of stubbornness or delinquency may cover any offence, from the least serious to the most serious. The complaint of stubbornness can be made by the parent only. Delinquency was combined with the charge of fornication, 2; with idle and disorderly, 2; with idle and vicious, 1; with larceny, 1.

[2] Real age ascertained from birth records.

TABLE XX.

Showing Nativity of Parents of 107 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,[1] . .	26	American and French Canadian,	2
Both parents French Canadian,	18	American and from the Provinces, ...	2
Both parents from the Provinces,[2]	3	American and English,[5] . .	4
Both parents English, . .	5	American and Irish, . . .	4
Both parents Irish, . . .	11	American and German, . .	1
Both parents Scotch, . . .	1	American and Portuguese, .	2
Both parents Norwegian, . .	1	French Canadian and English, .	4
Both parents German,[3] . .	3	French Canadian and Norwegian, ...	1
Both parents Italian, . . .	2	From the Provinces and English, ...	2
Both parents Portuguese, . .	1	From the Provinces and Irish, .	1
Both parents Russian,[4] . .	2	English and Irish, . . .	1
Both parents unknown, . .	5	English and German, . .	1
		Scotch and Irish, . . .	2
		German and Russian,[3] . .	1
		Irish and unknown, . . .	1

Table XXI., on the following page, is based on the court record, the information gathered in an interview with the girl upon her arrival at the school, the record of the associated charities or of the child-helping societies, and an investigation of the home by the school visitors. It is only as thorough as time has permitted.

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[1] Twenty-four per cent. of whole. Both parents colored, 4; one parent colored, 1.

[2] Both parents colored, 1.

[3] Both parents Jewish, 1.

[4] Both parents Jewish, 2.

[5] One parent colored, 1.

Table XXI.

Showing Domestic Conditions of the 107 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents at home,[1]	39
Mother only at home,[2]	24
Father only at home,[3]	20
Mother and stepfather at home,	5
Father and stepmother at home,	9
Both parents dead,	2
One dead, one whereabouts unknown,	3
Whereabouts of both unknown,[4]	6
Lived with other relatives,	12
Temperate fathers or stepfathers,	31
Intemperate fathers or stepfathers,	30
Been in penal institutions,	5
Grossly immoral fathers,	5
Fathers guilty of incest,	2
Temperate mothers or stepmothers,	40
Intemperate mothers or stepmothers,	12
Been in penal institutions,[5]	3
Grossly immoral mothers,	17
Families on associated charities' records,	15
Mother or woman in charge of the home worked out,	20
No woman in the home,	11
Girl has husband,[6]	3
Girl has illegitimate child,[7]	3
Girl previously worked in mill, factory or store,	43
Worked at housework or caring for children,[8]	11
Worked in boarding house, hotel or restaurant,	5
Was on the stage,	1
Was bookkeeper,	1
Kept house,	3
Helped at home,	2
Attended school,	19
Committed as under the average of intelligence,[9]	7
Ran away from home just previous to commitment,[10]	57
Been under the care of the State Board of Charity,	17
Been under the charge of homes or societies,[11]	27
Been in jail for unchastity,	1
Been on probation from the courts,	28
Been in court before,	6

---

[1] Adopted, 3.

[2] Divorced, 1; separated, 1; husband deserted, 1; adopted, 1.

[3] Divorced, 1; separated, 1; wife deserted, 4 (leaving stepfather in charge, 1); adopted, 2, 1 of whom divorced.

[4] Illegitimate child, 1.

[5] Not for unchastity.

[6] Deserted, 2; abused wife who deserted, 1.

[7] Illegitimate children of 2 others have died.

[8] In care of other societies, 4.

[9] Two of these proved to be of average brightness, but 9 others were found on observation at the school to be under the average.

[10] Not including those who stayed out single nights.

[11] Some were successively in charge of different societies, and with the girls from the State Board of Charity make 51 cases in 16 different societies.

Table XXII.

Showing Literacy of 107 Girls committed within the Year.

In 9th grade,	11	Recently left school,	28
In 8th grade,	12	Out of school one year,	25
In 7th grade,	21	Out of school one and one-half years,	14
In 6th grade,	14	Out of school two years,	15
In 5th grade,	19	Out of school two and one-half years,	16
In 4th grade,	9	Out of school four years,	7
In 3d grade,	8	Out of school five years,	2
In 2d grade,	2		
In 1st grade,	1		
Grade not determined,	9		
Could neither read nor write,	1		

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the Cause for Return to the School during the Last Seven Years.[1]

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.[2]		1907.	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
Change of place, visit, illness,	37	.37	56	.50	54	.46	57	.41	51	.39	44	.36	24	.34
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	20	.31	31	.28	23	.20	38	.28	39	.30	26	.22	22	.31
Danger of unchaste conduct,	14	.14	14	.13	17	.14	16	.12	15	.11	16	.13	8	.11
Unchaste conduct,	28	.28	11	.10	23	.20	27	.20	27	.20	35	.29	16	.23
	99	-	112	-	117	-	138	-	132	-	121	-	70	-

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

[2] Fourteen months.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including Those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.[1]

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1901-1906.[1]		1905-1906.[1]		1906-1907.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:* —										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	105	-	26	-	26	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	165	-	34	-	41	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	9	-	2	-	1	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	26	-	4	-	1	-
	175	.71	207	.62	305	.70	66	.69	69	.61
II. *In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:* —										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	183	-	41	-	37	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	282	-	57	-	37	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	661	-	137	-	113	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	31	-	8	-	9	-
Attending school, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	36	-	2	-	1	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	1,193	.54	245	.56	197	.43
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	1,498	.57	311	.58	266	.46
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:* —										
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	15	-	4	-	6	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	41	-	48	-	10	-	17	-
	39	.16	54	.16	63	.14	14	.15	23	.20
II. *Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:* —										
Married,	21	-	14	-	25	-	5	-	5	-
On probation with friends or at large,	8	-	21	-	19	-	1	-	1	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	-	48	-	76	-	22	-	15	-
In penal institution,	43	-	58	-	21	-	2	-	4	-
Were in prison, now discharged,	-	-	3	-	18	-	4	-	1	-
In hospital through their own misconduct,	28	-	27	-	22	-	6	-	4	-
	143	.11	171	.09	181	.08	40	.08	30	.07
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	182	.12	225	.10	244	.09	54	.09	53	.09

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[1] 1905–1906 includes fourteen months.

TABLE XXIV. — *Concluded.*

	1891-1896.		1896- 901.		1901-1906.[1]		1905-1906.[1]		1906-1907.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	-	11	-	11	-	2	-	3[2]	-
Unmarried,	14	-	32	-	40	-	8	-	15[3]	-
	23	.10	43	.13	51	.12	10	.11	18	.16
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	5	-	43	-	39	-	13	-	13[4]	-
On probation with friends, out of New England,	-	-	55	-	51	-	14	-	17[5]	-
Runaways from the school, homes or places,	89	-	110	-	139	-	30	-	24[6]	-
	94	.07	208	.11	229	.10	57	.13	54	.12
Total, conduct unknown,	117	.07	251	.11	280	.10	67[7]	.13	72	.13
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	-	25	-	18	-	4	-	4	-
Died, never on probation,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	.03	28	.09	18	.04	4	.04	4	.03
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	-	42	-	62	-	18	-	40	-
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	-	270	-	377	-	57	-	99	-
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	3	-	63	-	15	-	-	-	1	-
Recalled for illness or change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining in the school,	37	-	92	-	142	-	22	-	29	-
	189	.14	467	.24	596	.27	97	.23	169	.38
Total whose conduct is not classified,	196	.12	495	.22	614	.23	101	.19	173	.31
Grand total,	1,585	-	2,261	-	2,636	-	533	-	564	-

[1] 1905-1906 includes fourteen months.

[2] Last report, conduct good, 3; bad, 0.

[3] Last report, conduct good, 11; bad, 3; never reported on, 1.

[4] Last report, conduct good, 12; bad, 1.

[5] Last report, conduct good, 16; bad, 1.

[6] Last report, conduct good, 14; bad, 6; were never on probation, 4.

[7] Last report, conduct good, 42; bad, 16; good when ran away, bad later, 6; were never on probation, 3.

TABLE XXV.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in Specified Years, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.				LIVING RESPECTABLY.				CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			
	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.
Immoral conduct, . . .	199	250	51	63	129	176	37	35	46	43	8	18	24	31	6	10
Danger of immoral conduct, .	81	78	16	19	58	66	13	14	11	8	3	2	12	4	-	3
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.	90	91	23	28	68	66	16	20	14	10	3	3	8	15	4	5
Totals, ...	370	419	90	110	255	308	66	69	71	61	14	23	44	50	10	18

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.				LIVING RESPECTABLY.				CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			
	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1906.[2]	1907.
Immoral conduct, . . .	.54	.60	.57	.57	.65	.70	.73	.55	.23	.17	.16	.28	.12	.12	.12	.16
Danger of immoral conduct, .	.22	.19	.18	.17	.72	.85	.81	.74	.14	.10	.19	.10	.15	.05	-	.16
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.	.24	.22	.26	.25	.75	.73	.70	.71	.15	.11	.13	.11	.09	.16	.18	.18
Totals, ...	-	-	-	-	.69	.74	.73	.63	.19	.15	.16	.21	.12	.12	.11	.16

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[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

[2] 1906 includes fourteen months.

TABLE XXVI.

Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: those in the Care of the School throughout the Year ending Nov. 30, 1907; those coming of Age during the Same Period; excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	26	7	19	–	–
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	41	12	29	–	–
Died, conduct has been good,	1	–	1	–	–
Honorably discharged,	1	–	1	–	–
	69	19	50	.73	.59
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —					
Married, living respectably,	37	6	31	–	–
Unmarried, with friends,	37	9	28	–	–
At work in other families,	113	21	92	–	–
At work elsewhere,	9	2	7	–	–
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	1	–	1	–	–
	197	38	159	.68	.71
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	266	53	209	.69	.68
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	6	1	5	–	–
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	16	4	12	–	–
Died,	1	–	1	–	–
	23	5	18	.19	.21
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —					
Married,	5	–	5	–	–
On probation with friends or at large,	1	–	1	–	–
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	15	2	13	–	–
In prison or house of correction,	4	2	2	–	–
Were in prison, now discharged,	1	–	1	–	–
In hospital through their own misconduct,	4	1	3	–	–
	30	5	25	.09	.11
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	53	10	43	.12	.14
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	3	–	3	–	–
Unmarried,	15	2	13	–	–
	18	2	16	.08	.19
II. Still in the Care of the State: —					
Married,	13	1	12	–	–
On probation with friends, out of New England,	17	2	15	–	–
At large, having left their homes or places,	24	10	14	–	–
	54	13	41	.23	.18
Total, conduct not known,	72	15	57	.18	.18
Grand total,	391	82	309	–	–

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[1] See foot-note No. 3 to Table XI.

TABLE XXVII.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1, and, Beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, and, Beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Relatives.	Boarded out during Year.	Married.
1876, ...	$28,300	$25,683 00	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1894, ...	25,385	21,617 00	$520 18	117	3 49	$3 46	78	122	–	–	31
1895, ...	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896, ...	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897, ...	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898, ...	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899, ...	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900, ...	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901, ...	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902, ...	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903, ...	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904, ...	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47
1905, ...	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49
1906,[2]	46,936[2]	56,582 74[3]	294 08[3]	214	4 33[3]	4 31[3]	126[3]	142	61	5	59
1907,[4]	51,543	53,896 00	572 17	228	4 54	4 49	107	117[5]	64[5]	19	55[5]

[1] Not reported.

[2] Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1906.

[3] Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.

[4] Amount spent by Department of Boarding Out and Probation, $12,744.86.

[5] Nov. 30, 1907.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

1906. — December, received from the State Treasurer,	$5,004 62
1907. — January, " " " " "	6,022 47
February, " " " " "	5,653 61
March, " " " " "	4,179 42
April, " " " " "	5,184 42
May, " " " " "	5,884 16
June, " " " " "	5,090 99
July, " " " " "	3,222 19
August, " " " " "	3,349 95
September, " " " " "	3,039 88
October, " " " " "	3,723 69
November, " " " " "	1,909 97
	$52,264 87

BILLS PAID, AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1906. — December,	$5,004 62
1907. — January,	6,022 47
February,	5,653 61
March,	4,179 42
April,	5,184 42
May,	5,884 16
June,	5,090 99
July,	3,222 19
August,	3,349 95
September,	3,039 88
October,	3,723 69
November,	1,909 97
	$52,264 87

Bills unpaid, as per vouchers at the State Treasury, . . $2,356 10

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.

1906. —	December, received from the State Treasurer,	$667 35
1907. —	January, " " " "	818 37
	February, " " " "	838 89
	March, " " " "	1,091 31
	April, " " " "	995 77
	May, " " " "	1,095 33
	June, " " " "	1,165 19
	July, " " " "	1,230 13
	August, " " " "	1,107 46
	September, " " " "	1,116 48
	October, " " " "	986 24
	November, " " " "	1,662 34
		$12,774 86

BILLS PAID, AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1906. —	December,	$667 35
1907. —	January,	818 37
	February,	838 89
	March,	1,091 31
	April,	995 77
	May,	1,095 33
	June,	1,165 19
	July,	1,230 13
	August,	1,107 46
	September,	1,116 48
	October,	986 24
	November,	1,662 34
		$12,774 86

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

Appropriation (act of May 18, 1905, chapter 83) for carpenter work and necessary repairs: —

1907. —	January,	$31 75

Appropriation (act of May 26, 1906, chapter 77) for repairs on Elm cottage: —

1907. —	March,	$10 00

Appropriation (act of May 26, 1906, chapter 77) for furnishing hospital, laundry and bakery: —

1907. —	January,	$58 82
	March,	194 00
		$252 82

Appropriation (act of May 26, 1906, chapter 77) for erecting a storehouse: —

1906. —	December,	$960 82
1907. —	January,	418 45
	February,	100 18
	March,	862 18
	April,	864 12
	May,	12 00
		$3,217 75

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1907, chapter 120) for construction and equipment of a new cottage and for the construction of heaters in the several family houses: —

1907. —	October,	$1,700 00
	November,	2,728 34
	December,	2,800 00
		$7,228 34

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1906.	1907.											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
Salaries, wages and labor,	$1,961 09	$1,921 18	$1,989 73	$2,016 30	$1,911 58	$1,908 85	$1,917 62	$2,012 58	$1,726 90	$1,796 40	$1,888 70	$1,764 44	$22,815 37
Food,	1,801 87	1,057 86	830 08	502 84	379 60	686 11	671 17	316 11	891 24	189 14	596 18	731 80	8,654 00
Clothing and clothing material.	341 94	1,110 39	470 45	315 56	598 67	449 40	130 17	118 94	43 95	445 43	275 54	694 53	4,994 97
Furnishings,	147 53	142 53	234 79	88 00	233 33	160 87	163 40	96 28	47 43	125 06	54 75	67 70	1,561 67
Heat, light and power,	-	187 20	900 76	350 98	119 97	1,582 69	1,370 89	21 85	16 15	-	86 18	45 13	4,681 80
Repairs and improvements,	95 37	689 60	348 31	66 72	474 78	274 95	162 67	87 55	53 44	50 03	99 10	102 65	2,505 17
Farm, stable and grounds,	407 48	516 20	224 51	298 70	1,231 54	485 50	291 57	246 54	354 82	307 00	291 21	573 45	5,228 52
Miscellaneous,	249 34	397 51	654 98	540 32	234 95	335 79	383 50	322 34	216 02	126 82	432 03	161 37	4,054 97[1]
Totals,	$5,004 62	$6,022 47	$5,653 61	$4,179 42	$5,184 42	$5,884 16	$5,090 99	$3,222 19	$3,349 95	$3,039 88	$3,723 69	$4,141 07	$54,496 47

---

[1] A deficit of $2,356.10.

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1906,	$4,782 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1906,	3,225 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1906,	2,297 45
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1906,	6,011 25
fertilizers,	412 75
farming implements,	59 26
grain,	3,027 69
labor,	4,126 94
live stock,	723 93
services of veterinary,	74 00
plants, seeds and trees,	163 91
harness repairs,	14 15
blacksmithing,	323 26
pasturing,	32 00
	$25,270 72

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$8,954 91
produce sold and amount sent to the State Treasurer,	572 17
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1907,	5,743 30
live stock, as per inventory, 1907,	4,716 50
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1907,	3,125 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1907,	2,253 50
	$25,365 38
Balance against the farm,	$94 66

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Real estate,		$197,945 00
Personal Property.		
Produce on hand,	$5,743 30	
Live stock,	4,716 50	
Tools, vehicles and harness,	3,125 00	
House furnishings and supplies,	25,312 00	
Miscellaneous,	2,253 50	
		$41,150 30

WM. L. BANCROFT,
G. K. WIGHT,
Appraisers.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS. DEC. 4, 1907.

Personally appeared the above-named appraisers and made oath to the foregoing inventory. Before me,

GEORGE E. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent (per annum),	$1,800 00
G. L. Smith, assistant superintendent (per annum),	900 00
L. E. Albee, assistant (per annum),	500 00
C. C. Beckley, physician (per annum),	800 00
E. T. Fox, dentist (per annum),	650 00
D. F. O'Connor, oculist (per annum),	250 00
F. H. Mitchell, steward (per annum),	650 00
N. R. Maxwell, matron, Bolton (per annum),	600 00
C. M. Church, matron, hospital (per annum),	500 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron (per annum),	500 00
C. C. Russell, matron (per annum),	500 00
M. E. Mitchell, matron (per annum),	500 00
K. E. Page, matron (per annum),	500 00
B C. Foss, matron (per annum),	500 00
H. E. Hatch, matron (per annum),	400 00
E. B. Mitchell, matron (per annum),	350 00
I. Walker, bread matron (per annum),	400 00
N. O. Smith, laundry matron (per annum),	350 00
H. B. Shaw, supervisor of schools (per annum),	420 00
C. M. Clark, teacher of sloyd (per annum),	500 00
M. E. Richmond, teacher of music (per annum),	400 00
C. M. Campbell, teacher of gymnastics (per annum),	400 00
A. L. Mead, teacher (per annum),	400 00
H. Dempsey, teacher (per annum),	300 00
G. B. Holden, teacher (per annum),	300 00
C. McMahon, teacher (per annum),	300 00
E. G. Emery, teacher (per annum),	300 00
E. M. Batchelder, teacher (per annum),	300 00
M. T. Noyes, teacher (per annum),	300 00
M. Boynton, teacher (per annum),	350 00
C. E. Stevens, gardener (per annum),	350 00
L. D. Parks, clerk (per annum),	400 00
A. A. Stowell, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
J. B. Higgins, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
F. E. Young, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
S. A. King, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00

F. M. Greaves, housekeeper (per annum),	$350 00
W. Ashley, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
L. Eastman, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
D. J. Lee, housekeeper (per annum),	325 00
A. E. Estes, housekeeper (per annum),	300 00
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper (per annum),	300 00
E. B. Williams, supply officer (per annum),	300 00
N. A. Watson, supply officer (per annum),	300 00
M. B. Sargent, dressmaker (per annum),	350 00
W. B. Eastman, superintendent of farm (per annum),	650 00
H. B. Eastman, foreman, Bolton farm (per month),	45 00
D. H. Bailey, carpenter (per month),	45 00
A. R. Harrington, teamster (per month),	34 00
H. Watson, teamster (per month),	34 00
H. Harrington, dairyman (per month),	32 00
C. A. Vining, laborer (per month),	30 00
R. Vining, laborer (per month),	30 00
H. M. Vining, laborer (per month),	30 00
W. S. McMackin, laborer (per month),	30 00

DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.

Mary W. Dewson, superintendent (per annum),	$1,700 00
Angie L. Brackett, visitor (per annum),	700 00
Sarah W. Carpenter, visitor (per annum),	600 00
Grace C. Albee, visitor (per annum),	600 00
Mary M. Glynn, clerk and stenographer (per annum),	800 00

Provisional Appointments allowed by the Civil Service.

Helen R. Wilson, visitor (per annum),	$1,000 00
Lenora A. Hurley, visitor (per annum),	600 00
Margaret Wiswell, visitor (per annum),	600 00
Mary I. Coggeshall, visitor (per annum),	600 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers. Dr. Richard C. Cabot. Dr. James S. Stone.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Putnam, Elizabeth C.,	Boston.
Baker, Mrs. H. N.,	Medford.
Bigelow, Mrs. Henry B.,	Lincoln.
Brewer, Mrs. Frank C.,	Hingham.
Burt, Miss Grace M.,	Newton.
Capen, Miss Elida H.,	Spencer.
Coburn, Miss Helen M.,	Lowell.
Cowles, Mrs. William N.,	Ayer.
Cummins, Miss Ann M.,	Boston.
Donnelly, Mrs J. B.,	Gardner.
Edgett, Miss Ruth F.,	Beverly.
Field, Miss Caroline I.,	Weston.
Fuller, Mrs. Frederick T.,	Walpole.
Gage, Miss Sybil,	Cambridge.
Hall, Miss Emma R.,	New Bedford.
Harlow, Miss Margaret,	Worcester.
Hurd, Mrs. Albert G.,	Millbury.
Leonard, Miss Lizzie C.,	Bridgewater.
McGuigan, Miss Mary A.,	Danvers.
Moore, Mrs. A. C.,	Watertown.
Morse, Mrs. S. I.,	Sandwich.
Mossey, Mrs. C. E.,	Roxbury.
Mulcahy, Mrs. John,	Brookfield.
Packard, Miss Fanny S.,	Greenfield.
Richardson, Miss Louisa C.,	Chestnut Hill.
Rockwell, Miss Florence,	Montague.
Sanford, Miss Martha L.,	Worcester.
Sheffield, Mrs Alfred D.,	Springfield.
Smith, Miss Mary Cushing,	Fitchburg.
Strong, Miss Maud E.,	Northampton.
Sullivan, Miss May F.,	Chicopee.
Vaughan, Mrs. H. A.,	Taunton.
Warner, Mrs. Charles H.,	Fall River.
Whiting, Mrs. Howard,	Great Barrington.
Wigglesworth, Miss Marion E.,	Milton.
Woodbury, Miss Alice P.,	Gloucester.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS ON SPECIAL CASES.

Burbank, Miss Marjorie, ...	Melrose Highlands.
Clarke, Miss Anna H., ...	Boston.
Gallup, Miss O. J., ...	North Adams.
Heywood, Miss Mabel A., ...	Natick.
Norton, Miss Therese, ...	Arlington.

VOLUNTEER OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Cliff, Miss Frederica, ...	Boston.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of institution: STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in the Institution.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	–	221	221
Number received during the year, . . .	–	107	107
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	–	162	162
Number at end of the fiscal year in institution.	–	243	243
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	–	228	228
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	12	48	60

Number in Care of the Probation Department.

Number in care of probation department for part or all of the year, ...	416
Number coming of age within the year, and so passing out of custody, ...	114
Employees of probation department, ...	9

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages, ...	$22,815 37	
2. Clothing, ...	4,994 97	
3. Subsistence, ...	8,654 00	
4. Ordinary repairs, ...	2,505 17	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses, .	14,926 96	
Total, ...		$53,896 47
Amount carried forward, ...		$53,896 47

Amount brought forward,		$53,896 47
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$10,740 66	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	600 00	
Total,		11,340 66
Grand total,		$65,237 13

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$6,153 42	
Visitors' travelling and office expenses,	4,016 56	
Travelling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for girls,	2,604 88	
		12,774 86
Total expenditures for State Industrial School,		$78,011 99

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): FANNIE F. MORSE.
Superintendent of probationers: MARY W. DEWSON.

7165
M4

SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS,
9 HAMILTON PLACE
BOSTON, MASS.

Public Document **No. 18**

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1909.

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Approved by
The State Board of Publication.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
SUSAN C. LYMAN, Waltham.
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.
GEORGE H. CARLETON, Haverhill.
MATTHEW B. LAMB, Worcester.
CARL DREYFUS, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ELMER L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*
THOMAS H. AYER, *Visiting Physician of Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
FANNIE F. MORSE, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
C. C. BECKLEY, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908, for the two reform schools under their control.

M. H. WALKER.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.
SUSAN C. LYMAN.
JAMES W. McDONALD.
GEORGE H. CARLTON.
MATTHEW B. LAMB.
CARL DREYFUS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The annual reports of recent years have given so fully the details of organization and administration of the Lyman School that it seems unnecessary to dwell upon details at this time.

The school is very seriously embarrassed by overcrowding. The number of boys received from the courts for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908, was 268, exceeding the number committed in any previous year by 61; enough for two full families, making necessary such crowding that cottages intended for 28 to 30 boys now have from 35 to 45. This results in increased difficulty in maintaining proper discipline and decreased efficiency in all departments of the school.

In schools recently organized in other States, intended for boys like those in our care, cottages have been provided, to accommodate not more than 20 inmates, under the care of a master and matron. Beside all else that may be done in a school of this kind, there must be the personal influence of the wise and kindly master and matron in the cottage home, doing in some measure what is done by the father and mother in the normal home. But what master and matron can father and mother 40 boys in one family?

One of the causes for the great increase of commitments is the unusual business depression, resulting in a lessened demand for labor in mill and factory. In these days of great and increasing interest in industrial training for boys and girls, the question arises, "Why should not trades be taught at the Lyman School?" For many years that form of manual training known as sloyd work has been taught to nearly all boys, with excellent results, and, in addition, an advanced course in wood turning and iron working has been given to selected boys. Another class in cabinet making and carpentry has done excellent work. A well-equipped printing office, with classes of about 16 boys, both morning and afternoon, has been maintained; this last, perhaps, almost deserving to be called trade teaching. The reasons for stopping here are that the boys while in the school are too young to profit by trade teaching and they remain too short a time.

The average age at commitment is about thirteen and one-half years and the average time spent in the school before being placed on probation about eighteen months. These boys, when received, are found to be very backward in school work, on the average nearly two years behind those of the same age in our public schools. Evidently it is most important that everything possible should be done to give them a thorough training in the fundamentals of a common school education, keeping in mind, as we must, that few are likely to attend the public schools after going out because of having reached the limit of school age. For the boys of the industrial school about to be organized at Shirley there can be no question but that the teaching of trades is of great importance.

The plan adopted a few years since, of sending the boys to the churches in the village to attend the morning service, is continued, with satisfactory results. Every boy, so far as possible, attends the church of the faith of his parents. The local churches have shown every courtesy possible, in some cases putting themselves to considerable inconvenience to accommodate the boys.

The work of reforming the wayward boy, and transforming the incipient criminal into an honest, law-abiding citizen, is one of vital importance to the Commonwealth and one of serious difficulty as well. It makes large demands upon the sympathy, patience and wisdom of those who deal with him, both while in the school and when outside on probation. The work of the visiting department has been exceptionally difficult this year because of the unfortunate business conditions throughout the Commonwealth. The successful work done merits warm commendation.

The measure of success achieved we believe fully justifies the large expenditure, so generously provided by the Commonwealth, for the maintenance of the Lyman School. Attention is called to the report of the superintendent of the Lyman School and also to that of the superintendent of probationers.

The appropriation of $2,400 for furnishing Elms Cottage was expended, so that the cottage was opened in May. The extension of the subway and heating system has been going forward under the appropriation of 1907 for $4,125 and of 1908 for $2,000. The appropriation of 1907 for $2,500 for fire protection has been expended, the work having been completed. Under the appropriation of 1908 for $6,000 for the new horse barn, the work has gone forward. The barn is nearly ready for use.

The new appropriations which will be asked for are: erection of double cottage, with a capacity of from 60 to 80 boys; subway of 600 feet, to connect new double cottage with present heating system; subway of 350 feet, to connect Willow Park with present heating plant; fire protection apparatus, consisting of combination chemical and hose wagon, 500 feet of hose, four fire-alarm boxes; furnishing of double cottage.

The Lyman School opened the year with 342 inmates and closed with 419. The whole number of individuals in the school during the year was 729, and the average number was 378.5.

The appropriations for the past year were: for salaries, $35,466; for current expenses, $56,000, a total of $91,466 for running the institution; to be expended in behalf of probationers: for tuition fees to towns, $850; for visitation, $10,240; for boarding, $5,500. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.89, and $439.30 was turned into the State treasury, making a net per capita of $4.87.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School is the home which the State provides for the girls committed to its care, whose own homes and surroundings have been insufficient to keep them out of the courts. Among the 131 new commitments this year, 59 girls had run away from home, 31 had been in the care of private societies, 11 had previously been in the care of the State Board and 34 had previously been on probation in their own homes. The courts commit the girls to the State Industrial School, to remain in the control of the trustees until they are twenty-one years old.

The trustees' opportunity is a good one to make many of these girls respectable and helpful women. The majority of the girls come to us between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, — a period in their lives when, in spite of the apparent outlook, they are really unknown quantities. Their wrongdoing may not spring from or reach to the core. It is often something temporary, — sometimes resulting from a lack of love and guidance at home to give a natural outlet to their feelings, and sometimes coming from the dangerous surroundings of city life, which have failed to give playgrounds and open-air spaces for the overflowing animal spirits of its children. The State recognizes that the condition of things under which these girls are committed is not final, and in an artificial way tries to supply to the children their birthright. It has done this by establishing the Industrial School at Lancaster, and the probation department, with headquarters in Boston.

At Lancaster we have a tract of land of 270 acres, with fine trees and a beautiful outlook over the valley of the Nashua. Here in our eight cottages, scattered about the grounds, we try to give the girls a wholesome, hard-working, home life. Each cottage has a house mother, housekeeper and teacher in charge of its 30 girls. One cottage is set apart for the feeble-minded girls, and one cottage, a mile and a half distant from the central school, is for the girls who repeatedly fail in the most serious way when in the care of the probation department, and whose evil report of the world would be a menace to the girls just going out from the school for the first time. Among the group in this cottage are those who at longer or shorter intervals seem to be beside themselves. They cannot be called sane, and yet the doctor is slow to call them insane. The insane asylum at Westborough has this year taken under observation, with their own consent, two of these girls. With the advice resulting from this expert care we hope to deal more humanely with these girls, and at the same time protect the better people of the State.

Appended to this report is a study from experience of "Feeble-mindedness and Juvenile Delinquency," made by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Evans and Miss Mary W. Dewson, which has already been published in "Charities and the Commons."

While at the school the girls receive a certain amount of social training through the team work involved in working together for a common end, — each girl doing her part in the household, on the farm and in the athletic games. When a girl has settled down and accepted the school and its possibilities, and fulfilled, according to her capacity, the plan of work that the school offers, she is certified by the superintendent as ready to leave the school to go home or to be placed out, as the probation committee of the trustees, in consultation with the superintendent of the school and the superintendent of the probation department, may think best. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the girls' time is spent in the school and two-thirds outside, in the care of the probation department. At school the girls have been taught how to work, and have experienced the pleasures that come from well-ordered, domestic relationships. Here we hope to create, and often succeed in creating, for the time, a love for normal life. It is in the world, with the choice of rightdoing and the possibility of wrongdoing, that the probation department has the difficult task of guiding and wisely befriending these girls.

On leaving the school the girls come into the care of the visitors of the probation department. From these visitors we must ever demand freshness, devotion and a capacity to take infinite pains, for all these qualities will be needed in the difficult and exacting care of their charges. It is usually wiser for a girl on leaving school to again become a member of society to start under new conditions rather than at home, where the old surroundings and loyalty to former companions so easily drag her down again. For this and other reasons we try to find homes for our girls among strangers, where, through what they have learned at school in the kitchen, laundry and sewing room, they are welcomed and paid for the actual assistance they can give in the housework. At best it is a lonely, uphill process, but if a home can be found among hard-working, large-hearted people, the girl may have a chance for getting, through the family life and simple pleasures, some pure human interest which in a measure will satisfy her heart; with girls and women nothing can ever take the place of human relationships. It takes a fund of wisdom and insight on the visitor's part, recognizing the girl's need of such a human interest, to see where, between the girl and her employer, or the girl and her environment, such an interest can be found; but if one can be found the visitor has gone a long way toward starting the girl on the upward path.

The special appropriations of last year were: —

For enlarging chapel, $7,500.

For business office, $3,500.

For furnishing the new cottage, $2,500.

For sewage disposal, $247.38.

The things for which we shall ask special appropriations this year are: a new cottage; furnishing for the chapel; furnishings and telephones in the office; finishing rooms in new cottage.

The school opened the year with 243 girls and closed with 240, the average being 245. There were 131 new commitments, which were 24 more than the year previous.

The appropriations for the institution were: for salaries, $25,018.37, and for other current expenses, $32,375; in addition, a transfer of $3,670.11 was made, bringing the cost of the institution to $61,063.48.

The appropriation for boarding out and probation was $12,800, in addition to which a deficit of $184.42 was incurred; $2,249.66 was expended directly upon the girls for travelling expenses, board of special cases, medical care, etc., and $10,734.76 for salaries and travelling expenses of the visitors, and the office expenses of the department. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.76 per week, and of the girls outside the school approximately 60 cents a week. This gives an approximate weekly per capita of $2.07 for the whole number of girls in the care of the trustees.

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY — A STUDY FROM EXPERIENCE.

Elizabeth G. Evans, *Trustee of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, Boston.*
Mary W. Dewson, *Superintendent Parole Department for Girls.*

It is a fact of common knowledge that certain inmates of reformatory institutions are so defective in their mental equipment and in their power of judgment and self-control that no training can fit them for life in the community. It was not, however, until the autumn of 1904 that the trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools undertook to definitely grapple with this problem: by securing the services of a specialist who should examine the defective and markedly peculiar boys and girls; by determining experimentally how such boys and girls should be dealt with; by studying statistically the careers of those who it was decided should go out into the world.

By these means it was hoped to throw light upon a baffling problem, and to enable the trustees, in dealing with their wards in the future, to profit by past experience.

PART I.

State School Girls.

It was the classification of the mentally defective girls in one cottage, begun in the State Industrial School at Lancaster in 1902, which first forced the feeble-minded problem into prominence. By the summer of 1904 the accommodation in this cottage proved insufficient. The institution was also overcrowded; and the question arose as to the future of girls who were being held year after year in a school whose purpose was to fit girls for life in the community. Could these feeble-minded girls ever be sent out into the world with safety to themselves or to society? Experience has amply shown that the attempt to deal in the world with girls of inferior mental grade, of defective will power and uncontrolled sexual impulses, is nothing less than a desperate undertaking.

But if girls of this class are not to be placed out, what can be done with them? Are they proper subjects for custodial care? The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley already possesses a custodial department to which any person who has been certified as a "suitable subject" may be committed by a judge of probate (Revised Laws, chapter 87, section 118). What constitutes a "suitable subject" is not defined by the statute, nor has it yet become a matter of scientific definition. The question thus is in process of determination by principles of common sense as case after case comes up for judgment. It is the thesis of this paper that lack of capacity for self-direction and self-support rather than mere lack of scholastic capacity is the proper ground for custodial care.

For the purposes of the present inquiry 1,186 girls, this being the whole number in the care of the Industrial School between

Oct. 1, 1900, and Dec. 1, 1907, whether in the institution or outside and whether now in custody or having passed out of it, may be roughly divided into the four following classes: —

Feeble-minded and should have custodial care without trial on parole: —	
I. Those obviously incapable of self-direction and self-support,	23
II. Those whose incapacity for self-direction and self-support is less obvious because they are brighter,	45
	68
Sub-normal and should be tried on parole: —	
III. Those whose capacity for self-direction and self-support is a question,	82
IV. Those who are heavily handicapped by mental or moral defects,	183
	265
Proportion who need custodial care,	$5\frac{7}{10}$ per cent.
Proportion who should be tried on parole,	$22\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.

Of the 23 girls in class I., upon March 1, 1908, there were: —

In the Industrial School,	3
In Waverley,	19
Tried outside with bad results and now at large,	1
Total of class I.,	23

The nineteen girls sent to Waverley went without trial on parole.[1] The only girl of this class put on parole was M. S., clearly feeble-minded, but gentle and good in the school, and much beloved there. Her mother was a rough, turbulent woman, with a bad reputation and a drinking husband. In the hope that if M. got into a good place she might attach herself and stay until after she was twenty-one, when she had been for almost four years in the school she was placed out on parole. But the moment she was out in the world she showed qualities never before suspected. She was wild about the boys, would go off with them when pretending to be at church, and would climb out of her window at night. There was no limit to her deceit. Presently her mother carried her away and married her that very night to a nephew of her husband's whom M. had never seen before, a wretched, loafing fellow, whom M. has since deserted because he did not support her. A baby was born last August and died. M., whose health is broken, is now living in her mother's degraded home. It was mistaken kindness that gave her a trial in the world. Had she been sent to Waverley she might have lived her life out, safe from harm's way, and happy and useful.

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[1] Including one boarded out with her illegitimate baby for a short time.

There is no question but that girls of this class should have custodial care.

Of the 45 girls in class II., upon March 1, 1908, there were: —

In the school, never tried outside,	11
At Waverley, sent from the school without trial on parole,	9
At Waverley, sent after trial outside the school,	9
On trial, having done well for less than eight months,	2
Failures in various degrees,	14
Total of class II.,	45

Some of the failures in class II. are: —

M. T., committed as far back as May, 1897, had been out nights and had an appetite for strong drink. Both parents were dead. She was kept in the school in all for two years and five months; was tried also outside in six different places. Shortly before she was twenty-one, in May, 1902, she became pregnant. She married the father of the child and has since had several other children. Her husband is an incapable creature who keeps losing his jobs and the condition of the family is pitiful.

M. S. M. had a respectable mother but an intemperate father. She was sent home on trial as one chance before going to Waverley. She had an illegitimate child whom she deserted, and later another, who was syphilitic. It was too late to get her into Waverley. She was last seen in the company of sailors.

J. M. had a drinking father and mother, and the family were considered a bad lot by the Associated Charities. J. was kept for two years in the school, but she could never learn to tell time and could barely read or write. She was tried outside in four places. Not long before she became twenty-one she had an illegitimate child. She and the baby were then put in an excellent place together. The employer, a woman of dominant character, was deeply interested in J., who stayed on with her for six months after she was twenty-one; but then the baby died and J. soon went back to her mother. The baby was feeble-minded and J. developed epileptic fits.

D. W. was the daughter of a drinking man. At the time of her commitment a sister had had an illegitimate child and D. was thought to be pregnant. She was gentle and good at the school and when placed out she stayed in one family for almost three years; but when she became twenty-one she immediately went to a disreputable sister. Later she was reported to be leading a dissipated life. Her connection with a married man led to the breaking up of his family. The chief of police has recently warned D. that she must keep quiet or she will be arrested.

M. D. came of wretched people; both parents were intemperate, and her father had abused her mother until her mind was affected. Before commitment M. had been incorrigible, addicted to staying out nights, unchaste, etc. When placed she was carefully guarded; but she ran away and married a man of about the same mental grade as herself, who had been in prison for setting fire to buildings. They have lived in a miserable way, and when seen recently she was in a wretched condition, with no food, no money — mercifully so far no baby, a truly pitiable creature with no outlook before her.

Other girls of this class are: —

L. L., committed to Sherborn Prison for night walking.

E. M., syphilitic, and allowed to go with her mother to Nova Scotia.

M. B., married to a dissolute fellow of low mental grade; three babies, all dead; M. bearing an unsavory reputation.

A. G., with specific disease, guarded with great care till she was twenty-one; recently heard of as a waitress in a hotel and as rooming in a disreputable quarter of the city.

And so on.

There remain just two girls of this class who so far have not shown themselves incapable of lives in the world. They are: —

M. W., committed November, 1902, having been picked up drunk on the streets. During her long stay at the school she could barely learn to tell time, but she was useful and good and had no bad desires. It was, however, her settled intention to marry as soon as she should get her freedom, as she considered it a disgrace to be an "old maid." The immediate members of her family were degenerate and forlorn, but when she came of age last November she was sent to a respectable aunt who had offered her a home. It is intended to follow her history as it develops.

The only other girl who is classed as a success is O. R., who was in the school for over five years and who was placed out last August. There are little children in the family to whom she is attached and she is well protected from the temptations of the world. She is subject to periodic attacks of depression and sullenness, but otherwise she is pleasant and quite a good worker. While in the school she showed licentious tendencies, and was a girl who it was horrible to think might ever bear children. Her mother was a half-breed negress and Indian, whose two other daughters were prostitutes. Under the present circumstances O. seems safe. But will she be different if she stays there until she is twenty-one?

The experience with the girls of class II. can be summarized as follows: —

These girls are mentally somewhat below the normal level, but under regular control and supervision they can carry on fairly well such work as is given them. The power to do this, however, is not well sustained, and this, combined with their need of constant protection, causes them to frequently lose their positions. Moreover, as soon as supervision and control are relaxed such girls are found to be wholly incapable of getting on in the world. Their general intellectual resistance is so weak, and their intellectual power so poor, that they are unable to meet the common difficulties and evils of life, and are carried helplessly in the wrong direction. That it was possible to keep such a girl temporarily safe by using great vigilance was demonstrated with many of the twenty-three failures of class II. The end, however, has been invariably the same.

While on trial some of the girls became too debauched for admission to Waverley, thus losing their chance; and others, before being sent, became the victims of experiences which might have resulted in pregnancy or disease. In the face of these facts the end to be striven for is the commitment of such girls to custodial care as soon as they are recognized. For them the expensive training of an industrial school is not warranted. They are a clog in its wheels. Parole work is thrown away in their case. They take an undue proportion of a visitor's time. To work against certain failures discourages a visitor whose whole strength is needed for the hopeful girls. Moreover, the career of irreclaimable girls harms the standing of a reform school in the community, and destroys many opportunities for its legitimate charges.

Of the 82 girls in class III., upon March 1, 1908, there were: —

In the Industrial School, never tried outside,	11
Sent to Waverley after trial outside,	8
Out of the State, conduct unknown,	3
Paroled and successes,	21
Failures in varying degrees,	39
Total of class III.,	82

But how pitiful has been the success of those classed above as "successes!" Two of them have had an illegitimate child, but have since married and are good though not efficient mothers; 1 has married a wretchedly poor widower with a family for whom she has neither the willingness nor the ability to care; 8 were practically never let out of sight, and it is hard to believe that they will not go wrong when looking out for themselves; 9 others were kept safe with a degree less of care, but the outlook for them is not bright; 1 has been four times returned to the school and has had fourteen different places.

Among the 39 classed as "failures in various degrees" are 21 who are now of age, of whom 4 have each had two illegitimate children; 3 have each had one illegitimate child; and 10 have been unchaste, of whom 2 have been in Sherborn Prison. Three of the above girls are married, — all wretchedly. Of the remaining 17 who are still on parole, 1 has two illegitimate children and 5 have one each.

The following is an interesting illustration of hoping where there can be no hope: —

B. D. is a girl whose case was many times considered. Previous to commitment to Lancaster her parents had had her examined with a view to sending her to Waverley; but the examining physician did not find her a suitable subject. She had then gone very far wrong. At Lancaster she showed herself a capable girl, was refined in her tastes, and played the piano; but when put on trial at home, her mother was wholly unable to control her. She was then tried in a place; but she took the first opportunity to be unchaste and to steal from her employer, and she was returned to the school, to be kept there for eighteen months, until she was almost twenty-one. Dr. Fernald meanwhile examined her and thought her a typically feeble-minded subject of the higher grade; and he said he should not hesitate a moment to receive her. But her father, who is a man of character and intelligence, holding a good business position, thought that through her long training at Lancaster she had made permanent progress, and urged that she should be tried again at home, saying that, should she show any tendency to relapse into her old ways, he would himself send her to Waverley. She behaved all right for two months, until she was twenty-one, when she immediately ran away. Her father is distracted and is trying to find her and send her to Waverley.

However, in spite of the fact that even the successes among class III. are almost failures, experience justifies the trial of such girls upon parole.

Of the 183 girls in class IV., upon March 1, 1908, there were: —

In the school, never tried outside,	62
Committed to insane hospitals,	9
Conduct unknown,	9
Paroled and successes,	60
Failures in varying degrees,	43
Total of class IV.,	183

Of those classed as doing well, 20 have been on parole less than two years; 8 have had nine illegitimate children, but 5 of these girls were married later. Of those classed as doing badly, 11 girls had thirteen illegitimate children.

As a class these girls are morally weak, unstable and erratic, subject to peculiar ideas, too easily and insufficiently excited emotions, uncontrollable bursts of anger, but with less lack of general intelligence than the three previous classes. None of them has ever been thought a suitable subject for Waverley.

Girls at Waverley.

Since the year 1900, 45 Industrial School girls have been sent to Waverley, of whom 2 were sent for observation. Of the whole number, 19 were of class I., 18 of class II. and 8 of class III. As to the suitability of these girls for a feeble-minded school, the only possible question is in regard to one who was committed later to an insane asylum, and two others who may be insane. Of the remaining 42 girls, Dr. Fernald considers every one of them suitable subjects for Waverley. Not one of them has ever run away, though the restraints put upon them are of the gentlest. That they can be detained without imprisonment, and can be contented in the society of the definitely feeble-minded, in itself is an evidence that they are feeble-minded too. To judge by their faces, they are for the most part smilingly happy. Under direction, their work has a distinct economic value. And the round of useful tasks and innocent pleasures which the social life of the institution offers is in merciful contrast to the wretchedness and degradation which would surely await them in the world outside.

The point of interest for the future to develop will be whether these girls will really be detained through the child-bearing period of their lives. So far only 5 of them have been discharged, 1 to leave the State with her mother, and the others to be under close supervision by respectable relatives. Four Industrial School girls sent to Waverley in the early '90's have been there now for from fourteen to almost eighteen years.

Within the past three years, as girl after girl has been sent to Waverley, the question has arisen in regard to each, Will she be found a suitable subject? Can she be contented in a feeble-minded school? Is she simply licentious, like a multitude of other people, or will it be found that she classes in with the typically feeble-minded, born to be victims if exposed to temptation, but often gentle and good if shielded from a world with which they are congenitally unfitted to cope, — girls who, to quote Dr. Fernald's words, if not protected develop into "instinctive criminals." The question of the ability of a feeble-minded school to handle girls of this class has been demonstrated; and their fate if sent out into the world has been demonstrated, too, beyond a peradventure.

Conclusions.

Were the policy adopted of sending all of classes I. and II. to Waverley as soon as recognized, and likewise certain of class III. in the earlier stages of failure —

The school and the parole department would be set free for their legitimate work of reinstating in the world girls whom there is at least a fighting chance of reclaiming.

The State would be saved great expense from the breeding of defective and diseased children.

The community would be protected from demoralization, it being almost worse for girls of this type to marry and rear children than to become prostitutes.

A class of peculiarly defenseless girls would be protected from misery and degradation.

Part II.

Lyman School Boys.

It was the urgency of the feeble-minded problem in regard to the girls that suggested the study of the same problem among the boys of the Lyman School at Westborough. In the autumn of 1904 a canvass of the inmates was undertaken, with a view to bringing all who seemed in any way mentally defective before a specialist for examination and advice. Since this study was undertaken there have been, either in the school or outside under the care of the visiting department, and thus liable to be returned should they fail to get on in the community, approximately 1,625 boys, which figure is taken as the number from which cases identified as mentally defective are selected. Among these 1,625 boys there were found: —

Feeble-minded, and believed incapable of self-support or self-direction,	26
Decidedly sub-normal, but not believed to be custodial cases,	24
	50
Proportion of feeble-minded and sub-normal to the whole number,	3 per cent.

The number of the subnormal would undoubtedly be very much larger were there a more thorough knowledge of the whole group.

Taking up first the study of the 26 feeble-minded boys, upon March 1, 1908, there were: —

In the Lyman School, never tried outside,	1
Sent to Waverley,	18
Released on parole,	7
	26

The histories of 4 of the 7 boys released on parole are so unexpected as to be worth recounting, as follows: —

J. M. McS. was brought before the court for commitment to Waverley, but his people appeared in protest and the judge desired he should be given a trial with them. His home conditions were so miserable that under ordinary circumstances the trustees would have refused to place him with his parents. However, he is now in his nineteenth year, and he has been on parole for two years and four months, living at home. He has worked most of the time and has committed no offence.

J. J. was classified as a boy who could not be expected to earn his living or keep out of trouble, but his commitment to Waverley was not attempted, as the co-operation of his people could not be secured. He is now seventeen, and he has been on parole for two years and five months. He has done well right along and earns $7.50 a week in a shoe shop.

M. F. ran away from the Lyman School four times, the last occasion being the day after the judge signed his commitment to Waverley. He was found at home, earning $6 a week in a mill, and accordingly he was formally released to the care of his parents.

All the others of this group have earned their living, with the exception of T. C., now on parole for almost three years and idle most of the time, but harmless. He is supported by a mother and sister, who make allowance for his incapacity and love him dearly.

Thus, of the above 7 boys, believed to be so feeble-minded as to be incapable of self-support or self-direction, all but one has so far supported himself, and not one of them is known to have been an injury to the community.

Turning now to the disposition of the 25 sub-normal cases, upon March 1, 1908, there were: —

In the Lyman School, never tried outside,	6	
Runaways, conduct unknown,	2	
		8
On trial; well behaved so far,		8
On trial and failures, returned to Lyman School,	3	
On trial and failures, criminal records,	5	
		8
		24

Of the 8 who have done well, however, one has been on trial for only a few weeks and another for less than a year, so the conduct of these two should more properly be called unknown. Were they so classed, we should have 10 untried or unknown, 8 failures and only 6 successes.

The 8 boys classed as failures are: —

J. R., who has a web hand. He is lazy and shiftless, and in all probability he will be a pauper and a vagrant. He comes of wretched people.

H. K. is nervous and lacking in self-control, and has heart trouble. He was at home on parole for over two years, but he was expelled from school and had not the health to work. Then he fell into the habits of a vagrant, and at the request of his parents he was returned to the school. His father is a fairly well-to-do Jew and is able to support his son, but his mother is a most unreasonable and uncontrolled woman.

W. J. C. was placed on parole in his most wretched home because he was too incompetent to be placed elsewhere. He worked irregularly for twenty-two months, when he was arrested for some trifling matter and returned to the Lyman School. A brother is a runaway from Waverley.

F. C. was an illegitimate child who had been formerly in a Catholic Home and in the House of the Angel Guardian. He was a boy of depraved nature, whose influence in the school was so demoralizing that he was transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord. He was recently released and went to a decent half-brother.

W. D. has a defective hand and wets his bed. He had formerly been at the truant school. His home was poor, his father a drinking man. After two years and three months in the school he went out to a place, from which he was returned in a month; he was soon placed again and returned in three months; he was placed again and returned in one month; he was then kept a year and two months in the school for lack of knowing what else to do with him. Finally he was allowed to go home. He is idle, drinks, lives with a disreputable woman, and has been in the house of correction for drunkenness and assault.

W. G. was recommended for Waverley, but improved after an operation for adenoids. He ran away from the school, broke and entered, and was transferred to Concord.

F. A. came to the school with incipient consumption. He was a boy of criminal instincts and proved to be a determined runaway. He was transferred to Concord as a protection to the community.

J. B. has a most pitiful story. His mother has a bad reputation, drinks and is miserably poor. His father was a drunkard and became insane. A half-brother, who is called a "hard ticket," has been frequently arrested for drunkenness; recently he was said to be a consumptive. When J. came to the school he had heart trouble and syphilitic eyes, and he had been told he would become blind. His health had been injured, among other things, by bad habits and cigarettes. But he was not considered a suitable subject for Waverley, and after two years in the school he was allowed to go to his mother, there being nothing else to do with him. A year later he was sentenced to Concord. It is hard to see how he can ever get on in the world, and the outlook for him is most miserable.

The 6 boys classed as successes are: —

F. H., on trial for three years and then returned to the school for stealing $40. On a second trial he has done well for now almost three years. He is, however, a very unbalanced boy.

D. B. looks perhaps more of a fool than he is; certainly it was hard to think when he went out into the world that he could get on. He is now approaching his majority and has been on parole for three years. He has earned his living right along, working at various jobs, mostly as farm hand or laborer; he is now driving an express team. He is always a butt on account of his foolish ways, but he is a respectable young fellow.

F. R. recently died from tuberculosis of the knee, having been on parole for over three years. He made some progress in capacity, but was of a very cross-grained disposition. He has earned his living ever since he was fourteen years of age, and had forty-seven dollars in the bank when he died.

G. C. had been in the care of the State Board of Charity as a neglected child. He is a well-disposed lad and will earn his living if his health allows. He is at present back at the school ill with rheumatism. He has been on parole for four and one-half years, and is now in his twentieth year.

W. A. A. belongs to respectable people, who when W. was ready to be released on parole moved into the country so that he could work upon a farm. That was almost three years ago, W. being then over seventeen years of age. He did well at farm work for about six months and then enlisted in the navy.

A. W. is notably lacking in judgment; an operation for adenoids resulted in great improvement in his condition. He has now been for one year at work upon a farm. He lights matches in the barn; but his employer nevertheless keeps him because he is such a good worker.

A comparison of the careers of the boys of this group with those who are distinctly feeble-minded indicates that, whereas the latter have shown themselves to be a harmless set of fellows and most of them self-supporting as well, the majority of those of the higher grade bid fair to swell the criminal element in the community.

Boys sent to Waverley.

It was stated above that 18 of the feeble-minded group were sent to the School for the Feeble-minded; and the question arises whether some of the sub-normal boys who have proved failures, instead of having been sent out into the world, should not have been likewise sent to Waverley. Thus it is pertinent to inquire what success the feeble-minded school has met with in handling Lyman School boys.

Adding to the 18 boys sent to Waverley since October, 1904, 8 other boys sent in previous years, we find that 26 Lyman School boys have been at Waverley. Of these, Dr. Fernald classes 14 as "suitable" and 12 as "unsuitable," — 2 of these latter having turned out to be more insane than feeble-minded, and 10 others being "unsuitable" because, to quote Dr. Fernald's words, "the most limited amount of liberty allowed our patients was more than they could handle. They were unsuitable because they couldn't be kept here without prison restraint." In point of fact, the 12 "unsuitable" boys all ran away, as did one of those classed as "suitable," while another of these was removed by his mother. This leaves only 11 Lyman School boys at Waverley. Further, of these 11, 5 have gone to Waverley very recently, leaving only 6 who have so far proven themselves sufficiently docile to be dealt with in an institution of this character.

Concerning the runaways, Dr. Fernald says: —

> We are in touch, I think, with almost every one of these boys who ran away and most of them are doing well. In these cases it has seemed better to keep an eye on them rather than to try to keep them here when we knew conditions were such that it was impossible to. The type of desperate criminals like H., B. and J. should never be sent to an institution for the feeble-minded.

The 3 boys to whom Dr. Fernald here refers have all since been in Concord, as have 3 others. But one of them earned good wages for a while before he was sent to Concord, and all of them are now free. One of them (whose sister has recently gone to Waverley) has married. He will be a poor provider, for it is said he has never had steady work. Of one of the runaways nothing is known; but 10 others have been heard from at one time or another as at work. One is now in the navy. The 2 classed as "suitable" who have left Waverley have done particularly well.

Thus it appears that most of these runaways from Waverley, like most of those released on parole from the Lyman School, have shown themselves more or less capable of maintaining themselves in the world, and, at any rate, they are not known to have injured the community; the boys who did worst are the ones who are least feeble-minded, — therein corresponding again to the boys paroled from the Lyman School.

Conclusions.

Taking all the foregoing facts together, the following deductions seem warranted: —

The number of feeble-minded and sub-normal cases identified among the Lyman School boys has been an unexpectedly small proportion of the whole number dealt with.

Of those sent to Waverley, the large per cent. who ran away shows that few of the mentally defective Lyman School boys are sufficiently docile to be treated as custodial subjects unless they should be imprisoned.

A considerable per cent. of both feeble-minded and sub-normal cases have shown themselves capable of self-support and of decent conduct.

The known failures have all been among the higher grade cases, who by no possibility could be dealt with in a school for feeble-minded, and who, if they injure society, must be dealt with as criminals.

The above deductions, taken together, make it improbable that custodial care will ever prevail to any considerable extent for mentally defective Lyman School boys.

Conclusions explained.

The diametrically opposite conclusions reached for boys and for girls demand an explanation. *Prima facie* an equal number of mentally defective boys and girls are born into the world. Do fewer of such boys get into reform schools? There are various reasons why this might be so. For one thing: if boys commit sexual faults society takes no heed. Again, boys who are put away are usually offenders against property, and some feeble-minded boys may keep out of troubles of this kind just because they are dull and unenterprising; whereas girls of that type are liable to be made a prey by bad men. Then, again, boys as they get older are kept under some sort of discipline by the need of working if they would live. They cannot support themselves by their vices as girls can. On the contrary, their vices, which are an expense, may even be to some degree held in check by the meagreness of their earnings. It is the belief of one having wide experience that many of them satisfy their sexual desires by self-abuse, while such practices in women only whet desire.

If feeble-minded men marry, they will no doubt be poor providers. But even so, the calamity to the family is nothing like so great as if a wife who must manage the house and rear the children is feeble-minded. The possibility of propagating their kind is, of course, equal in a father and a mother, but this is a contingency which society cannot guard against so long as people take care of themselves and do not molest others. All of which goes to justify the conclusion that the feeble-minded problem may almost be disregarded in connection with a boys' reform school, while in connection with a girls' reform school it takes on very large proportions.

Appendix A.

TRUST FUNDS

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

1907-1908.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[Held by the Treasurer and Receiver-General, under chapter 407 of the Acts of 1906.]

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	$1,138 93	$32,082 98	$33,221 91
Receipts in 1907–08.			
Income of investments, . .	1,227 69		1,227 69
	$2,366 62	$32,082 98	$34,449 60
Payments in 1907–08.			
Lyman School for Boys, . .	1,952 57		1,952 57
Balance Nov. 30, 1908, . .	$414 05	$32,082 98	$32,497 03
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock, .	$300 00		
Citizens National Bank of Worcester certificate of stock, . .	4,000 00		
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad Company coupon bond, ...	5,000 00		
Worcester Trust Company certificate of stock, ...	400 00		
Athol coupon bond, ...	2,000 00		
Everett registered bond, . .	3,000 00		
Easthampton note, . . .	6,000 00		
Norfolk County note, . .	1,382 98		
Norwood notes, ...	10,000 00	$32,082 98	
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1908, .	. . . .	414 05	
			$32,497 03

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	. . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
No transactions in 1907–08.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1908, . .	. . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock, .	$14,000 00		
Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company coupon bond, ...	5,000 00		
New London Railroad Company certificate of stock, . .	1,000 00		
			$20,000 00

Income Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	$2,330 29		$2,330 29
Receipts in 1907–08.			
Income of investments, . .	1,590 98		1,590 98
	$3,921 27		$3,921 27
No payments in 1907–08.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1908, . .	$3,921 27		$3,921 27
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1908, .	. . .	. . .	$3,921 27

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1907–08.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1908, . .	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Athol coupon bond, . . .	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	$2,186 05	$100 00	$2,286 05
Receipts in 1907–08.			
Income of investments, . .	104 58		104 58
	$2,290 63	$100 00	$2,390 63
No payments in 1907–08.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1908, . .	$2,290 63		$2,290 63
Present Investment.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock, .	$100 00	$100 00	
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1908, .	. . .	2,290 63	
			$2,390 63

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1907–08.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1908, . .	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
American Telegraph and Telephone Company coupon bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1907, . .	$136 48		$136 48
Receipts in 1907–08.			
Income of investments, . .	42 62		42 62
	$179 10		$179 10
Payments in 1907–08.			
State Industrial School, . .	86 09		86 09
Balance Nov. 30, 1908, . .	$93 01		$93 01
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1908, .	. . .	. . .	$93 01

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1907,	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1907–08.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	. . . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Peabody bond,	. . . .	. . . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1907,	$43 52		$43 52
Receipts in 1907–08.			
Income of investments,	41 62		41 62
	$85 14		$85 14
No payments in 1907–08.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	$85 14		$85 14
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1908,	. . . .	. . . .	$85 14

LYMAN FUND EXPENDITURES FOR 1908.

1908.			
Jan.	3.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	$130 15
		J. F. Parker & Co.,	25 31
		W. B. Clarke & Co.,	23 77
		Hyde & Co.,	16 95
		Ira G. Dudley,	10 00
Feb.	7.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	123 80
		Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	51 63
		N. G. Wood & Sons,	6 00
		John H. Thurston,	5 10
Mar.	13.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	133 00
		Harper & Bros.,	12 00
Apr.	2.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	121 00
		William Read & Sons,	96 00
May	7.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	147 60
		Wright & Ditson,	78 95
		L. R. Hiller,	2 40
		Amount carried forward,	$983 66

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[1] For redemption of boys' currency, and loyalty prizes.

		Amount brought forward,	$983 66
1908.			
June	5.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	112 00
		W. B. Clarke Company,	3 93
July	2.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	142 77
		Masten & Wells Fireworks Manufacturing Company,	39 62
		N. G. Wood & Sons,	1 04
Aug.	6.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	131 00
		Ira G. Dudley,	8 00
		H. F. Chamberlain,	2 45
Sept.	3.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	114 00
		Elizabeth R. Kimball,	11 29
		N. G. Wood Sons,	10 50
Oct.	9.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	122 10
Nov.	5.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	113 40
		P. L. Rider,	4 74
		N. G. Wood & Sons,	3 64
Dec.	5.	Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,[1]	121 40
		A. C. McClurg Co.,	11 35
		N. G. Wood & Sons,	4 42
		P. L. Rider,	2 35
			$1,943 66

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

Industrial School, Lamb Fund, Expenditures, Nov. 30, 1907, to Dec. 1, 1908.

Celebration, Christmas, 1907,	$61 59
Celebration, Fourth of July, 1907,	24 50
	$86 09

FANNIE F. MORSE,
Superintendent, State Industrial School.

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[1] For redemption of boys' currency, and loyalty prizes.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1907-1908.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Statistical tables are herewith submitted to you showing the work of the Lyman School for Boys for the twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1908. Perhaps the most vital point in these tables is that referring to the monthly admissions, releases, and the average number of inmates. In the report of 1907 the average number of inmates was shown to be 329.57. The average for this year is 378.50. During the month of November our average daily census was 414.83, and so far in December there has been a considerable average daily increase. The number of commitments during the year was 268, against 207 last year. This large enrollment tests very vitally the capacity of the school in every way. Our cottages are filled beyond their normal capacity and our central school building is also overcrowded.

It is very much to be hoped that the Legislature will give us some immediate relief in the way of furnishing additional cottages to take care of our increased number of boys. When the cottage capacities are filled to such an extent as they are now we cannot do the work for the boys that we can when we have our normal capacity. To do our best work at the present time we should have a capacity of about 332 boys.

This congestion not only affects matters in the institution but it also affects the probation department, inasmuch as it cannot return boys to the school as freely as it ought for breaches of discipline when released on probation. I can appreciate very keenly the embarrassing situation which is liable to come to the probation department, especially when some of the boys in the care of the department realize the situation at the school. It is also proving something of a hindrance to the department of State minor wards, because it cannot send its delinquent boys to us as freely as the necessities demand. The school and the probation department are doing a great deal for the boys, and the work abundantly justifies itself, as is shown by the results. At the same time, if this present congestion were relieved we would be able to do more for the boys than we are at present doing.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The following will show the varied lines of industrial work which the boys are pursuing at the Lyman School: —

Sloyd is taught by the Misses Anna and Mary Wilcox.

Drawing and the elementary manual training for backward boys are taught by Mrs. Fanny H. Wheelock.

The lathe and forging department is under the direction of Mr. Daniel J. Higgins.

The greenhouse and the culture of small fruits are attended to by the boys of Willow Park, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Lasselle.

The dairy is cared for by the boys of Maple Cottage, under the direction of Mr. C. G. Hoyt.

The creamery is under the direction of Mr. Edward Kelly. It is run by a detail of 5 boys.

The hennery is looked after by the boys of Chauncy Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. B. Smith.

The general farm and team work is looked after by 5 boys, under the direction of Mr. Louis Wynott, the farmer, assisted by Mr. Foreman Wynott.

The carpentry and cabinet making are attended to by a class of 10 boys, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Wilcox. This department looks after all the carpentry repair work done in the institution. The shop is equipped with benches and kits of tools for each boy, and also electric power machinery of modern make.

The band of 52 pieces is directed by Mr. W. J. Wilcox.

The laundry is cared for by the boys of Gables Cottage, supervised by Mr. W. C. Morton.

The tailor shop is run by the boys of Lyman Hall, under the supervision of Mr. N. A. Wiggin.

The bakery and general kitchen are run by a detail of boys from Hillside Cottage, under the direction of Mr. F. P. Trask.

The storehouse is run by the storekeeper, Mr. E. A. Dibbell, with the assistance of 4 boys from Hillside.

The shoemaking is done by the boys of Elms Cottage, under the direction of Mr. N. A. Hennessey.

The painting and decorating are carried on by boys from Oak Cottage, under the direction of Mr. C. A. Keeler.

The lawns are cared for by a detail made up from the various cottages, under the direction of Mr. Enoch Gerrish.

The school building and the school park are cared for by the boys of Bowlder, under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Merrill.

The printing office is run by boys detailed from various cottages, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Farrell.

The orchard and other light farm work are cared for by the boys of Wayside Cottage, supervised by Mr. W. J. Allaire.

The engine, plumbing and electrical departments are under the direction of Mr. Irving Nourse and his three assistants, Mr. C. A. Kimball, Mr. Eugene Temple and Mr. Bertram Tileston. Boys are detailed to the work from various cottages.

When we realize that the boys who come to the school are all under fifteen years of age when coming to us, it intensifies the fact that it is difficult to know just the work at which to engage a boy when he enters the institution. So far as possible we study his aptitudes as he develops, and endeavor to give him the work most suited to him.

Construction Work.

Outside of our regular industrial work, which is mentioned above, we have done considerable construction work. A new horse barn has been built, under the direction of Mr. Wilcox and the boys of his class in carpentry. For this work we have employed only one man outside of the regular institution employees. The basement of the barn and the excavation for the same were made by Mr. Mason and a class of 12 boys in masonry.

A subway of 537 feet has been extended from the subway leading to the Elms Cottage to the hospital and to Maple Cottage. The excavating was done by the boys during their school vacation, and the masonry work has been performed by Mr. Mason and his class in masonry.

The plumbing and steam fitting for the barn and subway were done by the boys, under the direction of Mr. Nourse and one assistant.

The training which boys receive in all of this work is very valuable. It has a value for a boy no matter what his future may be. He will learn things in such work that will be of value to him in any career of life. In all constructions we aim to have the boys do the work as much as we possibly can, because of the value that such experience gives them.

Academic Work.

The academic department of the school is prospering under the direction of Mr. John J. Ryan and his assistants. The school has a greater problem to handle in that it has more boys enrolled than it has heretofore had. Just as soon as a room can be arranged I shall place another teacher at work.

The teachers are putting forth every effort possible to surround the boys with the highest ideals of life. In the work in literature the highest human ideals are presented, and the most possible is made of them, to inspire the boys to higher living.

Mr. C. W. Wilson continues to give the boys instruction in physical culture and in hygiene. Gymnastics in the gymnasium, swimming in the pool and the free use of the shower baths all add to the effectiveness of this work. The boys after coming to the school show remarkable development physically.

Much is made of base ball and basket ball in their seasons. During the past year our school teams have been very successful in contests with teams from the neighboring towns. It adds much to the life of the boys in the institution.

The boys are manifesting much interest in their work in music, under the direction of Mrs. E. R. Kimball. A special effort is being made this year in chorus work, each Tuesday evening being devoted to that work by all of the boys under the direction of Mrs. Kimball.

Religious Work.

The religious work of the institution is carried on very much the same as last year. The boys march to the town of Westborough where they divide into squads, each boy going to the church of his choice, whether Catholic or Protestant. On Sabbath afternoons the regular International Sunday School lessons are taught to the Protestant boys and the catechism to the Catholic boys in regular classes. This work has been supervised by Rev. J. J. O'Keefe of Clinton. Every three months confession and communion are held for the Catholic boys. Some of the Protestant ministers of the town meet the boys of their church from time to time and give them religious instruction. They are making more of an effort to come into personal touch with the boys.

DEFICIENCY.

I am obliged to report to you a deficiency in the funds. We have used $5,440.69 over and above the amount appropriated by the Legislature last year. This sum has been made good to us by the Governor and Council by the transfer of funds appropriated by the last Legislature to make up deficiencies in State institutions. This deficiency was due largely to two reasons: (1) our large increased enrollment, as spoken of in the first part of this report; (2) the State boiler inspector condemned for our use two boilers, which it became necessary to replace in order to carry our heating through the winter. These boilers have been replaced with a 140 horse-power boiler, at a cost of $1,800.

The only advantage which our increased population brings us is that we have been able to reduce our per capita cost about 40 cents per week for each boy. The per capita cost for the present year is $4.89.

BERLIN DEPARTMENT.

The Berlin department continues to do very good work with the smaller boys. It occurs to me at the present time that the time is coming in the near future when another cottage similar to the one at Berlin must be started. There have passed through the Berlin department 66 boys during this year. While I have not at hand figures to show it, I feel that boys are compelled to make too short a stay in that department; also, we at times are compelled to have 25 boys in that cottage, when there should not be over 18 or 20 in order to do the best work. When the cottage was first started between 30 and 40 boys a year were placed out. I sincerely hope the trustees will give this matter early consideration.

It has been a great pleasure to work in such hearty coöperation with the probation department of the school. Every effort is being made to have each department assist in the work of the other. The probation department during the past year has been working under difficult circumstances indeed. The financial depression has caused places for location to become very scarce on the one hand, and the crowded condition of the school has made it necessary to ask that the boys be taken from the school immediately after the earning of their probationary release. I wish to extend my thanks to the visiting department for their extra efforts in helping to relieve our congested condition at the school.

With a strong faith in what the Lyman School for Boys will be able to do for the Commonwealth in the future this report is respectfully submitted.

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I herewith beg leave to present the thirteenth annual report of the department of visitation for the Lyman School for Boys.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908, was			1,137
Becoming of age during the year,		150	
Died,		2	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	37		
Not serious,	20		
	—	57	
Total number passing out of our care during the year,			209
			—
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1908,			928
Adding to the above number: —			
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,		15	
Previously,		15	
Runaways from the school: —			
Having been returned from probation,		10	
Never having been on probation,		23	
		—	63
			—
Total number under twenty-one outside the school,			991

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITING LIST.

Of the 928 boys on the visiting list, 53 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 68 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 807 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Army, United States,	14
Assisting parents,	18
At board, attending school,	72
Attending school,	39
Baker,	6
Bell boy,	5
Blacksmith,	1
Bleachery,	3
Bookbinder,	3
Bookkeeper,	2
Box shop,	2
Brakeman,	2
Bridge builder,	2
Caretaker,	2
Carpenter,	8
Cartridge factory,	1
Chauffeur,	2
Chemical works,	1
Clerk,	14
Collector,	1
Comb shop,	1
Cook,	2
Cooper shop,	1
Coppersmith,	1
Drummer,	2
Electrical works,	5
Elevator boy,	1
Errand boy,	15
Farmer,	146
Fireman,	1
Fisherman,	2
Forester,	2
Foundry,	4
Glue factory,	1
Hostler,	4
Invalid,	10
Janitor,	2
Jewelry shop,	2
Laborer,	17
Laundry,	5
Lead pipe factory,	1
Leather factory,	6
Lumber camp,	2
Machinist,	11
Mason,	2
Massachusetts Reformatory,	34
Milk wagon,	2
Mill (textile),	34
Navy (United States),	33
Necktie factory,	1
Nickle plater,	1
Nurse,	1
Occupation unknown,	25
Other penal institutions,	29
Out of employment,	45
Packing works,	1
Painter,	8
Pattern maker,	1
Peddler,	2
Piano factory,	1
Plumber,	7
Printer,	17
Railroad help,	3
Recently released, occupation unknown,	10
Restaurant,	13
Rubber factory,	6
Sailor,	1
Shoe shop,	26
Soap factory,	1
Tailor,	2
Tannery,	4
Teamster or driver,	37
Telegraph operator,	1
Theatre helper,	4
Tin shop,	2
Undertaker,	1
Upholsterer,	1
Wheelwright,	1
Whip shop,	4
Wire mill,	3
Wood yard,	1

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent
In United States army and navy, about	6
At board,	9
Employed on farms,	18
In mills (textile), about	4
Classed as laborers,	2
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	4
In other penal institutions,	3
In 69 different occupations, about	54

The report cards of the above-mentioned 807 boys show that at the time of the last report 695, or 86 per cent., were doing well; 48, or 6 per cent., doubtfully; and 64, or 8 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

42 disappeared this year.
25 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

24 left place with a farmer.
16 left home or relatives.
27 not located, family having moved.

The number of boys retransferred from the Massachusetts Reformatory to the custody of your Board during the past year has been 9. In providing for these boys we have sent 8 to their homes and 1 was sent to a farm. One has since enlisted in the navy, 3 are under arrest, and the other 5 seem to be living respectably.

The following tables give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for the past year: —

PLACINGS.

Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	131
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	118
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	77
Number of boys enlisted in the navy when leaving the school,	2
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	328

Returns.

Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —

For serious fault, not relocated,	37
For relocation and other purposes,	139
Total returned,	176

Visits.

Number of visits to probationers,	2,689
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	1,137
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	517
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	2.19
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	1,552
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited,	411
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	3.76
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	446
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	80

Collections.

Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed in the bank to their credit,	$2,060 65
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	62

Boys over eighteen usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages.

One hundred and fifty boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

Army,	6	Laborer,	9
Bell boy,	1	Laundry,	1
Blacksmith,	1	Machinist,	3
Brakeman,	2	Massachusetts Reformatory,	7
Bridge works,	2	Mill,	7
Candy factory,	1	Motorman,	2
Carpenter,	4	Navy,	11
Chauffeur,	2	Night watchman,	1
Chemical works,	1	Nurse,	1
Clerk,	2	Other institutions,	3
Elevator boy,	1	Out of employment,	9
Farmer,	10	Out of State,	16
Inspector,	1	Paper mill,	1
Invalid,	3	Paymaster,	1

Peddler,	1	Straw shop,	1
Printer,	3	Stove factory,	1
Restaurant,	4	Teamster,	9
Sailor,	1	Unknown,	15
Shoe shop,	5	Wire mill,	1

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	11
Employed on farms, about	7
In other penal institutions, including Massachusetts Reformatory,	7
Employed in textile mills,	5

The remaining 70 per cent. is divided among 35 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 93, or 62 per cent., are doing well without question; 12, or 8 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 14, or 10 per cent., badly, 10 of them in penal institutions; 15, or 10 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 16, or 10 per cent., out of the State.

The following table differs from the foregoing one in that it includes all boys becoming of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1908, who have ever been on probation or parole from the Lyman School. In this number are 7 who have been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory and 4 who were runaways from the school, — hence the basis of percentages used in this table is 161 instead of 150. It compares the conduct of those placed on farms with that of those who returned to their own people.

	Standing —	
	Of 51 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 110 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question,	27, or 53 per cent.	68, or 62 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting,	7, or 14 "	7, or 6 "
Out of State,	2, or 4 "	15, or 14 "
Unknown,	9, or 17 "	11, or 10 "
Badly,	6, or 12 "	9, or 8 "

Again, of the 51 boys who were sent to farms: —

7 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
18 are now doing well in their city homes.
2 are in the army and navy.
7 are not doing so well, but are self-supporting.
15 are either unknown or are doing badly.
2 are out of the State.

One hundred and ten of the 150 boys on the visiting list becoming twenty-one years of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

When we consider the business depression of the past year, the results as indicated by the foregoing statistics fully meet our expectations. They represent a large amount of earnest work on the part of the visitors in obtaining employment and in looking after those not employed.

For several years our clerical work, including our correspondence, has been done by Mrs. Gertrude B. Day, who has acted as office assistant. Mrs. Day is the wife of the assistant superintendent of the Lyman School, and for many years has had much to do with clerical work in the office of the school. She has kept in close touch with the work of our department and probably knows more about the boys and the routine of the visiting department than any other person. She has been employed by the hour and paid only for actual service. We asked from the Civil Service Commission the privilege of appointing her as secretary under the same conditions as formerly. Mrs. Day took the examination and was certified to us a few months ago. The department is very fortunate in securing so competent and efficient a secretary.

On the first of July our visiting force was augmented by the appointment of Mr. Albert I. Montague as visitor. Mr. Montague is a graduate of Amherst College and for twelve years has been a successful teacher, both as assistant and principal of country and city high schools. His education and experience both as teacher and disciplinarian most abundantly qualify him for the position he holds. He left a more lucrative position, with promise of continuance, to enter this work, as he felt inclined for it. Mr. Charles F. Barter, who was mentioned in the report of last year as provisionally appointed, awaiting civil service approval, has received the approbation of that commission and is fully qualified as visitor. His work is satisfactory and promising. Mr. Montague resides in the Connecticut valley, where for a long time our convenience has demanded a visitor. Mr. Barter lives in a suburb of Boston, in Middlesex County, while Mr. Devlin has a home in Boston. Thus the visiting force is grouped, one in the western section of the State, one in the central and two in the eastern part, where the boys are most numerous. Mr. John H. Cummings, our truant and transportation officer, lives in Westborough. Our headquarters remain as formerly, at the Lyman School.

Unless otherwise provided, the visitors meet for conference on every Monday forenoon at the Lyman School. Difficult cases are here presented for counsel and reports brought in. On these days we meet all boys returned to the school for any cause during the previous week, and confer with the superintendent of the Lyman School in recommending the course to be pursued with each. At this time, also, boys who are candidates for release, either to their relatives or to places other than their own homes, are seen and talked with relative to the new life outside.

With our enlarged force of visitors we are able to visit newly placed boys promptly, — a matter of prime importance in successful parole work. Occasionally I spend a day with each visitor, going with him on his rounds for the day and conferring on the ground with him in regard to any difficulties or obscure cases. This enables me to note not only the amount of work a visitor is doing, but to see the spirit in which it is done, the personal equation, — a most important factor in such work. In justice to the visitors I am here compelled to say that I believe each one to be doing his work faithfully, and, as a rule, intelligently and efficiently. We are realizing more and more each year the importance of being in friendly touch with the parents and other friends of the boys who go to their own homes, and we are visiting more frequently those boys who are placed in homes other than their own.

We are occasionally cheered by a visit from one and another of the boys of former years who have made good. A young man of twenty-seven years called not long ago at our office. At that time he was secretary to a committee sent by the Philippine government to this country and Europe in the interest of trade and the development of that country. Enlisting as a private soldier and sent to the Philippines, by his intelligent work he was advanced and became orderly to the general, and, improving his opportunities for study, he became a teacher in the islands at the close of the insurrection. He told us that all his companions before he was sent to the Lyman School had gone to the bad for lack of the training he had received in the school, and for this training he was deeply thankful.

Scores of letters are on file at our office, the most of which are encouraging in their tone and inspire hope for the future. Many of these are in reply to letters sent from the school to the boys, while others are written making some inquiry, or out of friendliness to the superintendent or some visitor. A boy of sixteen, who had no home suitable to receive him and who was placed out on a Connecticut farm, in a letter of recent date writes that he is trusted and is proving trustworthy; that he is trying to do the best he can; that he enjoys his work, and that he spends his leisure hours in reading, mentioning as some of the books he reads " The Circuit of the Globe," " Arthur Monteith " and " Ships that pass in the Night." One of our boys, who has reached his twenty-first birthday within a few months, writes that he is working in a mill but does not intend to be a mill hand always; says he is studying for a government position and that his success so far he owes to the training he received at the Lyman School. Another boy of the same age writes us from Oregon that with the money he has saved since he was eighteen years old, and which he banked while under the direction of our visitors, a sum exceeding $500, he has bought a farm in that State; that he is well pleased with his purchase; that property is increasing in value, and goes into detail as to his stock and prospects. This boy acquired his habits of economy from a thrifty New Hampshire farmer, with whom he was placed when sixteen years of age. Still another of the same class, but who has had since leaving the school a very checkered career, writes from Michigan telling of new ambitions and resolutions, and sets forth his bright prospects and his devotion to his " little girl," whom he is soon to marry. The little boys who are at board, generally in the country, tell of their chores, their school work, the various domestic animals and their sports. Altogether the work grows upon one as most hopeful and worth while.

In closing this report I desire to express the obligations of this department to the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School, with whom we have served in entire harmony, and to your honorable board for constant counsel and support.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1908.

Expended for: —

Salaries of visitors,	$5,398 86
Office assistance,	468 29
Telephone service,	117 32
Travelling expenses,	3,821 38
Stationery and postage,	152 79
	$9,958 64

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School.

During the past year the general health of the school has been excellent, the amount of serious sickness having been unusually small. The year, however, has been a busy one at the hospital. Four hundred and eighty cases were admitted for treatment, 260 new boys were received and examined, and over 3,000 cases treated as out-patients. The great majority of those cases taken into the hospital have been slight ailments which were quickly relieved. I fear that many boys come to the hospital as a convenient excuse for getting out of school or work, and these unnecessary visits add greatly to the work of the nurse in charge. A first visit I do not consider unnecessary in any instance, but repeatedly boys have made the same complaint an excuse for coming to the hospital twice in one day, or for several days in succession. The constant presence in the hospital of boys who, for some reason, are unable to work, also helps to make the work of the nurse much harder and more confining.

There has been but one death from sickness during the year, — a case of pneumonia which was quickly fatal.

The number of accidents, more or less serious, have been unusually large. One boy was drowned at Lake Chauncy; another boy fell from a tree, receiving a compound fracture of the radius and a fracture of the pelvis, as shown by X ray at the Massachusetts General Hospital. There were two other cases of fracture of the radius, two of fracture of the femur, one fracture of tibia and two fractures at elbow joint. Other cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital were two for operation for appendicitis, two for operations for hernia and one with deep infection in arm. A returned boy with extensive ostimyelitis was sent to the same hospital, where he died a few days after a serious operation. Another boy, with typhoid fever, was returned from being placed out; he recovered.

Last spring we had several mild cases of German measles and through the fall considerable tonsilitis, as usual. A number of boys have been operated on for their tonsils and adenoids, and a few sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary with suppurating ears.

Dr. Ryder was appointed oculist in the place of Dr. Quackenboss, resigned. He has visited the school three times, examined 170 cases and prescribed glasses for 40.

From the report of the dentist I note the following: —

> Operations for the past year were: 321 amalgam fillings, 105 cement fillings, 97 teeth treated (this is a treatment of a diseased root apart from filling), 218 extractions, and 375 cleanings.
>
> Last year I made a plea for a new chair, with the result that a good one was provided, which I appreciate greatly; also, a bracket and table, which make the work much more convenient.
>
> Ether has been used as an anæsthetic, and when a tooth is beyond repair the boy is put to sleep, much to his comfort and that of those in attendance. I have nothing but praise for those in charge of the institution for their sympathy for the boys and helpfulness to me.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER, M.D.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Table No. 1.

Number received and leaving the School for Twelve Months ending Nov. 30, 1908.

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1907,			342
Received: —	Committed,	268	
	Returned from place,	129	
	Returned "boarded-out" boys,	41	
	Returned Berlin boys not boarded,	3	
	Recommitted,	3	
	Runaways recaptured,	40	
	Returned from Eye and Ear Infirmary,	4	
	Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	8	
	Returned from Clinton Hospital,	1	
			497
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,			839[1]
Released: —	On probation to parents,	131	
	On probation to others,	116	
	Boarded out,	77	
	Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	14	
	Runaways,	46[2]	
	For self,	6	
	Died,	2	
	Massachusetts General Hospital,	12	
	Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	2	
	Eye and Ear Infirmary,	5	
	Returned to court,	2	
	Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics,	2	
	Navy,	2	
	Allowed to go out of State,	1	
	Turned over to police,	1	
	Clinton Hospital,	1	
			420
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1908,			419

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[1] This represents 729 individuals.

[2] There were 31 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution. These figures count as separate runaways the repeated escapes of the same boy. Dealing with individual boys, there were 39 who absconded and 29 others who got off the grounds, but were returned too promptly to be counted as getting away.

TABLE No. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average Number.
1907.			
December,	38	31	346.16
1908.			
January,	52	38	351.22
February,	27	23	359.51
March,	40	34	368.41
April,	32	42	363.53
May,	41	27	368.06
June,	50	30	384.36
July,	45	45	389.33
August,	42	40	397.46
September,	32	37	395.50
October,	61	43	403.61
November,	37	30	414.83
Totals,	497	420	378.50

TABLE No. 3.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Twelve Months and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	4	73	77
Berkshire,	4	306	310
Bristol,	34	880	914
Dukes,	1	18	19
Essex,	41	1,359	1,400
Franklin,	3	72	75
Hampden,	13	591	604
Hampshire,	2	113	115
Middlesex,	68	1,777	1,845
Nantucket,	1	18	19
Norfolk,	7	545	552
Plymouth,	6	185	191
Suffolk,	62	1,916	1,978
Worcester,	22	1,036	1,058
Totals,	268	8,889	9,157

TABLE NO. 4.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during Past Ten Years.

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Fathers born in the United States,	8	16	18	20	23	21	14	26	21	25
Mothers born in the United States,	21	15	19	19	8	22	20	12	18	29
Fathers foreign born,	18	12	17	17	8	19	16	14	22	28
Mothers foreign born,	17	16	15	1	24	19	12	27	12	23
Both parents born in United States,	27	36	47	52	48	32	46	53	32	62
Both parents foreign born,	47	90	83	80	71	74	89	95	108	122
Unknown,	44	11	14	17	17	18	23	31	17	21
One parent unknown,	36	13	1	22	13	29	12	15	27	21
Per cent. of American parentage,	25	30	35	37	36	30	32	32	25	33
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	39	60	54	40	50	52	53	51	60	55
Per cent. unknown,	36	10	11	14	14	18	15	17	15	12

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States,	130	142	158	167	153	155	171	200	173	220
Foreign born,	37	30	24	26	18	23	18	25	31	39
Unknown,	1	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	9

TABLE NO. 5.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Twelve Months.
By district court,	141
municipal court,	14
police court,	61
superior court,	5
trial justices,	4
State Board of Charity,	9
juvenile court,	34
Total,	268

TABLE No. 6.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885 to 1907.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	1	25	26
Eight,	1	12	115	128
Nine,	4	32	231	267
Ten,	9	105	440	554
Eleven,	15	216	615	846
Twelve,	40	521	748	1,309
Thirteen,	68	917	897	1,882
Fourteen,	126	1,450	778	2,354
Fifteen,	5	89	913	1,007
Sixteen,	–	13	523	536
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	268	3,371	5,518	9,157

TABLE No. 7.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	167
no parents,	13
father,	43
mother,	45
stepfather,	13
stepmother,	14
intemperate father,	103
intemperate mother,	5
both parents intemperate,	16
parents separated,	37
attended church,	264
never attended church,	4
not attended school within one year,	31
not attended school within two years,	9
not attended school within three years,	1
been arrested before,	167
been inmates of other institutions,	71
used intoxicating liquor,	24
used tobacco,	153
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	47
Were attending school,	98
Were idle,	123
Parents owning residence,	40
Members of the family had been arrested,	71

TABLE NO. 8.

Length of Detention of 360 Boys who have left during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

3 months or less,	46	2 years 2 months,	12
4 months,	16	2 years 3 months,	10
5 months,	14	2 years 4 months,	8
6 months,	9	2 years 5 months,	6
7 months,	6	2 years 6 months,	6
8 months,	2	2 years 7 months,	5
9 months,	1	2 years 8 months,	8
10 months,	2	2 years 9 months,	4
11 months,	4	2 years 10 months,	2
1 year,	9	2 years 11 months,	5
1 year 1 month,	14	3 years,	5
1 year 2 months,	6	3 years 1 month,	3
1 year 3 months,	17	3 years 2 months,	2
1 year 4 months,	12	3 years 3 months,	4
1 year 5 months,	17	3 years 4 months,	1
1 year 6 months,	15	3 years 5 months,	1
1 year 7 months,	12	3 years 6 months,	2
1 year 8 months,	9	3 years 7 months,	1
1 year 9 months,	12	3 years 11 months,	3
1 year 10 months,	14	4 years,	9
1 year 11 months,	10		
2 years,	5	Total,	360
2 years 1 month,	11		

	Months.
Average time spent in the institution,	20.28
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	5.76
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	18.90

Table No. 9.

Comparative Table, showing Average Numbers of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns by Probation or Otherwise for Ten Years.

Year.	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1898–99, . . .	295.52	168	197	227	55
1899–1900, . . .	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900–01, . . .	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901–02, . . .	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902–03, . . .	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903–04, . . .	319.72	179	117	231	42
1904–05, . . .	336.21	191	142	282	64
1905–06 (14 months), .	338.13	226	178	311	78
1906–07, . . .	329.57	207	136	288	58
1907–08, . . .	378.50	268	229	324	96
Average for ten years,	323.47	196.6	145.7	258.5	62.5

Table No. 10.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

Months.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
October, . . .	21	15	31	13	23	8	16	25	–	–
November, . . .	15	18	12	13	14	16	10	25	–	–
December, . . .	9	14	7	9	11	10	16	17	11	23
January, . . .	13	8	15	10	4	8	10	13	12	21
February, . . .	8	12	8	21	3	9	6	8	6	16
March, . . .	12	19	17	16	15	12	17	12	12	23
April, . . .	14	14	11	21	22	16	25	12	12	18
May, . . .	14	12	11	21	15	20	18	15	23	20
June, . . .	10	20	11	19	17	20	14	14	18	37
July, . . .	22	13	15	20	15	17	20	23	21	27
August, . . .	15	14	29	13	18	23	17	21	22	16
September, . . .	15	14	18	19	17	20	22	15	18	13
October, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	30	34
November, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	22	20
Totals, . .	168	173	185	195	174	179	191	226	207	268

TABLE NO. 11.

Offences for which Boys were committed during Past Year.

Assault,	5	Breaking gum slot machine,	1
Breaking and entering,	30	Habitual truancy,	1
Larceny,	52	Vagrancy,	2
Stubbornness,	34	Unlawful appropriation,	1
Taking team,	1	Violating rules of truant school,	2
State Board of Charity,	1	Idle and disorderly,	2
Wilful injury to church property,	1	Delinquent child,	131
Receiving stolen goods,	2	Total,	268
Throwing missile at railway car,	2		

TABLE NO. 12. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1899,	15.17	1904,	15.30
1900,	15.31	1905,	15.41
1901,	15.50	1906 (14 months),	14.83
1902,	14.42	1907,	15.10
1903,	14.50	1908,	14.92

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1899,	20.40	1904,	20.36
1900,	19.27	1905,	20.39
1901,	20.25	1906 (14 months),	17.05
1902,	19.53	1907,	19.41
1903,	19.03	1908,	20.28

Table No. 12. — *Concluded.*

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitments for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1899,	13.48	1904,	13.47
1900,	13.08	1905,	13.51
1901,	13.70	1906 (14 months),	13.23
1902,	13.38	1907,	13.19
1903,	13.51	1908,	13.44

D. Showing the Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1899,	107	1904,	117
1900,	115	1905,	142
1901,	107	1906 (14 months),	178
1902,	104	1907,	136
1903,	132	1908,	229

E. Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Year.	Gross.	Net.
1899,	$4 39	$4 36	1904,	$4 90	$4 87
1900,	4 73	4 70	1905,	4 63	4 61
1901,	4 47	4 45	1906 (14 months),	4 90	4 84
1902,	4 54	4 47	1907,	5 29	5 19
1903,	4 74	4 72	1908,	4 89	4 87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1908.

1907. — December,	$9,053 46
1908. — January,	8,182 10
February,	6,246 45
March,	8,521 90
April,	10,812 16
May,	6,614 13
June,	5,864 81
July,	7,669 16
August,	7,756 82
September,	7,151 64
October,	8,540 51
November,	10,481 20
	$96,894 34

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1908, Chapter 206), for Boarding.

1908. — February,	$1,598 32
June,	1,763 39
August,	1,812 40
November,	2,003 86
	$7,177 97

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1908, Chapter 77) for Barn.

1908. — June,	$287 67
July,	2,036 84
August,	777 73
September,	397 74
October,	827 54
November,	779 22
	$5,106 74

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1907, Chapter 119) for Subway.

1907. — December,		$228 20
1908. — January,		421 13
	February,	92 33
	March,	643 01
	April,	355 10
	May,	190 46
	July,	50 83
		$1,981 06

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1908, Chapter 77) for Subway.

1908. — July,		$173 65
	August,	380 19
	September,	655 56
	October,	227 69
	November,	411 15
		$1,848 24

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1908, Chapter 20) for furnishing Elms.

1908. — April,		$1,084 43
	May,	666 29
	June,	189 12
	July,	204 82
	August,	255 23
		$2,399 91

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1907, Chapter 43) for Fire Protection.

1907. — December,		$353 81
1908. — February,		860 90
	March,	362 13
		$1,576 84

CASH RECEIPTS PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1908.

Farm produce sales,	$186 47
Miscellaneous,	189 41
Labor of boys,	63 42
	$439 30

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1907.	1908.											Totals.
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Salaries, wages and labor, .	$2,779 27	$2,779 66	$2,732 04	$2,782 69	$3,068 29	$2,859 09	$2,929 92	$3,057 87	$2,954 34	$3,117 62	$3,178 66	$3,214 20	$35,453 65
Food, ...	2,616 91	962 24	883 95	829 35	2,303 33	978 48	1,086 69	1,222 74	2,173 00	851 52	1,584 31	1,221 18	16,713 70
Clothing and clothing materials.	937 48	964 73	729 95	886 90	518 97	878 01	505 52	865 58	271 74	933 75	786 01	1,094 14	9,372 78
Furnishings, . . .	531 14	242 49	118 18	372 43	390 63	69 29	184 76	107 71	254 08	98 88	173 36	228 24	2,771 17
Heat, light and power, .	591 22	1,336 84	596 59	1,013 49	2,597 50	68 89	66 11	60 36	131 53	614 96	636 58	411 46	8,125 53
Repairs and improvements, .	247 34	426 88	345 45	587 42	296 84	583 67	369 98	314 96	336 16	203 67	436 67	2,084 56	6,233 60
Farm, stable and grounds, .	940 77	532 59	351 52	1,570 33	1,013 02	617 35	341 20	967 10	486 30	633 08	930 63	827 60	9,211 49
Miscellaneous, . . .	409 33	936 67	488 77	479 29	623 58	559 37	380 63	1,072 84	1,149 67	698 16	814 29	1,399 82	9,012 42
Totals, . . .	$9,053 46	$8,182 10	$6,246 45	$8,521 90	$10,812 16	$6,614 13	$5,864 81	$7,669 16	$7,756 82	$7,151 64	$8,540 51	$10,481 20	$96,894 34

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For Year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Nov. 30, 1907,	$15,243 31	
Board,	468 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	635 94	
Fertilizer,	492 10	
Grain and meal for stock,	5,116 62	
Horse shoeing,	117 57	
Labor,	157 02	
Live stock,	458 00	
Odd repairs,	12 00	
Seeds and plants,	292 46	
Veterinary,	59 00	
Wages,	1,496 13	
Rent,	493 03	
		$25,031 18
Net gain,		1,397 21
		$26,428 39

Cr.

Produce sold,	$186 47	
Produce consumed,	11,017 33	
Produce on hand,	5,476 00	
Live stock,	6,659 50	
Agricultural implements,	3,089 09	
		$26,428 39

Poultry Account.

Dr.

To fowl, feed, incubators, etc., on hand Nov. 30, 1907,	$417 85	
To feed and supplies,	450 70	
		$868 55

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used,	$527 78	
By fowl, feed and incubators on hand, as appraised Nov. 30, 1908,	331 15	
By net loss,	9 62	
		$868 55

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

REAL ESTATE.

138¾ acres tillage land,	$22,419 00	
15 acres pasture land,	450 00	
6 acres wood land,	300 00	
100 acres Berlin farm,	1,100 00	
		$24,269 00

BUILDINGS.

Administration building,	$11,100 00	
Lyman hall,	38,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park cottage,	5,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
The Elms,	22,000 00	
Bakery building,	9,800 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Laundry building,	17,000 00	
Greenhouse,	1,600 00	
Tool house, Bowlder,	50 00	
Scale building,	400 00	
Piggery,	500 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Farmhouse, Berlin,	3,000 00	
Berlin barn, sheds and tool house,	1,500 00	
Subways, fire tank, etc.,	10,500 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Horse barn,	7,500 00	
		47,000 00
Amount carried forward,		$287,719 00

Amount brought forward,		$287,719 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Beds and bedding,	$8,424 85	
Other furniture,	19,724 02	
Carriages,	1,010 00	
Agricultural implements,	3,089 09	
Dry goods,	267 14	
Drugs and surgical implements,	30 00	
Fuel and oil,	2,678 60	
Library,	2,510 81	
Live stock,	6,659 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	25,333 05	
Provisions and groceries,	1,596 02	
Produce on hand,	5,476 00	
Ready made clothing,	12,386 23	
Raw material,	1,273 72	
		90,459 03
		$378,178 03

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest: E. L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent.*

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

NAME	Rate.	Length of Service.
Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,	$2,000	2 years.
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,[1]	1,300	17 years.
Mable T. Davies, amanuensis,	400	8 years.
Inez L. Eldridge, amanuensis,	300	1 year.
Lillie F. Wilcox, matron,	350	12 years.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lasselle, charge of family,	800	5 years.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, charge of family,	750	2 years.
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wiggin, charge of family,	800	5 years.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morton, charge of family,	900	5 years.
Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Gerrish, charge of family,	800	3 years.
Mr. C. A. Keeler, master,	500	4 years.
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	900	10 years.
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hoyt, charge of family,	900	4 years.
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessey, charge of family,[2]	700	8 years.
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bates, supplies,	600	½ year.
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, charge of family,	1,000	13 years.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allaire, charge of family,	600	½ year.
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	800	8 years.
Cora O. Dudley, matron,	300	3 years.
Susie E. Wheeler, housekeeper,	300	14 years.
Lillia V. Burhoe, matron,	300	9 years.
Eldred A. Dibbell, storekeeper,	600	7 years.
Fred P. Trask, charge of general kitchen,[1]	900	3 years.
Julia M. Trask, seamstress,[1]	376	3 years.
Irving A. Nourse, engineer,[1]	900	8 years.
Eugene F. Temple, fireman,[1]	500	4 years.
Charles A. Kimball, fireman,	400	2 years.
Bertram Tileston, fireman,	400	1 month.
J. Joseph Farrell, instructor in printing,	800	5 years.
John J. Ryan, principal,	1,100	½ year.
William J. Wilcox, instructor in carpentry and band,	1,200	12 years.
Charles W. Wilson, instructor in physical drill,[1]	825	5 years.
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800	18 years.
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	650	14 years.
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	650	11 years.
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,[1]	500	9 years.
Daniel J. Higgins, instructor in wood turning and iron work,	1,100	½ year.

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[1] Lives away from the grounds.

[2] Two children in one family.

NAME.	Rate.	Length of Service.
Magdaline Stumpf, teacher,	$400	½ year.
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400	8 years.
Harriet McCarthy, teacher,	400	3 years.
A. Gertrude Edmands, teacher,	400	2 years.
May Knox, teacher,	400	4 years.
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400	13 years.
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400	20 years.
Emma J. McCue, teacher,	400	3 years,
Lewis Wynott, farmer,	500	3 years.
Foreman Wynott, driver,	400	2 years.
Edward N. Kelley, farm assistant,	400	2 years.
Cornelius J. Lyons, watchman,[1]	500	½ year.
John T. Burhoe, carpenter,	$2 80 per day.	2 years.
John W. Mason, mason,	1,000	8 years.
Thomas H. Ayer, physician,	600	3 years.
Ernest P. Brigham, dentist,	400	4 years.
Arthur C. Jelly, M.D., specialist on feeble-minded,	300	4 years.
Lucy Chapin, matron of hospital,	300	½ year.
Edith Howard, nurse,	400	11 years.
George H. Ryder, oculist,	100	1 year.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT.

Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,[1]	$2,000	16 years.
Thomas M. Devlin, visitor,[1]	1,000	2 years.
Charles F. Barter, visitor,[1]	1,000	1 year.
Albert I. Montague, visitor,[1]	1,200	½ year.
John H. Cummings, truant and transportation officer,[1]	900	35 years.
Gertrude B. Day, secretary,[1]	$0 35 per hour.	13 years.

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Dr. James S. Stone, Dr. H. C. Baldwin, Dr. W. N. Bullard, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, Dr. James J. Putnam.

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[1] Lives away from the grounds.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of institution: Lyman School for Boys.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	342	–	342
Number received during the year, . . .	497	–	497
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	420	–	420
Number at end of the fiscal year, . . .	419	–	419
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	378.5	–	378.5
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	31	30	61

Number in Care of Probation Department.

Number on visiting list of the probation department Dec. 1, 1908, ...	928
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the probation department, ...	150
Employees of probation department, ...	6

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages, ...	$35,453 65	
2. Clothing, ...	9,372 78	
3. Subsistence, ...	16,713 70	
4. Ordinary repairs, ...	6,233 60	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses, ...	29,120 61	
Total, ...		$96,894 34
Amount carried forward, ...		$96,894 34

Amount brought forward,		$96,894 34
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$8,083 49	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	3,829 30	
Total,		12,912 79
Grand total for institution,		$109,807 13

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$5,398 86	
Other expenses,	4,559 78	
Board of boys under fourteen,	7,177 97	
Total probation department,		17,136 61
Grand total, including probation,		$126,943 74

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are not manufactured in the institution.
4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): Elmer L. Coffeen.
Executive head of probation department: Walter A. Wheeler.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1907-1908.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Every officer in the institution has felt, during the past year, the heavier burden which comes through large numbers without adequate accommodations. Prior to the opening of our new cottage, in October, we limited our best work to 200. During the summer months our numbers reached 265. Our average number has been 245. We have been forced to test, in a small way, the dormitory system. In every cottage but one an officer's room has been converted into a dormitory. Reception rooms and halls, as well as upper verandas, have served as sleeping rooms. While the cottage officer has met the situation bravely, such irregularities must interfere with the efficiency and policy of the institution. No house mother can give the same kind of supervision to 38 as to 25 girls. The classification and grouping according to moral quality, considered so important, has been interfered with; larger numbers have been placed out, 225, against 176 last year, — increasing very materially the labor of the cottage officer, one of whose duties is to clothe and equip this large moving number. Crowded houses have enhanced the problem of handling the returned girl. The girl returned for serious offence is, with her fresh and enlarged experiences of evil, often a disturbing element to the girl who is just settling down to a new line of thought. She is a telling reminder of the old life. There should be some provision for a certain type of returned girl, a separation from the other girls and a bringing together under different conditions and new interests.

This year, notwithstanding the larger numbers, there is a slight increase in the per capita cost. This has not been due to higher prices nor lack of care in buying, for a large quota of the heavier administrative duties of the year have been due to the enlarged attention given to the financial interests of the institution. The new system of purchase and distribution has demanded oversight, thought and time, but has proven its value. A closer supervision of the departments of the cottage has developed in these departments a larger responsibility and an emphasized sense of economy in both girl and officer, while it has given to the superintendent a definite knowledge of distribution and supply that has been most assuring; moreover, the analysis of current expenses (page 119) shows a saving in dollars and cents. Our most important units of consumption — food and clothing — show, in spite of our large numbers, an expenditure several hundred dollars less than a year ago. Last year the weekly per capita cost of food materials purchased was 74 cents, this year 64 cents, with no sacrifice in amount or quality. Clothing last year showed a yearly per capita of $22.10; this year of $18.71. Furnishings, permanent supplies and repairs exceed the given appropriations. Special expenditures have been necessary to meet the housing of larger families. Beds and bedding must be supplied; the herd of cows must be added to and fed; by special arrangement, a pair of horses, four-horse barge, harnesses, etc., have been purchased for the use of the Bolton cottage in church going. Other special expenditures have been deemed advisable. These, and not the ordinary expenditure, largely account for a deficit of nearly $4,000, and a resultant increased per capita cost. One item of consumption alone exceeds its appropriation, that of coal.

This is accounted for not in price but in quantity purchased. The coal was bought from the wharves, at an estimated saving of 50 cents per ton, but the new cottage, office, enlarged chapel and other added heating accommodations have increased the amount needed. Since Dec. 1, 1907, between 800 and 900 tons of coal have been purchased. It is estimated that at least 400 tons are now on hand for the winter's supply, — an amount exceeding that of same date last year.

On the whole, the year has been a good one for the farm. Our potato crop has netted only 700, against 1,200 bushels last year. There were but few apples. Two horses have had to be replaced, one laid aside through old age, the other by accident; several cows have been condemned and replaced; labor has been high. But aside from apples and potatoes the returns have been good.

A large variety of vegetables has been raised, sufficient for our year's consumption. Never have the Bolton gardens been so successful. An increase in our hay crop shows the returns we are getting from a higher cultivation. Land has been improved. The pigs and hens have scarcely paid for themselves, but the cows show a margin of over $1,300 profit. The farm shows a balance to its credit of $2,006.77.

In the increased valuation of the real estate and buildings, the appraisers have recognized the improvements made. During the past four years there has been spent on our four old cottages alone $12,000; on the newer cottages, $600 each. The improvements on the old cottages cover replastering in large parts and repainting, new and more extensive plumbing, remodeling and concreting of basements, placing hot-water heaters, new ranges and furnaces, also additional steam heaters and fire protection; in the new cottages, hot-water heaters and fire protection. Our old cottages are now estimated to be in good shape; the newer cottages will soon need re-plumbing.

With the exception of the gymnastics, the departments have been well sustained. Since we have no gymnasium, and the chapel, formerly serving as such, is undergoing reconstruction and enlargement, we are entirely without equipment. Growth has characterized some of our special departments, especially music and sloyd. The medical and hospital service has covered an even larger scope. The house officer has been no less devoted.

The kindly interest of the community has continued. As for two former years, a generous courtesy on the part of pastors and people has simplified the problem of our church going. Reference has already been made to the arrangement for the attendance of the Bolton girls at the town churches with the others. This was managed with considerable expense and much thought, but the pleasure and apparent advantage to the girls seemed to warrant the undertaking.

Complicated as are the processes of the institution, the girl continues its greatest problem. What and how much to give to best fit her for the life that confronts our average girl; how in the too short time that she is with us to best quicken her powers and order her energies, directing these into the lines that shall best serve her necessity, is indeed a question. The more we deal with the problem the more we feel that it must be done in the simplest way. Her capacity is so limited! But there is always a best for each individual, no matter how handicapped. Our part with these girls is to prepare them for that best. The home and domestic training has always been one of the strong features of the training in the institution. Our school work has been rudimentary but painstaking. The thought of the supervisor of our schools has been to "awaken the senses, to make more alert to, and rightly interpret, their surroundings, to see and make choice of the beautiful in life," — in a general way to give them a common school training which will fit them for the more ordinary demands of life. For the past two years we have attempted to go a step farther. Last year an advanced class, made up of 20 of our most intelligent girls, was formed; this year another classification has been reached for a primary grade. The latter is composed of a group of 27 of our lowest grade. The aim here is that they become able to read and write, add and subtract. But with only two years' observation we question if more advanced school work will meet the need. The thing that shall prove the largest interest to the girl is that need, and this can come only through proficiency. Our girls are not by nature scholars; rarely can one become proficient as such. The largest interest the institution offers is in its opportunities for domestic and industrial training. The girls respond to it. There is scarcely a girl who does not find some part of our home training attractive, and in this she may attain a proficiency. We believe that every one of our girls who goes out from us must know how to read and write, enough about figures to be able to make change in buying and selling, and how to tell the time of day. Beyond this many of them can never go. Another group would make no practical application of more advanced study. For such as these we are forming this year classes in manual training. It is proposed in this training to keep to the simplest hand work, the products to be used in the family cottages, and these products to be determined by the needs of the family. Thus we will train the mind and hands in producing useful and practical things, develop resources in the girl for future emergencies, and make her feel herself a responsible member of the school family through her contributions to its necessities. As a beginning of this system, classes in plain sewing, basketry, rug making and woodworking are being developed. A longer training in finished laundry work is being given the girl who finds her greatest proficiency there. For the girl who elects, a more extended course in cooking is to be made possible, not in a cooking class, to dawdle with fancy flummeries, but in the family kitchen, where the comfort and subsistence of the family depend upon her proficiency. In proficiency she may find her safety. A girl who goes out from us with an interest which will bring a good wage has a holding force which should help to insure her against a return to the old life.

Every one knows that the tendency of these institutions is to create dependency. We have long been questioning how we can make the girls share in the responsibility of the running expenses of the institution; how we can, in a practical way, give her a sense of the value of things. Whatever the method, it must be one that will materially touch the girl, which shall mean to her personally a real gain or loss. One of the cottages is, with some thought, attempting a debit and credit personal account. On entering the cottage each new girl is given an outfit. For the first month everything is provided without wage; after the first month wages according to the work done, all supplies to be paid for from these wages. Fines are imposed for neglect of duty. Girls whose wages are intact may have the best that the institution offers; better clothing, more attention, larger privileges.

The new cottage has been made an honor cottage, selections for girls of this group being made from other cottages by officers and girls jointly.

The enlarged and beautified chapel is a source of promise. Its new transepts and cathedral windows give a more sacred character to the building, and it is our hope that its added beauty may bring to the girl a deeper religious sense.

The new business office, for several years a growing need, has this year, through greatly increased office duties, become a necessity.

The coming year there must be another new cottage. For the last five years there has been a steady increase in numbers.

This year there have been 24 more commitments than ever before. We have no reason to expect a diminution in the coming year. To-day, with our new cottage, the dormitory and crowded condition must continue in several of the cottages.

Through the cutting down last year in the appropriation for business office and equipments, furnishings and plumbing for same must this year be provided. The chapel must be furnished. A transfer to the office and renewal of telephone service must be made.

I again call your attention to the need of a gymnasium. The walks and driveways are in many parts worn out and unsightly. New hen houses are needed.

The year closes with 240,[1] — the number made suddenly small by large numbers placed out in November. The commitment for the year numbers 131, against 107 last year, — maximum, 265; minimum, 220; average, 245; a weekly per capita cost of $4.76.

Respectfully submitted,

F. F. MORSE,
Superintendent.

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[1] At the writing of this report, December 10, the numbers have again reached 251.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The last year has been the most satisfactory for our department. No visitors have resigned, the vacation supply visitor was formally employed by us, the volunteer visitors are showing the effects of experience under training, and the addition of an office assistant has freed the other workers from necessary minor duties. Consequently, we have been more helpful to our girls. Percentages of those living respectably and of those doing badly give only a crude idea of what is accomplished. The visitor is working for a poise, standard and moral strength which will keep a girl safe when, at twenty-one, she is on her own resources.

The visitor's task would be simple were it possible to find for each girl a home where she could do housework, with a good woman who had force of character and personality sufficient to hold her, wisdom to guide her and ingenuity enough to fill her life full of wholesome, absorbing interests and friendly people. The women who can do this and are willing to are rare. Finding suitable places is a big problem for child-helping societies all over the country. We investigated 673 new places last year. If a girl is trying in disposition and personal habits, inefficient in work, except under close supervision, or thinking of little but the boys, or if she is all three, as she often is, the employer will do her best, under the encouragement of the visitor, for as long as she can hold out, only to telephone at last, "You must come for Susie to-day." In this time of modern improvements and small families she can get along alone for a while. I am not reflecting on the employers of our girls. I often marvel at their kindness, patience and goodness. Last year 164 girls were relocated in families at housework two hundred and ninety-nine times, and 99 new girls were placed in families for the first time; 21 girls held their places throughout the year. But though employers may change, there is one steadfast friend who does not get discouraged, who turns the failure into incentive to fresh endeavor, and that friend is the visitor.

The visitor is just as much needed when the girl goes home. She is the parents' ally. Probably she is already acquainted, for the plan is for her to go to the girl's home soon after the commitment, and on her monthly visits at the institution to meet the daughter. At her first call the visitor learns from the parents and from other interested people the story of the girl's life and the conditions which resulted in her being sent away. Last year 147 homes were looked up, and at other times 716 parents, relatives, lovers and husbands seen. When the girl goes home on probation the visitor knows the strength and the weakness in the situation, and in the character and temperament of the parents, and by just as much as she understands and is wise can she help them with their daughter.

When fifteen years old, Annie went to her respectable, hard-working foreign parents, directly from the school. Two years before she had been committed for going with young men to their rooms, later being the chief witness in a rape case. She had previously been in court for larceny. At first she was contented to help at home and to go to evening school with her brother. She became restless, and a chance with a dressmaker was found for her, which she soon lost through her indifference and inability to adapt herself to working conditions. The visitor induced her parents to let her go to the Trade School, — a question of no income and an outgo for carfare. The girl's interest and ambition were aroused, and she did well at her work. At home she was not so satisfactory, having a temper like her father's and brother's. Since things were disagreeable there, she insisted upon going out evenings, and the parents were glad to have her temporarily placed in a private family, where she could earn her board and carfare while keeping on at the Trade School. She has settled down contentedly for the present in this new arrangement.

We do not have great success in sending a girl back to her people before she has grown more sensible and self-controlled in the semi-restriction of a good place, yet it is difficult to resist the appeal of decent and well-meaning parents who need their daughter. Maud, when sixteen and a half years old, went home to her good and devoted father and mother. They had moved to another part of Boston to get away from the old companions who had begun to lead their daughter astray. At Lancaster she had shown herself one of the most promising girls at the highest grade cottage. The superintendent said of her, "She is wilful and high headed, but she has more real good stuff in her than most of our girls have." She was eager to go to her people. Our visitor, at her wish, found an opening for her with a dressmaker near her home. Her married sister arranged good times for her. But within two weeks after leaving the school her mother said she was no help at home and too lazy to keep on at the dressmaker's. Three evenings she slipped out, walking the long distance to her old district, the last time getting back at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the parents asked to have her returned to the school.

I am frequently asked how often the girls are visited. It depends wholly on the need of the girl at that particular period, and might vary from three times a week at a crisis to once in two months. A call at our office, a shopping excursion, an hour at the art museum, a trip with the girl to her home, perhaps to a funeral, a day of hunting work together, the going to a hospital, doctor or dentist, are the equivalent of a visit. The story of Eva J. will show what a visitor did with one of the girls who had to be wound up most frequently, although in late years many of the visits were made in the evening by the girl at the visitor's nearby home. Eva J. was committed at thirteen for being around at all hours with young boys. Her father was an aged man and her mother had no control over her; neither spoke much English. Sixteen months later the superintendent said of her, "She is a very incapable girl and very irresponsible. It is a question whether she could be placed in a family." Eva was then paroled to good cousins, with whom she did well for six months, until they gave up housekeeping. In two months at her own home she went to pieces, and was sent back to the school and later to the State Hospital. Tried in families, in three months she exhausted as many places, and ran to her married sister, with whom she was allowed to stay. She went into a cigar shop, where five months afterwards the proprietor struck her and her cousin sued him. After a short trial again at housework, she became an attendant in an insane asylum for six months. She left in a fit of despondency over a quarrel with her family and married sisters, which was a matter of frequent occurrence, and went for a few weeks to the beach. She admitted wrong-doing when she voluntarily came back to her visitor. Then followed a year and a half of living sometimes at home but most of the time in approved boarding places, and working in cigar factories when there was work and elsewhere when there was not. Love affairs under such conditions are full of danger. The visitor saved her from the worst. When a month pregnant she married a steady, capable young man of her own nationality. It has been a happy marriage. She still consults us about her baby, her housekeeping and her other problems. Her husband says the most interesting book he has ever read is one that we suggested, "Holt's Care and Feeding of Children." During the four years and five months she was on probation, the dates of at least one hundred and sixteen times when she was seen were jotted down.

We have in our care ten young mothers with babies. Mother love has no rival as a quickening force, and with the possibility of having the child with her and supporting both herself and her baby, I believe a young mother, provided she is not somewhat feeble-minded, has as good a chance as any of our girls. Mary was pregnant when committed to the school, and as soon as her condition was known she was placed in a woman doctor's family, to do such housework as she could. She took a great interest in making the little baby clothes and profited by the home training. When no longer able to work she was boarded with a trained nurse, who had a baby of her own and who taught Mary how to care for it. She was confined in a neighboring hospital, later being boarded with the baby until she was strong enough to take a place. During this period she had learned a good deal about housework, so that in her new place, even with the baby, she could command small wages. Her womanliness and love for her child attracted a good, hard-working man, who married her, and so far they both seem happy, and not only she but the husband, too, is very fond of the baby. She could have been cared for just as effectively without commitment to our school and have been saved the stigma.

If a girl has a bent towards dressmaking, stenography, nursing or any special work, where it is practicable she is given a chance to develop it. Elizabeth came of high-strung people of better mental endowment than most of our girls. At fourteen she had been going with colored men and women, staying a week at a time at their resorts, and her parents, unable to do anything with her, sent her to us. In her first place she earned her board and went to grammar school, the State paying for her clothing. She was half through the first year in high school when her general disobedience at school and her difficult disposition caused the principal to expel her. After doing housework for a while, she decided to learn dressmaking. A dressmaker was found to take Elizabeth into her home, where she could do light housework and help with the sewing. She discovered, after all, that she had no real love for the work. She knew she wanted to do something that seemed to her worth while, but she did not know what it was. That winter she completed the evening school course, and for several months a stenographer who lived in the neighborhood gave her lessons in shorthand. Her progress was not fast enough to satisfy her, and with the money she had saved she went to a commercial college. She still did housework for her board and $1 a week. Now, at twenty, she is a regular stenographer. She is with her mother on Sundays only, for with their warring dispositions they still upset each other. It is a tribute to her newly acquired self-control that she can get on at all at home. She says she does it by never expressing an opinion.

We have four girls training to be nurses or attendants. For one girl who had become very trusty a place was found in the home of a woman who did hairdressing and manicuring. Here

Jane satisfied the ambition of her heart and learned the business. She is now supporting herself by housework and building up what trade she can among the ladies of the neighborhood.

Three girls who are self-supporting, except for help with their clothing, are going to high school and two to grammar school. One of these, who is very bright at her books, has an ungovernable temper, which she is trying hard to control. She wore out three places last year.

The large majority of the girls are doing housework plain and simple. It is the wisest way out of their difficulties, and many have not shown an aptitude for any other work, while more are not high enough grade for any but the rougher parts of housework, which they do passably well, or for unskilled factory work, which is out of the question. They are, moreover, constantly with a responsible woman, — a necessity which precludes any other arrangement for them. Many of the girls plan to do something else later, but some of them really enjoy housework. The girl who "canned everything on the farm but the grass" was contented. The quiet home life of the family, with its pleasantly varied monotony and mildly interesting pastimes, does not cut much of a figure against the lust they mistook for joy in cheap dance halls, amusement places and shows. This year out of 131 new commitments, 60, before they came to us, ran away from their homes. Unstable and easily excited, at the first discouragement, at the first invitation, off they go again. It is small wonder that they do. But many are held until the silent formative power in work that makes a demand on the worker, in life under good standards, among kind, self-respecting people, has had its wonderful effect.

One who had not seen the impossible happen would not believe, if he should read how terrible and degrading the existences of many of these girls have been, that any of them could be brought to a wholesome life. It happens often enough to make the visitor feel that no sacrifice of time or personal convenience is too great. In 1908, 31 per cent. of our new commitments were the failures of other societies; 34 per cent. of their fathers were intemperate, 6 per cent. had been in prison and 6 per cent. were grossly immoral; 18 per cent. of their mothers were intemperate, 5 per cent. had been in prison for other charges than immorality and 24 per cent. were grossly immoral. Roughly, a quarter of all the girls are below the average of intelligence. If Mr. Hastings H. Hart of Chicago, secretary of the National Children's Home Society, is right, as he seems to be, and if within the past five years the industrial school problem has changed because the juvenile courts, probation officers and other child-helping agencies are caring for more of the boys and girls who can be helped without a period in an institution, — and their number is greater than we used to think, — why, then, if this be so, there is still a large number of the more wayward who are sent to our schools who by special effort, and by special effort alone, can be kept from a life of wretchedness and misery.

In the statistical tables (pages 94–115) the facts concerning every girl under twenty-one years are recorded.

The work of our office during the past year, exclusive of volunteer assistance, is outlined in the following statement: —

Girls taken to new places,	316 times.
Girls seen in places,	1,379 times.
Girls seen in their homes,	279 times.
Girls seen elsewhere,	773 times.
Girls escorted,	827 times.
Work hunted with girls,	17 times.
Work found, other than housework,	4 times.
Work found for husbands,	3 times.
Boarding places found for working girls or maternity cases,	18
Weddings arranged,	1
Shopping with girls,	153 times.
Homes visited with girls,	11 times.
Funerals attended with girls,	3
Hospital cases,	199
Girls taken to physicians,	88 times.
Girls taken to dentists,	51 times.
Legal cases (guardianship secured, 2),	5
Court cases,	10
Girls committed to School for the Feeble-minded,	5
Girls committed to insane hospitals,	4
Runaways hunted,	75 times.
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	44
Visits at Industrial School,	79
Parents and relatives seen,	716 times.
Lovers and husbands seen,	73 times.

Homes reported on,	147
Places reported on,	673
Employers seen at the office,	180 times.
Other people interviewed,	2,141 times.
Girls, applicants for girls, and others visited but out,	312 times.
Errands, finding trunks, depositing savings, etc.,	675
New volunteer visitors enlisted,	8

Our expenses for the year were as follows: —

Salaries,		$6,550 36	
Travelling expenses (officers),		1,883 84	
Office expenses: —			
Rent (including gas and cleaning),	$340 48		
Salaries of office employees,	1,021 64		
Telephone,	533 11		
Supplies,	405 33		
		2,300 56	
Total expended for visiting,			$10,734 76
Travelling expenses (girls),		$738 57	
Clothing,		244 14	
Board,[1]		581 22	
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,[2]		585 76	
Stammering lessons, returning runaways, certificates, etc.,		199 97	
Total expended for girls,			2,249 66
Grand total,			$12,984 42

Respectfully submitted,

MARY W. DEWSON,

Superintendent of Probationers for the State Industrial School.

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[1] Of the $581.22 spent for board, $348.69 was for maternity cases and $132.53 for others.

[2] Of the $585.76 spent for hospitals, medicine, etc., $257.78 was for maternity cases and $327.98 for others.

MEDICAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the medical work at the State Industrial School for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

There have been but few cases of serious illness and no deaths during the year. There was quite an epidemic of tonsilitis during the winter months which seemed to be contagious, going through one house after another; in all there were 72 cases, none of which were very severe. Cultures from the throats of many of these were taken, which with one exception, were reported to be negative. The case which was reported as diphtheria was quarantined at the hospital, and the house from which the patient was taken was also quarantined until all danger of other cases arising from the same source of infection had passed.

More attention has been paid to certain conditions than heretofore, and I believe, in many instances, these patients have been benefited by the more thorough treatment which they have received. Arrangements have been made with Dr. Gilman L. Chase of Clinton to do the pathological work. This has proven to be of great assistance.

Dr. William N. Bullard of Boston, with your permission, has spent considerable time at the school studying the high-grade mental defectives. His advice has been of great value, and I think that as a result of his work we shall be better able to classify these cases.

Dr. O'Connor has given more time to the examination and treatment of the eyes, ears, nose and throat than in past years. This increase in time was necessary in order to do the work required. The same care has been given the teeth by Dr. Fox as formerly.

I have made 199 visits, seen 711 girls and have had 41 under observation as to their mental condition.

C. C. BECKLEY.

REPORT OF THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT LANCASTER.

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1908, we have examined the eyes, ears, noses and throats of 135 commitments.

Vision tests,	135
Refractions advised,	39
Number wearing glasses,	9

Ear Cases.

Number examined,	135[1] 8[2]
Deafness, one ear,	30
Deafness, two ears,	40
Cerumen, one ear,	12

Nose and Throat Cases.

Number examined,	135[1] 10[2]
Nasal catarrh,	35
Deviated septum,	47
Enlarged tonsils,	55
Chronic pharyngitis,	61

Operations.

Removal of tonsils (single),	14
Removal of tonsils (double),	32
Adenoids,	44

Respectfully submitted,

D. F. O'CONNOR, M.D.

DENTIST'S REPORT.

Amalgam fillings,	856
Cement fillings,	321
Gutta-percha fillings,	34
Canal treated and filled,	91
Extractions,	159
Administrations gas,	93
Cleaning,	87
Full upper denture,	1
Gold fillings,	9
Logan crowns,	4

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[1] Commitments.

[2] Extra cases.

Gold fillings were done on State time, the material being paid for by some officers of the institution.

Considerable time was spent on the restoring to normal occlusion a set of teeth that needed such work.

EDWARD T. FOX.

NURSES' REPORT, DEC. 1, 1907, TO NOV. 30, 1908.

Number of girls seen,	322
Number of visits,	2,720
Number of bed patients at cottages,	66
Number detained at hospital,	117
Number of bed patients at hospital,	63
Number of days at hospital,	1,965
Number under treatment Nov. 30, 1908,	30

C. M. CHURCH.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

TABLE I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Nov. 30, 1907,		243
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		314
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1907,		557
Since committed,		131
		688
Attained majority,	94	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct	3	
Total who passed out of custody,		97
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1908,		591
Net increase within the year,		34

TABLE II.

Showing Status, Nov. 30, 1908, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives,	45	
On probation with relatives out of Massachusetts and not visited,	13	
On probation in families, earning wages,[1]	151	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	6	
At public school or other school, self-supporting,[2]	7	
Boarded out,[3]	5	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	54	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,[4]	21	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison this year,	1	
		303[5]
In the school Nov. 30, 1908,		240

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[1] Mothers with babies, 9; maternity cases, 4.

[2] Occasional help with clothing.

[3] Mother with young baby, 1; maternity cases, 4.

[4] One ran away from the State Hospital; 6 escaped from the school, 1 only having been on probation. Ten ran away this year and 11 in former years.

[5] Four hundred and fifteen had been on probation for part or all of the year.

TABLE II. — *Concluded.*

In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	7	
Insane hospital, sent former years,	4	
Insane hospital, sent since Nov. 30, 1907,[1]	5	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent former years,	21	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent since Nov. 30, 1907,[2]	7	
House of Good Shepherd,	1	
Reformatory Prison, sent since Nov. 30, 1907,	2	
		47
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1908,		591

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

	Individual Girls.[3]		
In the school Nov. 30, 1907,		243	
Since committed,		131	
			374
Recalled to school: —			
For change of place,	6	7	
For a visit,	13	15	
From a visit home,	3	4	
On account of illness,	9	9	
From hospital,	1	1	
For custodial care,	2	2	
Until husband makes a home,	2	3	
For running away or planning to run away,[4]	7	7	
For larceny,	5	5	
Because unsatisfactory,	4	4	
Because in danger of immoral conduct,[5]	7	7	
For immoral conduct,[6]	25	26	
			90[7]
	84		
			464

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[1] One was on probation 3 months, 22 days. Two who are voluntary commitments were on probation 4 months, 1 day, and 15 days. Two were never on probation.

[2] One was on probation 2 years, 11 months, 30 days; 1, 2 years, 6 months, 17 days; 1, 2 years, 3 months, 27 days. The two latter each had an illegitimate child.

[3] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during the year.

[4] Escaped from the school, 1; ran from home, 2; ran from places, 4.

[5] Ran from home, 1; at home, 1; ran from place to her home, 1; in places, 3; ran from place, 1.

[6] Escaped from the school, 2; ran from home, 3; ran from place to her home, 3; in places, 7; ran from places, 11.

[7] Recalled girls: 78 were recalled once within the year; 6 twice.

TABLE III. — *Concluded.*

Released from school: —

On probation to parents or relatives,	23	
On probation at work other than housework,	4	
On probation to other families for wages,	163	
To attend school,	5	
Boarded out,[1]	4	
For a visit home,	4	
To go to husband,	2	
Ran from the Industrial School,	4	
Transferred to a hospital,	4	
Committed to School for the Feeble-minded,	6	
Transferred to Insane Hospital,	2	
Became of age at the school,	3	
	——	224[2]
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1908,		240

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
4[3] girls,	–	1	6 girls,	2	–
2[3] girls,	–	2	7 girls,	2	1
1 girl,	–	8	3 girls,	2	3
1 girl,	1	–	3 girls,	2	4
1 girl,	1	1	2 girls,	2	6
2 girls,	1	2	2 girls,	2	7
2 girls,	1	3	2 girls,	2	8
1 girl,	1	4	1 girl,	2	9
8 girls,	1	5	2 girls,	2	11
7 girls,	1	6	3 girls,	3	3
9 girls,	1	7	31 girls, 2 years and over.		
12 girls,	1	8			
3 girls,	1	9			
4 girls,	1	10			
11 girls,	1	11			
68 girls, under 2 years.					

99 girls, on an average[4] of 1 year, 10 months, 8 days.

---

[1] All pregnant; condition previous to commitment, 3.

[2] Released girls: 181 went out once within the year; 20 twice; 1 three times.

[3] Were committed pregnant.

[4] Not including those who were committed pregnant.

Table IV. — *Concluded.*

With relatives: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[1] girl,	–	2	1 girl,	1	7
1[2] girl,	–	3	1 girl,	1	8
1 girl,	–	11	1 girl,	1	10
1 girl,	1	1	1 girl,	1	11
3 girls,	1	5	1 girl,	2	11
2 girls,	1	6			

14 girls, on an average[3] of 1 year, 7 months, 19 days.

Table V.

Showing Length of Time Outside the School of All Girls breaking down during the Year who were out on Probation for the First Time and had been out Less than Twelve Months.

Recalled for immoral conduct: —

3 girls under 2 weeks.
4 girls over 1 month.
1 girl over 3 months.
1 girl over 4 months.
1 girl over 6 months.
1 girl over 7 months.
1 girl over 11 months.
—
12[4]

Recalled because in danger of immoral conduct: —

1 girl over 4 months.
1 girl over 9 months.
—
2[5]

Recalled for larceny: —

1 girl in 22 days.
1 girl over 3 months.
—
2

Recalled for running from her place: —

1 girl in 11 days.
1 girl over 1 month.
—
2

---

[1] Went to relatives in New York.

[2] Went with family to Poland.

[3] Not including the 2 who were very shortly sent home.

[4] Had run from places, 8; were in places, 3; was at home, 1.

[5] Had run from home, 2.

TABLE V. — *Concluded.*

Ran away and have not been found: — 2 girls over 1 month. 1 girl over 9 months. — 3[1]	In danger of immoral conduct but not returned: — 2 girls over 3 months. 1 girl over 6 months. — 3
Immoral conduct but not returned: — At home: 2 girls over 5 months. In places: 1 girl over 5 months. 1 girl over 7 months. — 5	Sent to insane hospital as voluntary commitment: — 1 girl in 15 days. — 1

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations[2] of Girls during the Year.

88 were relocated once.	16 were relocated four times.
35 were relocated twice.	1 was relocated five times.
24 were relocated three times.	—
	164 were relocated 299 times in all.

---

[1] From home, 1; from place, 2.

[2] Not counting those who went home, or to institutions, hospitals, etc., or the 99 who were placed on probation in a family for the first time within the year, including 5 new commitments, all of whom were maternity cases.

Of 114 girls in places Nov. 30, 1908, 21 had been in same place throughout the year.

Table VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative, who keeps lodgers,	9
Attendant,	3
Attends school,	1
Bookbindery,	1
Bookkeeper,	1
Button maker,	1
Dentist's office,	1
Dressmaking,	3
Factory, aluminum post card,	1
box,	1
hat,	1
jewelry,	2
rubber,	1
shirt,	2
shoe,	5
skirt finishers,	1
thread,	1
toy,	1
Laundry,	1
Laundress in hospital,	1
Mill, carpet,	1
paper,	1
print,	1
Nurse in training,	3
Office cleaning,	1
Saleswoman,	2
Store packer,	1
Stenographer,	4
Trade school,	2
Trade shop,	1
Waitress,	2
Ward maid,	1
Total,	59[1]

Table VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 170 girls, from Nov. 30, 1907, to Nov. 30, 1908,	$2,259 50
By 382 deposits in savings bank,	2,259 50
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 81 girls, from Nov. 30, 1907, to Nov. 30, 1908,	2,381 24
By cash paid on 149 occasions,	2,381 24

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[1] Including those coming of age this year. Two others have recently gone home; 3 others are sick at home.

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or start housekeeping,	11	$125 29
Expenses while learning trade,	7	39 75
Expenses for schooling and lessons,	7	70 94
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	4	11 00
Dentists,	11	59 50
Clothing,	44	325 58
Board while on vacation or convalescing,	1	5 00
Expenses for baby,	11	70 59
Travelling expenses, including express,	8	36 36
Board during relocation caused by the fault of the girl,	10	30 27
To repay for money and articles stolen,	5	78 13
Help at home,	2	28 90
Transferred to School for Feeble-minded,	12	268 32
Of age,	73	1,222 61
Totals,	206 [1]	$2,381 24

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 97 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.[2]

Living respectably,	51, or 53 per cent.	or 61[3] per cent.
Having behaved badly,	17, or 18 per cent.	or 20[3] per cent.
Conduct unknown,[4]	16, or 16 per cent.	or 19[3] per cent.
Conduct not classified,[5]	13, or 13 per cent.	

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[1] Eighty-one individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

[2] Fifty-two, or 62 per cent., of these girls had never been returned to the school because of immoral conduct; 28 had been returned once for immoral conduct; 3 twice; 1 three times. (Counting as returned 1 who was confined while a runaway from her home; 4 who were confined without returning to the school; and 5 who were doing badly when they became of age, and who had never been returned. Non-classified group excluded.)

Thirty-eight, or 75 per cent., of the 51 girls living respectably, when coming of age had never been returned to the school for immoral conduct.

Of the girls returned for immoral conduct, 1 was working by the day and living in approved boarding place; 13 individuals were in their homes, counting 4 who were immoral while runaways from their homes; or 27 per cent. of all the girls at home; 17 individuals were in places, counting 2 who were immoral while runaways from places, or 8 per cent. of all the girls in places; 1 individual was immoral in both home and place and was counted under both heads. (Based on proportion of all girls under age Nov. 30, 1908, who were in their homes and likewise of all who were in places.)

Seven of the girls have had illegitimate children; of the 2 who are classed as living respectably, 1 lost her child; 1 is supporting her child; of the 4 who are classed as having behaved badly, 1 lost her child at birth; 1 was practically never on probation and gave her child to the State Board of Charity; 2 did well until just before they came of age; the one classed as unknown cared for her child 1 year and then moved to Canada.

[3] Non-classified group excluded.

[4] Eight with friends out of New England; 1 with her people, whole family lost track of; 1 married; 6 runaways, of whom 1 was on probation 6 weeks, 2 for 3 months, 1 for 4 months, 1 for 2 months the first time and 3 months the second time, and 1 who ran from State hospital without being on probation. At last report 11 were living respectably; 4 were behaving badly; 1 never reported on.

[5] Not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for the school or for placing.

TABLE XI.

Showing, in the Light of their Parents' Nativity, the Status at Twenty-one of 97 Girls coming of Age during the Year, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Living respectably.	Conduct Bad.	Conduct Unknown.
Both parents American,	11	4	2
Both parents colored,	–	4	3
Both parents French Canadian,	4	1	4
Both parents from the Provinces,	3	1	1
Both parents English,	3	1	1
Both parents Irish,	11	2	3
Both parents Swedish,	1	–	1
Both parents German,	3	–	1
Both parents Russian,	2	2	–
Both parents Italian,	2	1	–
Both parents Portuguese,	1	–	–
American and French Canadian,	1	–	–
American and German,	1	–	–
American and unknown,	1	–	–
French Canadian and Irish,	2	–	–
French Canadian and Portuguese,	–	1	–
English and Scotch,	1	–	–
Unknown,	4	–	–
Totals,	51	17	16

---

[1] See foot-note No. 5 to Table X.

Table XII.

Hospital Treatment was given Girls in Following Cases:

	In-patient.	Out-patient.		In-patient.	Out-patient.
Eyes, defect of vision, .	–	23	Rheumatism, ...	1	–
Eyes, inflamed, . . .	1	–	Heart trouble, ...	1	2
Ear troubles, . . .	1	4	Grippe, ...	1	–
Adenoids removed, . .	–	1	Scarlet fever, ...	1	–
Nose and throat troubles, .	–	7	Diphtheria, ...	2	–
Tonsils removed, . .	–	1	Appendicitis, ...	6	–
Flat foot, ...	–	13	Neurasthenia, ...	–	1
Achilles tendon short, .	–	1	Tuberculosis, ...	–	1
Fractured ankle, . .	–	1	Gynæcological, ...	1	8
Sprained ankle, . . .	–	1	Maternity cases,[1] . .	12	–
Septic wound, . . .	1	1	Gonorrhœa,[2] . . .	2	4
Abscess, ...	1	1	Convalescing, . . .	11	–
Stomach trouble, . .	–	6			
Hives, ...	–	1	Totals,[3] . . .	42	77

Table XII. — *Concluded.*

Hospitals where treated.

Boston City Hospital, . .	3	Milford Hospital, . . .	1
Boston Consumptive Hospital,[4]	1	Milton Convalescent Home, .	5
Boston Lying-in Hospital, .	1	New England Hospital, . .	4
Cambridge City Hospital, .	1	New England Hospital Dispensary,[4]	4
Carney Hospital,[4] . . .	7	Newton City Hospital, . .	2
Clinton Hospital, . . .	1	Pittsfield House of Mercy Hospital,[4]	1
Hyde Park Hospital, . .	1	State Hospital, . . .	4
Harvard Dental School,[4] .	1	St. Luke's Convalescent Home,	6
Lynn Hospital, . . .	2		
Malden Hospital, . . .	2	Cases treated, . .	115
Malden Contagious Hospital, .	2		
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,[5]	30		
Massachusetts General Hospital,[6]	36		

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[1] Condition previous to commitment, 5. In hospital, 7; in nurse's family, 4; in her own home, 1.

[2] Condition previous to commitment, 2.

[3] Also babies in hospitals, 8 times.

[4] Out-patient.

[5] Out-patients, 27.

[6] Out-patients, 30.

Table XIII.

Showing the Home City or Town of 131 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	37	Athol,	1
Cambridge,	6	Concord,	1
Chelsea,	2	East Douglas,	1
Fall River,	1	East Freetown,	1
Gloucester,	1	Farley,	1
Haverhill,	3	Greenfield,	2
Holyoke,	8	Hinsdale,	1
Lawrence,	5	Lee,	1
Lowell,	12	Leominster,	2
Lynn,	4	North Acton,	1
Malden,	1	North Carver,	1
Marlborough,	1	Pepperell,	1
Medford,	2	Plymouth,	2
New Bedford,	1	Revere,	2
Newton,	2	Seekonk,	1
North Adams,	1	Watertown,	1
Northampton,	1	Westfield,	2
Quincy,	1	Winchester,	2
Salem,	2	Winthrop,	1
Somerville,	2		
Springfield,	1	From 19 towns,	25
Taunton,	2		
Waltham,	5	Floating,[1]	1
Worcester,	4		
From 24 cities,	105		

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[1] For years in care of State Board.

TABLE XIV.

Showing Technical Causes of 131 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	42	Fornication,	7
Stubborn and disobedient,	6	Idle and disorderly,	16
Delinquency,[1]	30	Larceny,	13
Wayward child,	3	Runaway,	4
Cruelty to animals,	1	Transferred from State Board of Charity,	1
Vagrancy,	5		
Common night walker,	2		131
Lewd and lascivious,	1		

TABLE XV.

Showing Ages of 131 Girls committed within the Year.

11 years,	3	16 years,	52
12 years,	6	17 years,[2]	1
13 years,	9		131
14 years,	21		
15 years,	39		

Average age, 15 years, 5 months, 2 days.

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[1] The charge of stubbornness or delinquency may cover any offence, from the least serious to the most serious. The complaint of stubbornness can be made by the parent only.

[2] Real age ascertained from birth records.

TABLE XVI.

Showing Nativity of 131 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	85	Born in Canada,	3
Born in Maine,	2	Born in the Provinces,	6
Born in New Hampshire,	6	Born in England,	2
Born in Rhode Island,	4	Born in Sweden,	2
Born in Connecticut,	2	Born in Germany,	2
Born in New York,	6	Born in Russia,	3
Born in Pennsylvania,	1	Born in Poland,	1
Born in Maryland,	1	Born in Italy,	1
Born in Virginia,	3		
Born in Minnesota,	1	Foreign born,	20
Born in United States,	111		

TABLE XVII.

Showing Nativity of Parents of 131 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,[1]	28	American and French Canadian,	1
Both parents French Canadian,	18	American and from the Provinces,	4
Both parents from the Provinces,	2	American and English,	1
Both parents English,	7	American and Irish,	9
Both parents Irish,	15	American and Swedish,	1
Both parents Scotch,	1	American and Icelander,	1
Both parents Finnish,	1	American and German,	1
Both parents German,	1	American and unknown,	5
Both parents Italian,	4	French Canadian and English,	2
Both parents Portuguese,	1	From the Provinces and Irish,	1
Both parents Russian,[2]	10	From the Provinces and unknown,	1
Both parents Poles,	2	English and Irish,	1
Both parents Austrian,[2]	2	English and Swedish,	1
Both parents unknown,	4	English and unknown,	1
	96	Irish and French,	1
		Irish and unknown,	4
			35

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[1] Twenty-one per cent. of whole. Both parents colored, 8; one parent colored, 2.

[2] Jewish.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Domestic Conditions of the 131 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents at home,	48
3, adopted parents. 2, father off occasionally. 1, both temporarily in jail.	
Mother only at home,	35
14, father dead: mother makes home, 7; mother at housework, 2; mother sick, and boarding with undesirable relative, 2; mother leading immoral life, 3. 4, illegitimate children; mother makes home, 1; mother leading an immoral life, 3. 1, adopted by maiden school teacher. 1, father works at life-saving station. 15, family divided: 1 by divorce, 3 by separation, 11 by desertion: mother respectable, 9; leading immoral life, 6.	
Father only at home,	15
5, mother dead. 1, mother at hospital. 9, family divided: 2 by separation, 7 by desertion: mother respectable, 2; mother leading immoral life, 6; mother unknown, 1.	
Mother and stepfather at home,	13
1, girl is illegitimate and stepfather will not have her at home.	
Father and stepmother at home,	9
Father dead, mother in insane hospital,	1
Both dead,	6
Mother dead, father's whereabouts unknown,	4
3, illegitimate children.	
	131
No home,	12
Parents: dead, 10; boarding, 6; in an institution, 1; doing housework, 2; leading immoral life, 5 = 24. Girls: at housework, 8; leading immoral life, 3; in care of private society, 1 = 12.	
Living with other relatives,	19
In care of the State or of other societies,	14

TABLE XVIII. — *Concluded.*

Temperate fathers or stepfathers,	56
Intemperate fathers or stepfathers,	48
Dead or character unknown,	27
Been in penal institution,	8
Immoral fathers,	9
Temperate mothers or stepmothers,	78
Intemperate mothers or stepmothers,	24
Dead or character unknown,	29
Been in penal institution,[1]	6
Immoral mothers,	33
Families who have had public relief,	11
Other families visited by associated charities, etc.,	13
Mother or woman in charge of the home worked out,	32
No woman in the home,	9
Girl has husband,	1
Girl has illegitimate child,[2]	1
Girl previously worked in mill, factory or store,	40

Worked at housework or caring for children,[3]	24
Worked in boarding house, hotel or restaurant,	2
Was on the stage,	4
Dressmaking,	3
Attendant in hospital,	1
Was bookkeeper or cashier,	2
Kept house,	2
Helped at home,	14
Attended school,	33
Running wild,	6
	131
Committed as under the average of intelligence,[4]	15
Ran away from home just previous to commitment,[5]	60
Been under the care of the State Board of Charity,	11
Been under the charge of homes or societies,[6]	31
Been in house of correction,	1
Been on probation from the courts,	35
Been in court before,	10

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[1] Not counting those committed for unchastity.

[2] Illegitimate child of another had died; 6 were committed pregnant.

[3] In care of other societies.

[4] Two of these proved to be of average brightness, but others were found on observation at the school to be under the average.

[5] Not including those who had stayed out single nights.

[6] Some were successively in charge of different societies, and with the girls from the State Board of Charity, make 41 girls in the care of 22 different societies fifty-two times.

Table XIX.

Showing Literacy of 131 Girls committed within the Year.

In high school,	3	Recently left school,	28
Graduates from grammar school,	3	Out of school one year,	18
In 9th grade,	8	Out of school one and one-half years,	8
In 8th grade,	12	Out of school two years,	23
In 7th grade,	9	Out of school two and one-half years,	10
In 6th grade,	14	Out of school three years,	6
In 5th grade,	20	Out of school three and one-half years,	2
In 4th grade,	18	Out of school four years,	17
In 3d grade,	22	Out of school five years,	3
In 2d grade,	8	Out of school six years,	1
In 1st grade,	5	Could not remember,	15
Grade not determined,	7		
Could neither read nor write,	2		
	131		131

TABLE XX.

Showing the Cause for Return to the School during the Last Eight Years.[1]

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.[2]		1907.		1908.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Change of place, visit, illness,	37	.37	56	.50	54	.46	57	.41	51	.39	44	.36	24	.34	36	.43
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	20	.31	31	.28	23	.20	38	.28	39	.30	26	.22	22	.31	16	.19
Danger of immoral conduct,	14	.14	14	.13	17	.14	16	.12	15	.11	16	.13	8	.11	7	.08
Immoral conduct,	28	.28	11	.10	23	.20	27	.20	27	.20	35	.29	16	.23	25	.30
	99	–	112	–	117	–	138	–	132	–	121	–	70	–	84	–

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

[2] Fourteen months.

TABLE XXI.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.[1]

	1891–1896.		1896–1901.		1901–1906.[1]		1906–1907.		1907–1908.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:* —										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	–	69	–	105	–	26	–	18	–
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	–	113	–	165	–	41	–	30	–
Died, conduct has been good,	4	–	2	–	9	–	1	–	–	–
Honorably discharged,	8	–	21	–	26	–	1	–	3	–
	175	.71	207	.62	305	.70	69	.61	51	.53
II. *In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:* —										
Married, living respectably,	146	–	137	–	183	–	37	–	39	–
Unmarried, with friends,	161	–	204	–	282	–	37	–	43	–
At work in other families,	569	–	716	–	661	–	113	–	146	–
At work elsewhere,	2	–	1	–	31	–	9	–	6	–
Attending school, paying their way,	37	–	25	–	36	–	1	–	7	–
	915	.68	1,083	.56	1,193	.54	197	.43	241	.52
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	1,498	.57	266	.46	292	.59
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
I. *No longer in the Care of the State:* —										
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	22	–	13	–	15	–	6	–	4	–
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	17	–	41	–	48	–	17	–	13	–
	39	.16	54	.16	63	.14	23	.20	17	.18
II. *Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:* —										
Married,	21	–	14	–	25	–	5	–	2	–
On probation with friends or at large,	8	–	24	–	37	–	2	–	3	–
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	–	48	–	76	–	15	–	18	–
In penal institution,	43	–	58	–	21	–	4	–	3	–
In hospital through their own misconduct, or pregnant and working or boarding,	28	–	27	–	22	–	4	–	6	–
	143	.11	171	.09	181	.08	30	.07	32	.07
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	182	.12	225	.10	244	.09	53	.09	49	.09

C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	–	11	–	11	–	3	–	5[2]	–
Unmarried,	14	–	32	–	40	–	15	–	11[3]	–
	23	.10	43	.13	51	.12	18	.16	16	.16
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	5	–	43	–	39	–	13	–	13[4]	–
On probation with friends, out of State, and unvisited,	–	–	55	–	51	–	17	–	12[5]	–
Runaways from the school, homes or places,	89	–	110	–	139	–	24	–	19[6]	–
	94	.07	208	.11	229	.10	54	.12	44	.10
Total, conduct unknown,	117	.07	251	.11	280	.10	72	.13	60[7]	.11
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	–	25	–	18	–	4	–	13	–
Died, never on probation,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7	.03	28	.09	18	.04	4	.03	13	.13
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	–	42	–	62	–	40	–	41	–
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	–	270	–	377	–	99	–	87	–
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	3	–	63	–	15	–	1	–	–	–
Recalled to school for illness, change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining,	37	–	92	–	142	–	29	–	15	–
Total whose conduct is not classified,	189	.14	467	.24	596	.27	169	.38	143	.31
	196	.12	495	.22	614	.23	173	.31	156	.28
Grand total,	1,585	–	2,261	–	2,636	–	564	–	557	–

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[1] 1905–06 includes fourteen months.

[2] Last report, conduct good, 4; bad, 1.

[3] Last report, conduct good, 7; bad, 3; never reported on, 1.

[4] Last report, conduct good, 5; bad, 7; never on probation, 1.

[5] Last report, conduct good, 7; bad, 1; never heard from since went on probation, 4.

[6] Last report, conduct good, 13; bad, 2; were never on probation, 4.

[7] Last report, conduct good, 36; bad, 10; good when ran away, bad later, 4; were never on probation, or were not reported on, 10.

TABLE XXII.

Showing, in the Light of their Offence before Commitment, the Status at Twenty-one Years of All Girls who passed out of Custody in Specified Years, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

Numbers.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.				LIVING RESPECTABLY.				CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			
	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1907.	1908.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1907.	1908.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1907.	1908.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1907.	1908
Immoral conduct,	199	250	63	57	129	176	35	30	46	43	18	15	24	31	10	12
Danger of immoral conduct,	81	78	19	10	58	66	14	8	11	8	2	-	12	4	3	2
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	90	91	28	17	68	66	20	13	14	10	3	2	8	15	5	2
Totals,	370	419	110	84	255	308	69	51	71	61	23	17	44	50	18	16

Percentages.

RECORD AT COMMITMENT.	NUMBER.				LIVING RESPECTABLY.				CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.				CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.			
	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1907.	1908.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1907.	1908.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1907.	1908.	1896-1901.	1901-1906.[2]	1907.	1908
Immoral conduct,	.54	.60	.57	.68	.65	.70	.55	.53	.23	.17	.28	.26	.12	.12	.16	.21
Danger of immoral conduct,	.22	.19	.17	.12	.72	.85	.74	.80	.14	.10	.10	-	.15	.05	.16	.20
Stubbornness, larceny, drunkenness, etc.,	.24	.22	.25	.20	.75	.73	.71	.77	.15	.11	.11	.12	.09	.16	.18	.12
Totals,	-	-	-	-	.69	.74	.63	.61	.19	.15	.21	.20	.12	.12	.16	.19

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[1] See foot-note No. 5 to Table X.

[2] 1906 includes fourteen months.

TABLE XXIII.

Showing where Married Girls met their Husbands, and their Conduct when coming of Age, between Oct. 1, 1901, and Nov. 30, 1908.

WHEN TWENTY-ONE YEARS OLD.	IN THEIR PLACES.		IN THEIR HOMES.		TOTAL.	
	Total Number.	Percentage.	Total Number.	Percentage.	Total Number.	Percentage.
Living respectably,	76	.83	71	.72	147	.77
Conduct bad,	8	.09	17	.17	25	.13
Conduct unknown,	8	.09	11	.11	19	.10
Totals,	92[1]	.48	99	.52	191	–

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[1] Nov. 30, 1908, 72 per cent. of the unmarried girls who were on parole were in places, so that the girls at home marry more frequently; the girls at home, however, are older, as the majority are first tried in places before going home.

TABLE XXIV.

Showing, in the Light of their Age at Commitment (being over or under Sixteen Years), the Conduct of the Following Girls: those in the Care of the School throughout Each Year for the Past Eight Years, ending Nov. 30, 1908;[1] those coming of Age during the Same Period;[2] excluding in Both Groups the Non-classifiable Class.[3]

	Total Number.	Over 16 Years.	Under 16 Years.	Per Cent. over 16 Years.	Per Cent. under 16 Years.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State:[2] —					
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	161	51	110	–	–
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	252	90	162	–	–
Died, conduct has been good,	12	3	9	–	–
Honorably discharged,	35	10	25	–	–
	460	154	306	.70	.67
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State:[1] —					
Married, living respectably,	282	42	240	–	–
Unmarried, with friends,	411	77	334	–	–
At work in other families,	1,070	213	857	–	–
At work elsewhere,	46	13	33	–	–
Attending school or academy, paying their way,	49	3	46	–	–
	1,858	348	1,510	.74	.74
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	2,318	502	1,816	.73	.72
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State:[2] —					
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	31	9	22	–	–
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	85	33	52	–	–
Died,	1	–	1	–	–
	117	42	75	.19	.16
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one:[1] —					
Married,	32	8	24	–	–
On probation with friends or at large,	26	5	21	–	–
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	121	28	93	–	–
In prison or house of correction,	40	11	29	–	–
Were in prison, now discharged,	28	3	25	–	–
In hospital through their own misconduct,	25	3	22	–	–
	272	58	214	.12	.10
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	389	100	289	.14	.12
C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.					
I. No longer in the Care of the State:[2] —					
Married,	24	5	19	–	–
Unmarried,	78	20	58	–	–
	102	25	77	.11	.17
II. Still in the Care of the State:[1] —					
Married,	81	10	71	–	–
On probation with friends, out of New England,	98	15	83	–	–
At large, having left their homes or places,	208	39	169	–	–
	387	64	323	.14	.16
Total, conduct not known,	489	89	400	.13	.16
Grand total,	3,196	691	2,505	–	–

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[1] Each girl is counted separately for every one of these years that she was in our care.

[2] No girl counted twice.

[3] See foot-note No. 5 to Table X.

TABLE XXV.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1, and, Beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, and, Beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Relatives.	Boarded out during Year.	Married.
1876,	$28,300	$25,683 00	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1894,	25,385	21,617 00	$520 18	117	3 49	$3 46	78	122	–	–	31
1895,	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896,	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897,	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898,	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899,	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900,	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901,	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902,	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903,	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904,	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47
1905,	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49
1906,[2]	46,936[2]	56,582 74[3]	294 08[3]	214	4 33[3]	4 31[3]	126[3]	142	61	5	59
1907,	51,543	53,896 00	572 17	228	4 54	4 49	107	117	64	19	55
1908,[4]	57,393	61,063 48	399 19	245	4 76	4 73	131	158[5]	64[5]	21	54[5]

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[1] Not reported.

[2] Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1906.

[3] Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.

[4] Amount spent by Department of Boarding Out and Probation, $12,984.42.

[5] Nov. 30, 1908.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

1907. —	December,	received from State Treasurer,	$5,062 60
1908. —	January,	" " " "	6,141 94
	February,	" " " "	5,881 59
	March,	" " " "	4,370 87
	April,	" " " "	6,541 05
	May,	" " " "	4,689 22
	June,	" " " "	4,224 06
	July,	" " " "	4,970 63
	August,	" " " "	4,217 84
	September,	" " " "	4,739 72
	October,	" " " "	4,982 48
	November,	" " " "	5,241 48
			$61,063 48

BILLS PAID, AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1907. —	December,	$5,062 60
1908. —	January,	6,141 94
	February,	5,881 59
	March,	4,370 87
	April,	6,541 05
	May,	4,689 26
	June,	4,224 02
	July,	4,970 63
	August,	4,217 84
	September,	4,739 72
	October,	4,982 48
	November,	5,241 48
		$61,063 48

Current Expenses and Salaries of the Department of Boarding Out and Probation.

1907. —	December,	received from State Treasurer,	$802 50
1908. —	January,	" " " "	1,263 73
	February,	" " " "	934 46
	March,	" " " "	1,089 55
	April,	" " " "	1,027 14
	May,	" " " "	997 50
	June,	" " " "	1,038 94
	July,	" " " "	1,089 61
	August,	" " " "	1,104 29
	September,	" " " "	1,050 81
	October,	" " " "	1,013 90
	November,	" " " "	1,572 00
			$12,984 42

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

1907. —	December,	$802 50
1908. —	January,	1,263 73
	February,	934 46
	March,	1,089 55
	April,	1,027 14
	May,	997 50
	June,	1,038 94
	July,	1,089 61
	August,	1,104 29
	September,	1,050 81
	October,	1,013 90
	November,	1,572 00
		$12,984 42

Expenditures.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1907, chapter 120) for the new cottage: —

1908. —	January,	$3,000 00
	February,	2,500 00
	March,	3,100 00
	April,	2,500 00
	June,	3,900 00
	September,	1,855 00
	November,	5,768 83
		$22,623 83

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1907, chapter 120) for hot-water heaters: —

1908. — February,	$900 00
April,	616 00
June,	169 55
September,	164 50
	$1,850 05

Appropriation (act of June 9, 1908, chapter 129) for enlarging chapel: —

1908. — September,	$38 33
November,	2,146 51
	$2,184 84

Appropriations (act of June 9, 1907, chapter 129) for fire protection: —

1908. — August,	$390 20
September,	461 40
October,	465 61
December,	1,344 04
	$2,661 25

Appropriation (act of June 9, 1908, chapter 129) for furnishing new cottage: —

1908. — June,	$323 94
September,	1,851 04
October,	216 49
	$2,391 47

Appropriation (act of June 9, 1908, chapter 129) for building and furnishing an office: —

1908. — October,	$938 30

Appropriation (act of June 9, 1908, chapter 129) for sewage disposal: —

1908. — June,	$247 28

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

SALARIES, WAGES AND LABOR.	1907.	1908.											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
Salaries, wages and labor,	$2,019 80	$2,091 26	$2,100 53	$2,057 13	$2,026 75	$2,009 46	$2,037 22	$2,106 06	$1,971 34	$2,076 18	$2,202 85	$2,257 68	$24,956 26
Food,	1,550 91	1,939 02	517 59	211 85	408 51	306 07	337 43	1,035 47	374 83	276 88	423 70	735 78	8,118 04
Clothing and clothing materials.	344 53	664 73	489 90	266 33	333 04	310 97	433 06	307 55	293 48	372 38	330 30	437 27	4,583 54
Furnishings,	303 09	80 60	190 40	238 41	6 98	2 50	51 83	45 65	204 20	72 00	115 42	284 45	1,595 53
Heat, light and power,	59 40	525 26	1,221 23	348 08	1,830 87	916 75	294 05	321 35	289 76	267 69	98 41	56 70	6,229 55
Repairs and improvements,	21 06	244 24	87 31	140 54	82 56	343 10	499 81	189 85	91 52	805 10	74 45	321 98	2,901 52
Farm, stable and grounds,	527 00	101 86	672 68	850 74	1,158 36	616 85	302 34	396 35	681 87	390 52	1,102 90	767 47	7,568 94
Miscellaneous,	236 81	494 97	601 95	257 79	693 98	183 56	268 28	568 35	310 84	478 97	634 45	380 15	5,110 10
Totals,	$5,062 60	$6,141 94	$5,881 59	$4,370 87	$6,541 05	$4,689 26	$4,224 02	$4,970 63	$4,217 84	$4,739 72	$4,982 48	$5,241 48	$61,063 48

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1907,	$4,716 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1907,	3,125 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1907,	2,253 50
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1907,	5,743 30
fertilizers,	774 85
farming implements,	209 70
grain,	3,862 30
labor,	5,115 80
live stock,	1,345 00
services of veterinary,	6 00
plants, seeds and trees,	188 53
harness repairs,	73 96
blacksmithing,	380 13
	$27,794 07

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$14,740 65
produce sold to State Treasurer,	399 19
produce on hand, 1908,	4,845 00
live stock, as per inventory, 1908,	5,742 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1908,	3,784 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1908,	290 00
	$29,800 84
Balance for the farm,	$2,006 77

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	$12,000 00	
33 acres (Bolton farm),	2,000 00	
Total tillage,		$14,000 00
12 acres pasturage (Broderick lot),		1,000 00
17 acres woodland,	$720 00	
30 acres woodland sprout,	600 00	
		1,320 00
Total,		$16,320 00
Water works, reservoir and land,		7,500 00
		$23,820 00

BUILDINGS.

Storehouse,	$5,000 00	
Hospital,	9,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam,	18,000 00	
Fisher,	18,000 00	
Richardson,	18,000 00	
Laundry,	3,000 00	
Farm house and barn,	2,300 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Holden shop,	400 00	
Hose house,	600 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house,	100 00	
Reservoir No. 2 and land,	300 00	
Roger cottage,	16,000 00	
Fay,	16,000 00	
Mary Lamb,	16,000 00	
Elm,	7,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	11,400 00	
New office,	3,500 00	
New cottage,	31,000 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$204,050 00	$23,820 00

Amounts brought forward,	$204,050 00	$23,820 00
Bolton annex,	21,000 00	
Silo,	500 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Corn crib,	100 00	
Root cellar,	150 00	
Schoolhouse,	500 00	
		228,300 00
		$252,120 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Beds and bedding,	$5,500 00
Other furniture,	15,000 00
Carriages, farm wagons, harness,	2,315 00
Agricultural implements,	568 00
Drugs and surgical implements,	115 00
Fuel,	3,656 00
Library,	800 00
Live stock,	5,742 00
Mechanical appliances,	900 00
Provisions and groceries,	2,000 00
Produce on hand,	4,845 00
Ready-made clothing,	5,250 00
Dry goods,	1,270 00
Other supplies, grain, seeds,	290 00
Superintendent's department,	1,200 00
	$49,452 00

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS. DEC. 11, 1908.

Personally appeared John W. Howe and N. A. Seymour and made oath that the statement herein subscribed by them is a correct statement, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me,

(Signed) GEORGE E. HOWE,
Justice of the Peace.

Schedule of Persons employed at the State Industrial School, within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

NAME.	Position.	Rate per Year.	Time.	Amount.
F. F. Morse,	Superintendent,	$1,800	12 mos.	$1,800 00
G. L. Smith,	Assistant Superintendent,	900	11 mos.	825 00
C. M. Campbell,	Assistant Superintendent,	700	1 mo.	58 33
L. E. Allbee,	Second Assistant Superintendent.	500	12 mos.	500 00
L. D. Parks,	Clerk and stenographer,	400	—12 mos.	400 00
F. H. Mitchell,	Steward,	650	—12 mos.	636 05
C. C. Beckley,	Physician,	800	12 mos.	800 00
E. T. Fox,	Dentist,	650	12 mos.	650 00
D. F. O'Connor,	Oculist,	250	15 mos.	312 45
N. R. Maxwell,	Matron (annex),	600	—12 mos.	567 03
C. M. Church,	Matron (hospital),	500	12 mos.	500 00
C. C. Russell,	Matron,	500	—12 mos.	479 87
M. E. Mitchell,	Matron,	500	—12 mos.	477 18
A. M. T. Eno,	Matron,	500	—12 mos.	401 68
B. G. Foss,	Matron,	500	—12 mos.	465 08
K. E. Page,	Matron,	500	—11 mos.	408 63
H. E. Hatch,	Matron,	400, 450, 500	—12 mos.	395 36
E. B. Mitchell,	Matron,	400, 450	—12 mos.	408 15
A. I. Harris,	Matron,	350	—3 mos.	68 04
A. C. Russell,	Matron,	350	—2 mos.	45 45
H. B. Shaw,	Supervisor,	420	—11 mos.	359 03
M. E. Richmond,	Music teacher,	400	12 mos.	400 00
C. M. Campbell,	Gymnastic teacher,	400	—9 mos.	234 44
K. E. Fessman,	Sloyd teacher,	550	—10 mos.	415 46
M. I. Noyes,	Primary class,	500	3 mos.	127 78
M. Selfridge,	Advanced class,	360	2 mos.	60 00
L. A. Strout,	Advanced class,	400	—7 mos.	219 33
A. L. Meade,	Teacher,	400	—12 mos.	384 90
G. B. Holden,	Teacher,	300	—7 mos.	161 67
C. McMahon,	Teacher,	300	—7 mos.	178 22
E. G. Emery,	Teacher.	300	6 mos.	150 00
E. M. Batchelder,	Teacher,	300, 325	—12 mos.	284 45
M. T. Noyes,	Teacher,	300, 325	—12 mos.	292 51
H. M. Dempsey,	Teacher,	300, 325	—12 mos.	284 45
V. O. Wilder,	Teacher,	350	1 mo.	29 16
H. Allen,	Teacher,	325, 350	—7 mos.	177 66
A. L. Hackett,	Teacher,	300	3 mos.	75 00
F. M. Wadlin,	Teacher,	300	3 mos.	75 00
M. C. Gilfillan,	Teacher,	350	—3 mos.	82 62
F. E. Young,	Housekeeper,	400	—11 mos.	362 32
J. B. Higgins,	Housekeeper,	400	—12 mos.	353 98
D. J. Lee,	Housekeeper,	325	—6 mos.	138 87
S. A. King,	Housekeeper,	400	—3 mos.	70 95
A. E. Estes,	Housekeeper,	240, 400	—12 mos.	307 76
L. Eastman,	Housekeeper,	400	—6 mos.	174 72
A. A. Stowell,	Housekeeper,	400	—7 mos.	155 34
F. M. Greaves,	Housekeeper,	350, 400	—11 mos.	301 11
H. L. Leete,	Housekeeper,	350	—11 mos.	282 98
A. F. Jackson,	Housekeeper,	300, 350	—6 mos.	158 31
I. Westphall,	Housekeeper,	350	—1 mo.	16 52
L. I. Colby,[1]	Housekeeper,	300	—2 mos.	28 33
I. N. Bailey,	Housekeeper,	300	—12 mos.	275 00
W. H. Ashley,	Housekeeper,	325	—7 mos.	175 11
E. Woodward,[1]	Housekeeper,	350	—5 mos.	125 81
C. C. Howes,	Housekeeper,	300	—6 mos.	124 17
E. M. Leach,	Housekeeper,	325	—3 mos.	62 27
H. A. Richards,[1]	Housekeeper,	350	—2 mos.	22 69
L. A. Davis,	Housekeeper,	300	—1 mo.	22 50
I. Walker,	Baker,	400	—12 mos.	381 68
N. O. Smith,	Laundry,	350	—5 mos.	124 42
N. F. Flynn,	Laundry,	350	—9 mos.	225 50
C. E. Stevens,	Gardener,	350	—8 mos.	209 76
M. B. Sargeant,	Dressmaker,	350	—6 mos.	148 62
L. Merriman,	Supply,	350	—7 mos.	218 49
N. H. Watson,	Supply,	300	—8 mos.	196 36
G. W. Downs,	Supply,	300	—3 mos.	53 56
E. Thyng,	Supply,	350	—1 mo.	25 27
M. D. Kimball,	Supply,	350	—2 mos.	27 17
M. M. Cook,	Supply,	350	—1 mo.	21 38
E. B. Williams,	Supply,	300	—1 mo.	11 28
B. F. Simpson,	Vacation supplies,	300	—2 mos.	49 85
E. L. Gammon,	Vacation supplies,	300	2 mos.	58 33

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[1] Vacation supply.

Schedule of Persons employed, etc., during Year — Concluded.

NAME.	Position.	Rate per Year.	Time.	Amount.
J. Poutasse,	Vacation supplies,	$300	—3 mos.	$72 50
N. Bowen,	Vacation supplies,	300	—3 mos.	72 50
F. C. Young,	Vacation supplies,	300	—2 mos.	46 76
F. H. Mills,	Vacation supplies,	300	—2 mos.	37 90
E. G. Sweet,	Vacation supplies,	300	—2 mos.	46 76
H. M. Sweet,	Vacation supplies,	300	—3 mos.	51 76
B. D. Sears,	Vacation supplies,	300	—2 mos.	46 76
A. M. Clark,	Vacation supplies,	350	—2 mos.	47 96
M. L. Bingham,	Vacation supplies,	300	—2 mos.	37 09
E. Rowe,	Vacation supplies,	300	—4 mos.	61 68
D. A. Jones,	Vacation supplies,	300	—1 mo.	13 70
A. L. Ellis,	Vacation supplies,	350	—2 mos.	45 83
M. A. Eaten,	Vacation supplies,	300	—2 mos.	43 73
D. H. Bailey,	Carpenter,	45 00 per mo.	—12 mos.	504 42
W. R. Kimball,	Carpenter,	3 00 per dy.	15 dys.	45 00
S. Veinott,	Carpenter,	2 80 per dy.	–	84 00
W. B. Eastman,	Farm superintendent,	650	12 mos.	650 00
H. B. Eastman,	Foreman (Bolton),	45 00 per mo.	—6 mos.	235 89
E. E. Hill,	Foreman (Bolton),	40 00 per mo.	+6 mos.	274 01
C. C. Meade,	Driver,	35 00 per mo.	—12 mos.	401 91
Harriman,	Driver,	45 00 per mo.	—2 mos.	57 00
H. Harrington,	Dairyman,	32 00 per mo.	8 mos.	256 00
C. A. Vining,	Dairyman,	30 32 per mo.	12 mos.	368 00
H. W. Vining,	Dairyman,	30 00 per mo.	—1 mo.	14 45
H. M. Vining,	Hogs and hens,	30 00 per mo.	12 mos.	360 00
McMackin,	Hogs and hens,	30 00 per mo.	—6 mos.	169 34
R. Vining,	Delivery,	30 00 per mo.	12 mos.	360 00
A. R. Harrington,	Teamster,	34 00 per mo.	—9 mos.	287 62
H. C. Watson,	Teamster,	34 00 per mo.	—8 mos.	268 00
J. R. Stanley,	Teamster,	30 34 per mo.	5 mos.	162 00
Geo. Downs,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	—2 mos.	54 84
J. Nunas,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	—6 mos.	179 00
Geo. Johnston,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	—6 mos.	156 00
A. Drown,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	—1 mo.	18 20
E. C. Jackson,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	—2 mos.	40 64
Quinn,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	2½ dys.	4 38
Hynes,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	2½ dys.	4 38
J. Manning,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	2½ dys.	4 38
M. Manning,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	2½ dys.	4 38
Kittredge,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	2 dys.	3 50
A. King,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	4 dys.	7 00
Prosser,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	2 dys.	3 50
Bickford,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	2 dys.	3 50
Ward,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	1 dy.	1 75
Ralph Estees,	Day laborer,	75 per dy.	29 dys.	21 75
F. E. Davis,	Day laborer,	1 00 per dy.	34 dys.	34 00
W. A. Davis,	Day laborer,	1 50 per dy.	27 dys.	40 50
Thomas Russell,	Day laborer,	1 50 per dy.	16 dys.	24 00
P. A. Spinney,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	40½ dys.	70 88
P. O'Malley,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	2½ dys.	4 38
P. Casey,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	3 dys.	5 25
J. Golden,	Day laborer,	2 00 per dy.	3½ dys.	7 00
J. Hastings,	Day laborer,	2 00 per dy.	4½ dys.	9 00
Celona,	Day laborer,	1 65 per dy.	6½ dys.	10 73
Galeago,	Day laborer,	1 65 per dy.	6½ dys.	10 73
S. King,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	3 dys.	5 25
Gosselin,	Day laborer,	1 75 per dy.	2½ dys.	4 38

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

F. F. Morse, superintendent (per annum),	$1,800 00
C. M. Campbell, assistant superintendent (per annum),	700 00
L. E. Allbee, second assistant superintendent (per annum),	500 00
C. C. Beckley, physician (per annum),	800 00
E. T. Fox, dentist (per annum),	650 00
D. F. O'Connor, oculist (per annum),	250 00
F. H. Mitchell, steward (per annum),	650 00
L. D. Parks, clerk (per annum),	400 00
N. R. Maxwell, matron, Bolton (per annum),	600 00
C. M. Church, matron, hospital (per annum),	500 00
A. M. T. Eno, matron (per annum),	500 00
C. C. Russell, matron (per annum),	500 00
M. E. Mitchell, matron (per annum),	500 00
K. E. Page, matron (per annum),	500 00
B. C. Foss, matron (per annum),	500 00
H. E. Hatch, matron (per annum),	450 00
E. B. Mitchell, matron (per annum),	400 00
A. I. Harris, matron (per annum),	350 00
A. C. Russell, matron (per annum),	350 00
I. Walker, bread matron (per annum),	400 00
N. F. Flynn, matron, laundry (per annum),	350 00
H. B. Shaw, supervisor of schools (per annum),	420 00
K. Fessman, teacher of sloyd (per annum),	500 00
M. E. Richmond, teacher of music (per annum),	400 00
M. I. Noyes, teacher of primary class (per annum),	500 00
A. L. Mead, teacher (per annum),	400 00
H. Dempsey, teacher (per annum),	325 00
M. T. Noyes, teacher (per annum),	325 00
M. C. Gilfillan, teacher (per annum),	350 00
A. L. Hackett, teacher (per annum),	300 00
E. M. Bachelder, teacher (per annum),	325 00
M. Selfridge, teacher (per annum),	360 00
F. M. Wadlin, teacher (per annum),	300 00
H. Allen, teacher (per annum),	350 00
C. E. Stevens, gardener (per annum),	350 00
E. Thyng, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
J. B. Higgins, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
F. E. Young, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00

A. F. Jackson, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
————, housekeeper, Bolton (per annum),	400 00
F. M. Graves, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
I. Westphall, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
H. L. Leete, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
E. M. Leach, housekeeper (per annum),	325 00
A. E. Estes, housekeeper (per annum),	300 00
L. A. Davis, housekeeper (per annum),	300 00
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper (per annum),	300 00
L. Merriman, supply officer (per annum),	350 00
————, dressmaker (per annum),	350 00
W. B. Eastman, superintendent of farm (per annum),	650 00
E. E. Hill, foreman, Bolton farm (per month),	40 00
D. H. Bailey, carpenter (per month),	45 00
C. C. Mead, driver (per month),	35 00
A. R. Harrington, teamster (per month),	34 00
C. A. Vining, dairyman (per month),	32 00
J. J. Nunes, laborer (per month),	30 00
R. Vining, laborer (per month),	30 00
H. M. Vining, laborer (per month),	30 00
E. C. Jackson, laborer (per month),	30 00
Geo. Johnson, laborer (per month),	30 00

Department of Boarding Out and Probation.[1]

Mary M. Dewson, superintendent,	$1,700 00
Helen R. Wilson, visitor,	1,000 00
Angie L. Brackett, visitor,	700 00
Sarah W. Carpenter, visitor,	700 00
Grace C. Albee, visitor,	700 00
Lenora A. Hurley, visitor,	600 00
Ann M. Cummins, visitor,	600 00
Elene M. Michell, visitor,	600 00
Mary M. Glynn, clerk and stenographer,	800 00
Sara F. McCool, office assistant and errand girl,	260 00
	$7,660 00

Mary I. Coggeshall, vacation supply visitor (per month),	$50 00

Advisory Physicians, unpaid.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Dr. James S. Stone, Dr. Henry C. Baldwin, Dr. William N. Bullard, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, Dr. James J. Putnam.

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[1] Salary per year, without board.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Mrs. H. N. Baker,	Medford.
Mrs. John Barstow,	Lee.
Miss Grace M. Burt,	Newton.
Mrs. Joel I. Butler,	Springfield.
Miss Helen M. Coburn,	Lowell.
Mrs. William N. Cowles,	Ayer.
Mrs. John B. W. Day,	Fall River.
Mrs. J. B. Donnelly,	Gardner.
Miss Madeline B. Dyar,	School for Social Workers.
Miss Ruth F. Edgett,	Beverly.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Weston.
Mrs. Frederick T. Fuller,	Walpole.
Miss Sybil Gage,	Cambridge.
Miss Ruth Greeley,	Boston.
Mrs. Joshua Hale,	Newburyport.
Miss Emma R. Hall,	New Bedford.
Miss Martha C. Heywood,	Holyoke.
Mrs. Albert G. Hurd,	Millbury.
Miss Lizzie C. Leonard,	Bridgewater.
Miss Mary A. McGuigan,	Danvers.
Mrs. John McQuaid,	Pittsfield.
Mrs. A. C. Moore,	Watertown.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	Sandwich.
Mrs. C. E. Mossey,	Roxbury.
Mrs. John Mulcahy,	Brookfield.
Miss Fanny S. Packard,	Greenfield.
Miss Louisa C. Richardson,	Chestnut Hill.
Miss Florence Rockwell,	Montague.
Miss Martha L. Sanford,	Worcester.
Miss Mary Cushing Smith,	Fitchburg.
Miss Maud E. Strong,	Northampton.
Miss May F. Sullivan,	Chicopee.
Mrs. H. A. Vaughan,	Taunton.
Mrs. Howard Whiting,	Great Barrington.
Miss Alice P. Woodbury,	Gloucester.

Volunteer Visitors on Special Cases.

Miss Olive J. Gallup,	North Adams.
Mrs. Ellen M. Leach,	Palmer.
Miss Marion E. Wigglesworth,	Milton.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of Institution: STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	–	243	243
Number received during the year, . . .	–	221	221
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	–	224	224
Number at end of the fiscal year in institution,	–	240	240
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	–	245	245
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	16	44	60

Number in Care of the Probation Department.

Number in care of probation department for part or all of the year, ...	415
Number coming of age within the year, and so passing out of custody, ...	97
Employees of probation department, ...	10

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages, ...	$24,956 26	
2. Clothing, ...	4,583 54	
3. Subsistence, ...	8,118 04	
4. Ordinary repairs, ...	2,901 52	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses,	20,504 12	
Total, ...		$61,063 48
Amount carried forward, ...		$61,063 48

Amount brought forward,		$61,063 48
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$28,138 44	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	4,758 58	
Total,		32,897 02
Grand total,		$93,960 50

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$6,550 36	
Visitors' travelling and office expenses,	4,184 40	
Travelling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for girls,	2,249 66	
		12,984 42
Total expenditures for State Industrial School,		$106,944 92

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): Fannie F. Morse.
Superintendent of probationers: Mary W. Dewson.

– Massachusetts. 910 5, M4

Public Document No. 18

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

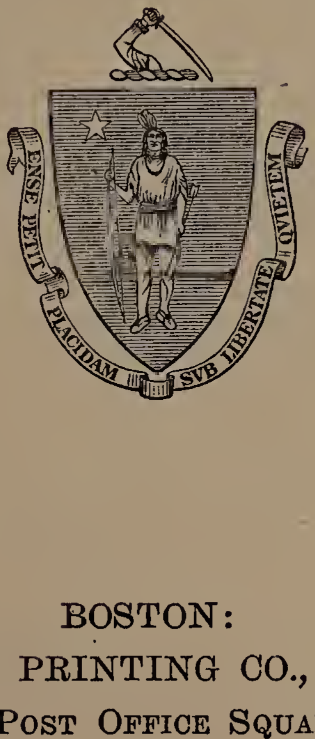
OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1909.



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1910.

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THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston, *Secretary.*
SUSAN C. LYMAN, Waltham.
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.
GEORGE H. CARLETON, Haverhill.
MATTHEW B. LAMB, Worcester.
CARL DREYFUS, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ELMER L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*
THOMAS H. AYER, *Visiting Physician of Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
FANNIE F. MORSE, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
C. C. BECKLEY, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers.*

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909, for the two reform schools under their control.

M. H. WALKER.
SUSAN C. LYMAN.
JAMES W. McDONALD.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
MATTHEW B. LAMB.
CARL DREYFUS.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The Lyman School was the first of its kind to wholly abandon the congregate school, with its enclosed yards, sleeping cells and other prison features, and organize an open school, with the family group of 25 to 30 boys each in a separate cottage, under the care of a master, matron, and teacher, for family officers.

This was done in 1884, and the experience of twenty-five years has fully justified the faith of the trustees of that day in this radical change.

Schools organized in recent years in New York State and elsewhere have adopted this plan, except that in some cases the family unit consists of 15 to 20 boys, instead of 25 to 30, as here, and the cottages are more widely separated than is possible on the limited area occupied by the Lyman School. While these later schools are somewhat more costly for land and buildings, and more expensive for administration, there can be little doubt that better results will be secured.

No scheme of reform can be devised which will be equally satisfactory in every part. The open school, with its large measure of freedom, of necessity affords daily opportunity for escape. The inmates are all committed by the courts, and are from the class known as delinquent children. They remain at the school, not because they wish to stay, but because they must.

Boys, generally, are restive under restraint. These boys have known little of wholesome control; in fact, have usually run wild from their early years. The lure of the city or large town, with its bustle and excitement, its amusements and companionships, is very strong, and in many cases almost irresistible. It naturally follows that runaways are not infrequent, especially from a class of boys who have been returned to the school from the probation department after having done badly in a home or place. During the school year just ended 40 boys have run away and 42 others have attempted to go. This is cause for anxiety, trouble and expense, but we believe the benefits of the open school largely outweigh all the disadvantages. A stay at the school which is compulsory and an obedience which is not of choice leave much to be desired.

To secure the co-operation of the boy, and develop the habit of resistance to the inclination to return to the old life and ways, is the beginning of better things, and gives promise for the future. Self-control rather than restraint imposed is of abiding value. To see and choose the better way has transforming power.

Among the things relied upon to help are these: separation from the old environments and associates; building up a sound, healthy body by a generous diet and vigorous exercise; developing the mind and training the eye and hand in school and at the bench; honest work indoors and out, with plenty of play and amusement to fill up the spare hours; appeal to the moral and religious nature; the personal influence of firm, kindly, patient, tactful men and women, who come most closely in touch with the boys in cottage and school day by day.

No radical changes have been made in recent years in the methods used for the moral, mental and industrial training and development of the boys in the school. (See superintendent's report for details.)

The Berlin branch for those under thirteen years of age has done excellent work, while seriously handicapped by the excessive numbers sent from the school, making necessary a shorter stay than experience has shown to be desirable to secure the best results. This is because of the unusual number of new commitments for the past two years.

The work of the probation department has been carried forward with untiring energy and unselfish devotion by those in charge, and is worthy of high praise. On the whole, the work has met with a large measure of success. The number of visits made to boys in places and homes has increased over last year by more than 25 per cent. The work of placing and visiting boys is one requiring sound judgment, unlimited patience and tact and a knowledge of human nature. This work is second in importance only to that done in the school.

The double cottage authorized by the Legislature of 1909 is in the hands of the contractor, and is expected to be completed early in the spring. When ready for use it will greatly relieve the overcrowding from which the school has suffered so seriously.

The subways, being constructed by the labor of the boys, are well along, and will cost very much less than if done by contract, and are equally satisfactory.

The urgent needs of the institution for which special appropriations will be asked are as follows: additional land, $10,000; enlargement of heating, lighting and power plant, $12,800; additional facilities for fire protection, $2,500.

The Lyman School began the year with 419 inmates and ended with 398. The whole number of boys in the school during the year was 868, and the average number 408. The number of new commitments for the year was 232, the largest for any previous year but one.

The appropriations for the past year were: for the expenses of the institution, $103,900; to be expended for the benefit of probationers: for tuition fees to towns, $1,000; for visitation, $11,400; for boarding, $8,500, — that is, $20,900 for boys outside of the institution. The net per capita cost per week was $4.88 for the institution and approximately 39 cents for the 1,071 boys outside of the institution. The weekly expense for all the boys in the care of the school was $1.50.

Attention is called to the reports of the superintendent and subordinate officers of the school, which are submitted herewith.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

We had on December 1, in the care of the Trustees of the State Industrial School, 617 girls. Of this number, there were 267 in the institution at Lancaster and 350[1] in the care of the probation department, whose headquarters are in Boston. Girls can be committed to the State Industrial School up to the age of seventeen. In the past year 23 girls were committed under fourteen and 98 between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. The commitment gives the girls into the care of the trustees until they are twenty-one years of age. Of the 95 girls who came of age this year, leaving out those who are feeble-minded, 59 were honestly self-supporting, 25 conduct was unknown, 16 were doing badly, 2 had been honorably discharged, and 7 had died. We believe that these figures show that the expenditure of the State's money is warranted.

It was found that of the 121 girls committed this year more than seven-eighths had been guilty of offenses against good morals. In studying the past history of these girls it will be found in some cases that a girl has been wronged in her birth, in the moral tone of her home, in its congested condition, in the dangerous places of amusement in her community and in the low standard of her boy and girl companions. The odds are too great for her to contend against alone. One girl may have all the above difficulties to contend with, another a few of these difficulties in an extreme form. When committed, the State takes her in charge and sends her to the institution at Lancaster, with the intention of helping her to make a new start through more healthful interests. Here, under right guidance in the kindly working atmosphere of the school, new satisfactions grow up in her, self-respect dawns, she gains a new measure of life. When the superintendent feels that a girl has gained, to some degree, such an attitude of mind and heart, and has received the required industrial training, she notifies the superintendent of the probation department that the girl is ready for placing out. The girl now comes out into the world under the care of the probation department. Here the struggle begins between the new standards she has gained under the protected life of the institution and the temptations of the world. After much discouragement, and often some failure, the persevering and devoted care of the visitor, with the repeated effort of the girl, finally builds up in her sufficient character to change her from being a menace to the community, which she was before her commitment, to becoming a happy, useful woman. There are, however, a few girls who, through depraved living, have become the dregs of life, and cannot be reached by anything the institution or visitors can do for them. The object of the State Industrial School, both in the institution and in the probation department, is the development of character in the girls. This object must always be borne in mind in determining any question of policy or further outlay in their behalf.

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[1] Of these, 42 were in the School for the Feeble-minded and insane hospitals.

At Lancaster the recognition of the feeble-minded and abnormal girls is becoming more discriminating. This year we have secured the admission of 10 girls to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, 2 more are already committed when Dr. Fernald can take them, 2 girls have been transferred to the insane hospital, and 60 girls have been under special observation on account of abnormal tendencies. This is largely owing to our visiting physician, Dr. Beckley, whose care in observing such cases has been most helpful in regard to their disposition. We have had 60 girls under observation. From the probation department 9 girls have been transferred to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded and 1 to the insane asylum.

This year we are asking for a central school building, including a gymnasium. As this means a change in policy as well as some increase in expenditure, the trustees want here to make a full statement in regard to it. The policy of the institution is to classify the girls on coming to the school by placing them in the different cottages, according to their experience of evil, thus protecting, through separation, the more innocent from those with greater knowledge of wrongdoing. Formerly we adhered to this classification throughout the daily lives of the girls, their lessons in sewing and school work being carried on in large, ungraded classes in the cottage in which they lived, and their training in cooking and laundry work being through the practical work of the household. They were in the care of the same officers of their home cottage throughout their institution life. The only general gatherings were at the Sunday services, occasional honor parties and the athletic games, when one cottage played against another. Step by step during the last three years we have introduced special classes, more or less graded, under expert teachers, which bring girls from the different cottages together in small groups. We now have classes, under expert teachers, in laundry, bread making, sloyd and repair work, dressmaking, sewing, rug making and school work. We find that more interest and self-reliance are gained through industrial work. In sloyd, dressmaking, etc., the mind is really working. The difference between the true and the false is recognized by the girl who, through carelessness in measuring or cutting, has ruined the thing she is making; that two and two make four and not either three or five is in this practical way learned, never to be forgotten. Observation and the idea of symmetry are being exercised by appealing constantly to the object the girl herself is trying to produce. Experience has proved with our girls that industrial training awakens the mind by demanding observation, attention and reasoning. All the arts she has learned at the institution can be of use under the humblest roof.

An immense amount of energy is wasted in trying to carry on industrial classes in eight different cottages. We are asking for this school building, however, primarily for its effect on the character of the girls. We are not undertaking to turn out expert dressmakers, laundresses or cooks, but we do believe in the reaction on the girls of a higher standard maintained than was possible in the large, ungraded classes. We fully realize that the essential thing for a girl when she comes out of the institution is that she should have learned how to live under the ordinary conditions of daily life, and for this reason we put her in a family where she can help with the housework and share the family life, thus giving her an opportunity to prove her stability of character. Special training will only secure her a safe and successful career in the higher grades of work, provided her reliability of character can be counted upon. On leaving the institution the girl comes into a world of self-respecting girls, where many have greater skill than she, and to compete with these girls she too must become self-respecting. Then any skill she has acquired will be of great advantage to her.

In our probation department we must have the number of visitors that experience has proved necessary to insure the building up of the girls' characters after they leave the institution. This means that the visitors must be in real touch with the girls, so that they can know whether the girls' life and work are what they should be. We now have a superintendent and eight visitors in charge of the girls on probation, and two clerks employed in the office. The systems of the probation departments for the Lyman School for Boys and the State Industrial School for Girls are the same, but owing to the different needs of boys and girls the practical workings of these departments are very different.

The special appropriations of last year were: a new cottage, $31,350; furnishings for the chapel, furnishings and telephones in the office and furnishing 2 rooms in new cottage, $2,300; sewerage system, $6,000.

The things for which we shall ask special appropriations this year are: a central school building, $36,000; additional appropriation for beds for sewage disposal, $6,000.

The school opened this year with 240 girls and closed with 267 girls, the average being 260. There were 121 new commitments, which were 10 less than the year previous.

The appropriation for the institution was $63,430, of which $62,513.21 was spent.

The appropriation for boarding out and probation was $13,800, in addition to which a deficit of $1,150.59 was incurred; $2,985.21 was expended directly upon the girls for traveling expenses, board of special cases, medical care, etc., and $11,965.38 for salaries and traveling expenses of the visitors and the office expenses of the department. The per capita cost of the institution was $4.58 per week, and of the girls outside the school approximately 70 cents per week. This gives an approximate weekly per capita of $2.23 for the whole number of girls in care of the trustees.

Appendix A.

TRUST FUNDS
OF
LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

1908-1909.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[Held by the Treasurer and Receiver-General, under chapter 407 of the Acts of 1906.]

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

		Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1908,		$414 05	$32,082 98	$32,497 03
Receipts in 1908–09.				
Interest on investments,		1,444 30		1,444 30
Securities matured,		5,382 98		
Elmer L. Coffeen, treasurer,		150 00		150 00
		$7,391 33	$32,082 98	$34,091 33
Payments in 1908–09.				
Lyman School for Boys,		6,035 74		
Securities matured,	$5,382 98			
Stock in Citizens National Bank of Worcester, valued at nothing by order of Governor and Council but carried in the fund at par,	4,000 00		9,382 98	10,035 74
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,		$1,355 59	$22,700 00	$24,055 59
Present Investments.				
Boston & Albany Railroad stock,		$300 00		
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad Company bond,		5,000 00		
Worcester Trust Company stock,		400 00		
Athol bond,		2,000 00		
Everett bond,		3,000 00		
Easthampton note,		6,000 00		
Norwood notes,		6,000 00		
		$22,700 00		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1909,		1,355 59	. . .	$24,055 59

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN TRUST FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	. . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
No transactions in 1908–09.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	. . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock,	$14,000 00		
Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company coupon bonds,	5,000 00		
New London Railroad Company certificate of stock,	1,000 00	. . .	$20,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN TRUST FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	$3,921 27		$3,921 27
Receipts in 1908–09.			
Income of investments,	1,641 25		1,641 25
	$5,562 52		$5,562 52
No payments in 1908–9.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$5,562 52		$5,562 52
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1909,	. . .	. . .	$5,562 52

LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1908–09.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Athol coupon bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	$2,290 63	$100 00	$2,390 63
Receipts in 1908–09.			
Income of investments,	111 48		111 48
	$2,402 11	$100 00	$2,502 11
No payments in 1908–09.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$2,402 11	$100 00	$2,502 11
Present Investment.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock,	$100 00		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1909,	2,402 11		
		. . .	$2,502 11

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1908–09.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
American Telegraph and Telephone Company,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	$93 01		$93 01
Receipts in 1908–09.			
Income of investments,	41 05		41 05
	$134 06		$134 06
Payments in 1908–09.			
State Industrial School,	114 79		114 79
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$19 27		$19 27
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1909,	. . .	. . .	$19 27

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1908–09.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Peabody coupon bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1908,	$85 14		$85 14
Receipts in 1908–09.			
Income of investments,	42 92		42 92
	$128 06		$128 06
No payments in 1908–09.			
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1909,	. . .	. . .	$128 06

LYMAN FUND EXPENDITURES FOR 1909.

1908.		
Dec. 31.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	$108 80
	E. A. Dibbell,	67
	Chandler & Barber,	2 70
	Ira G. Dudley,	10 00
	A. C. McClurg & Co.,	4 91
	J. F. Parker & Co.,	20 90
	Hyde & Co.,	17 00
	Wm. J. Wilcox,	4,200 00
	Amount carried forward,	$4,364 98

	Amount brought forward,	$4,364 98
1909.		
Jan. 29.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	143 56
	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	42 54
	Standard Plate Glass Company,	4 42
	Denholm & McKay Company,	3 68
	John H. Thurston,	1 85
	O. C. McClurg & Co.,	2 40
	Jordan Marsh & Co.,	1 50
	Wright & Ditson,	16 20
Feb. 28.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	126 01
	A. S. Rae,	10 00
	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	4 80
Mar. 27.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	125 04
	W. B. Clark Company,	12 83
	N. G. Wood & Son,	2 10
May 1.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	103 00
	A. P. Wilson,	6 17
	N. G. Wood & Son,	2 04
May 25.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	186 23
	N. G. Wood & Son,	12 42
	V. M. Masten,	1 50
	W. B. Clark Company,	3 36
	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	15 65
June 3.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	124 30
	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	9 80
	C. F. Ritchie,	2 05
	Parker Holmes Company,	2 72
	C. W. Wilson,	50
July 1.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	111 00
	Albert R. Marryatt,	40 01
Aug. 1.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	124 10
	N. G. Wood & Son,	1 04
Sept. 27.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	135 50
Oct. 30.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	129 64
	N. G. Wood & Son,	17 50
	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	5 78
Nov. 30.	E. L. Coffeen, Superintendent,	130 34
	N. G. Wood & Son,	14 50
		$6,041 06

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND, EXPENDITURES, NOV. 30, 1908, to DEC. 1, 1909.

Celebration, Christmas, 1908,	$88 01
Celebration, Fourth of July, 1909,	26 78
	$114 79

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROGER FUND, EXPENDITURES, NOV. 30, 1908, TO DEC. 1, 1909.

December 22, E. L. Johnson,	$36 46
February 10, F. W. Morrill,	64 36
	$100 82

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.

1908-1909.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The problem that presents itself to the Lyman School for Boys is to receive delinquent and morally defective boys, with the aim of making law-abiding and self-supporting citizens of them. Where a boy comes to us from the courts as clearly a delinquent, his delinquency is the result of the environment in which he has lived. His ideas of right and wrong have been perverted by home and social conditions. If a boy is a moral defective through his heredity, the problem is made still more complex and difficult. If to one or more of these traits — delinquency and moral defect — is added feeble-mindedness, the problem is made more complex and often hopeless. The classification of these boys is considerable of a problem. To aid us in this work we have continued the services of Dr. Jelly, and have also found a hearty and valuable co-operation on the part of Superintendent Adams and his staff of physicians at the Westborough State Hospital. We do this by taking advantage of the law allowing the admission of volunteer patients. With these border-line cases, by allowing a more or less prolonged period of observation at the hospital by those who are experts we are able to determine the mental and moral caliber of the border-line boys. After this is determined, we can locate the boy properly in the school, or have him transferred to the proper institution. Of the 6 boys observed in this way, 2 were sent to the reformatory at Concord and 4 to the School for Feeble-minded at Waverley. At the same time we have at the school 25 or 30 defective boys whom we are able to help, and if we assist them as others have been assisted, we shall be able to release them with an ability to live in the open community. We are slow to seek the aid of other institutions before we have made a careful observation of the boys in the schoolroom and in the cottage life.

Physical Development.

When a boy comes to the school he is a subject for individual thought and study from the time of his entrance. He is subjected to an examination by the physician and dentist. If physical difficulties are discovered steps are taken to remedy them, even if it is necessary to enlist the services of the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. As is indicated by the physician's report, these two institutions have been of great assistance in aiding us to bear our responsibilities beyond what our own hospital can meet.

Each boy receives a thorough examination of his teeth by the dentist when he comes to the school and another examination when he leaves. Dental treatment is also given whenever conditions demand it. Where there is defective vision, treatment is prescribed by an oculist.

Besides the different treatments for bodily defects, the physical development is aided by play upon the playground connected with each cottage and by work under the physical director in the gymnasium. Drills in physical culture, swimming in the pool and military drill are indulged in by each boy twice or more times a week. At the proper season, under the same director, school teams are organized in baseball and basket ball. These teams frequently compete with other school teams, both at the school and away from it. Also, cottage leagues are organized in these different games, in which a team from each cottage contests.

Family and Industrial Life.

The boys are domiciled in twelve cottages, having from 16 to 40 boys in a cottage. Each cottage is made as homelike and sanitary as possible through the efforts of the master and matron and the boys. Certain boys — 6 or 7 — are detailed to the matron for doing the housework, outside of the cooking, which is done in the general kitchen. While this work may seem somewhat ill adapted to boys, it proves to be a valuable training in habits of neatness, promptness in work, ability to assume responsibility, withstanding temptation, and pride in work well done.

Further than the domestic duties, many of the boys are engaged in different departments of agriculture, horticulture and floriculture, certain cottages being assigned to specific lines of work. To furnish general employment and instruction in these lines of work we have the farm, a dairy of sixty cows, a creamery, a small acreage of small fruits, an apple orchard, the general and cottage lawns, the hennery and flower gardens. At the Berlin Cottage, to which the boys under thirteen are assigned, their occupation outside of school and play time is devoted either to housework or to some kind of farm work.

Besides the more general outside work we have certain lines of work to which special boys are detailed. The shoe shop has tools and machinery with which all shoes for the boys are made and repaired. The tailor shop, equipped with motor-driven machines, makes and repairs a large portion of the boys' wearing apparel. A class in masonry has constructed about 500 feet of subway during the past year, besides doing considerable concrete and brick work. In the bakery and general kitchen are done the baking and cooking for all the boys and a large portion of that for the officers. A fairly well-equipped laundry does the laundering for the school. The engineering, plumbing and electrical department has employed boys in the boiler room, in the repairing of electrical appliances, in the piping of the 500 feet of subway and in installing the radiation in the double cottage now under construction, and keeping up the numerous plumbing repairs. Boys are employed by the storekeeper in the storeroom in receiving and disbursing the supplies. An up-to-date printing office puts forth all of our printing supplies, besides issuing two local periodicals. The carpenter and cabinet shop does the carpentry work and makes all of the furniture for the school. It is now engaged in making the furniture for the new double cottage.

During the recent summer and fall 1,300 feet of water mains and 1,000 feet of sewer and drain pipe have been laid with the labor of the boys. The excavations for this and for the 500 feet of subway were dug by the boys, mainly during the summer intermission of the school.

Sloyd, Lathe Work and Forging.

Besides the general occupations mentioned above we aim to have each boy have a course either in sloyd or lathe and forge work. These are courses that are aimed to acquaint the boys with elementary ideas of the uses of tools and machinery. The boys take to it with enthusiasm, and develop very rapidly in muscular, mental and moral control. While the work does not aim at a specific trade, it does aim to prepare a boy for taking up a special vocation in the future. These courses are modified in one class in such a way as to make them valuable to our backward boys.

Academic Education.

Our graded school is taxed to its fullest capacity, owing to our large enrollment. One teacher has been added to the corps. Even with the increased facilities the rooms are crowded more than they should be with the type of boys with which we have to deal. Some of the rooms have an enrollment of over 40 boys. This is too many for the individual work that ought to be given the delinquent boy, who is generally backward mentally as well as morally. In spite of many disadvantages the school is doing a great work for the boys. The general spirit of co-operation between the teachers and the boys is good. Our grading is different from that in the public schools because our boys show so little differences in their ages. The difference in advancement between the consecutive grades is of such a small degree that frequent individual promotions can advantageously be made from a lower to a higher grade. A boy is moved forward as rapidly as his individual work will allow. The curriculum is aimed to include those things which will be of most service to him. Many of our boys do not pursue school studies further after leaving us. As strong adjuncts to our school we have departments in music and drawing that are a means of helpfulness. At the Berlin Cottage we maintain an ungraded school, which keeps the small boys in preparation to take up their regular school work when they are boarded out.

If the number of commitments should continue to be as large as it has been during the two years just past, the question of added graded school facilities will be very urgent in a year or so more.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

To surround the boy with a wholesome atmosphere in the cottage and religious life is essential. As near as the number of boys in a cottage will allow, it is aimed to have the family idea prevail. Where there is a large number, this idea falls short to a certain degree. Each cottage is provided with games, periodicals and a library that are available in the reading rooms. The two cottages now under construction will aid us in reducing the census of each family if our commitments can remain the same.

The religious life of the institution remains a prominent feature of the training. The attendance at the churches on Sabbath morning in the village of Westborough continues as in the previous years. A strong Sabbath school organization holds forth each Sunday afternoon. Every effort is made to encourage the boy to follow his religious belief and development.

To instill ideas of reverence for our country and its great men special programs of commemoration are arranged from time to time in the school building. These have added much pleasure and interest.

Statistical Tables.

From the statistical tables, which I am submitting herewith, there is room for encouragement along some lines. During the year we have had to record no death, neither has there been a fatal result in any case sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital or the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The farm account shows increased gains over the two previous years. The poultry account, which has for two years shown a loss, now shows a balance on the other side. The number of commitments to the reformatory is only 5, against 15 and 14 for the two previous years. I am wondering if my hesitancy in recommending transfers has anything to do with the increased number of boys lost through runaways.

Our per capita cost remains about the same as last year, at $4.88 per week, showing a decrease of 1 cent.

In closing this report I desire to extend my thanks to the State institutions and State officers who have so kindly assisted us, to Supt. Walter A. Wheeler of the probation department and his assistants for their helpful co-operation, to the officers and teachers of the school for their earnestness of purpose shown in the work, and to the trustees for their sustaining help and counsel. The prospects for the future of the school seem hopeful.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The fourteenth annual report of the department of visitation is herewith respectfully presented.

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909, was			1,212
Becoming of age during the year,		144	
Died,		1	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	26		
Not serious,	30		
		56	
			201
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1909,			1,011
Adding to the above number: —			
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,		6	
Previously,		14	
Runaways from the school: —			
Having been returned from probation,		10	
Never having been on probation,		30	
			60
Total number under twenty-one outside of the school,			1,071

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITING LIST.

Of the 1,011 boys on the visiting list, 60 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the State and employment unknown, and 65 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 886 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Army (United States),	17
Assisting parents,	18
At board, attending school,	85
Attending school,	21
Baker,	4
Barber,	1
Bell boy,	2
Blacksmith,	4
Bookbinder,	2
Box shop,	4
Brakeman,	1
Brush factory,	2
Candy shop,	3
Caretaker,	1
Carpenter,	21
Chauffeur,	3
Chemical works,	2
Clerk,	26
Coal dealer,	1
Cook,	2
Electrical works,	11
Elevator boy,	1
Errand boy,	23
Farmer,	162
Fireman,	1
Fisherman,	2
Forester,	3
Foundry,	2
Glue factory,	1
Hat factory,	2
Hostler,	3
Invalid,	5
Janitor,	1
Jewelry shop,	3
Laborer,	30
Laundry,	5
Leather factory,	8
Machinist,	27
Mason,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory,	35
Metal workers,	18
Milk wagon,	4
Mill (textile),	53
Navy (United States),	22
Necktie factory,	2
Occupation unknown,	22
Office boys,	7
Other penal institutions,	21
Out of employment,	16
Painter,	9
Peddler,	5
Plumber,	6
Printer,	18
Recently released, occupation unknown,	22
Restaurant,	4
Rubber factory,	4
Sailor,	3
Shoe shop,	31
Tailor,	1
Tannery,	5
Teamster or driver,	49
Tin shop,	3
Traveling shows,	5
Whip shop,	2
Wire mill,	3

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In the United States army and navy, about	4
At board,	9
Employed on farms,	17
In mills (textile), about	6
Classed as laborers,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	4
In other penal institutions,	2
In 54 different occupations, about	55

The report cards of the above-mentioned 886 boys show that at the time of the last report 778, or 88 per cent., were doing well; 45, or 5 per cent., doubtfully; and 63, or 7 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

38 disappeared this year.
27 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

32 left place with a farmer.
14 left home or relatives.
19 not located, family having moved.

The number of boys retransferred from the Massachusetts Reformatory to the custody of your Board during the past year has been 9. In providing for these boys we have sent 8 to their homes and 1 was sent to a farm. One has since left home, 1 is under arrest and the other 7 seem to be living respectably.

The following tables give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for the past year: —

Placings.

Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	164
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	126
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	84
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	374

Returns.

Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —	
For serious fault, not relocated,	20
For relocation and other purposes,[1]	135
Total returned,	155

Visits.

Number of visits to probationers,	3,900
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	1,838
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	556
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	3.3
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	2,062
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited,	455
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	4.53
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	487
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	141

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[1] Five of these have been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Collections.

Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed in the bank to their credit,	$1,818 41
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	43

Boys over eighteen usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages.

One hundred and forty-four boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

Army,	7	Navy,	18
Bell boy,	1	Other institutions,	6
Boiler shop,	1	Out of employment,	5
Bookkeeper,	1	Out of State,	10
Chauffeur,	1	Pattern maker,	1
Clerk,	2	Printer,	1
Cook,	2	Restaurant,	2
Farmer,	9	Rubber works,	1
Fireman,	2	Sailor,	1
Hostler,[1]	3	Salesman,	2
Invalid,	2	School,	1
Laborer,	7	Shoe shop,	3
Machinist,	2	Tannery,	1
Mason,	2	Teamster,	10
Massachusetts Reformatory,	6	Unknown,	20
Mill,	9	Whip shop,	1
Molder,	1	Wire mill,	2
Moving picture operator,	1		

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	17
Employed on farms, about	7
In other penal institutions, including Massachusetts Reformatory,	8
Employed in textile mills,	6

The remaining 62 per cent. is divided among 29 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 82, or 57 per cent., are doing well without question; 10, or 7 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 14, or 10 per cent., badly, most of them in penal institutions; 23, or 16 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 14, or 10 per cent., out of the State.

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[1] One died recently.

The following table differs from the foregoing one in that it includes all boys becoming of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1909, who have ever been on probation or parole from the Lyman School. In this number are 7 who have been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory and 3 who were runaways from the school, — hence the basis of percentages used in this table is 153 instead of 143. It compares the conduct of those placed on farms with that of those who returned to their own people.

	Standing —	
	Of 60 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 93 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, .	33, or 55 per cent.	49, or 53 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting,	5, or 8 per cent.	13, or 14 per cent.
Out of State, ...	3, or 5 per cent.	12, or 13 per cent.
Unknown, ...	14, or 23 per cent.	9, or 9 per cent.
Badly, ...	5, or 9 per cent.	10, or 11 per cent.

Again, of the 60 boys who were sent to farms: —

6 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
19 are now doing well in their city homes.
8 are in the army and navy.
5 are not doing so well, but are self-supporting.
19 are either unknown or are doing badly.
3 are out of the State.

One hundred and two of the 144 boys on the visiting list becoming twenty-one years of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

It is noticeable in the foregoing statistics of boys becoming of age during the year that the percentage of those known to be doing well has slightly decreased, but allowance must be made for the unusually large number of boys whose whereabouts are unknown, many of whom have disappeared with their families, and those who are out of the State and not visited. A good percentage of these boys were doing well when last visited and presumably ought to be so considered now.

So far in our report we have dealt with figures, — the mechanical side of our work. Here it is possible to compile and tabulate, but no tables or figures can express the real work of a good visitor. His best work is ethical, — it deals not with numbers but with individual character. It seeks in the moral and spiritual to find the springs of good actions and to awaken and stimulate high moral ideas and purposes.

The tables tell of an average of four or five visits to a boy, — they do not tell of the anxieties, the heart-to-heart talks with the individual or the endeavor to set upon his feet again the boy who is discouraged and about to give up trying.

We say we have visited and investigated so many homes, but the figures do not say in what ways, to many homes, we have brought encouragement and help. The results of such efforts cannot be seen or correctly judged in a day or a year, — like the seedling tree, it takes time to develop.

Many boys who have become of age have written their appreciation of the visitor's efforts, although at the time they seemed barren of result.

Our visitors have not spared themselves, either as to time or effort, to accomplish their work. One visitor reports writing 86 letters to his boys in a month, besides all other reports. Another, of being so busy that he has no time to himself, even in the evening, and that his Sunday rest is frequently intruded upon by emergency calls. There are many times in the experience of a visitor in which duty seems to call two ways.

To relieve this pressure, and to increase the efficiency of our work, it may be necessary in the near future to readjust our districts and add another visitor.

More boys than usual have been placed on farms during the past year. As a rule, boys do not take kindly to the idea of "going out with a farmer." They think it means a certain drudgery with small wages and a loss of their accustomed amusements.

The reason for thus placing the large majority of our boys who either are homeless or without suitable homes is not wholly because the farm offers the only opportunity where the average boy of fifteen or sixteen can maintain himself and accumulate a small bank account, but because we believe that two or three years of active, out-of-door life, with the responsibilities that pertain to a farmer boy's duties, are not only great factors in building up a strong physical constitution, but also in developing the judgment and broadening the mind as no standing by a machine in a city shop can do. We also believe that the average New England farmer's home life is a healthy moral atmosphere for a boy.

Many parents of boys so placed object on the ground that such boys are handicapped in their subsequent work. In opposition to the foregoing opinion of such parents stands the recently published statement of W. S. Spillman of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in which he finds that 92 per cent. of the presidents of the United States, 91.2 per cent. of the governors of States, 83.9 per cent. of members of the president's cabinet, 55 per cent of presidents of railroads, 64 per cent. of the congressmen and 70.6 per cent of the senators of the United States have been country-trained boys.

James J. Hill, the western railroad magnate, is quoted as saying, "I am living on a farm, at some personal inconvenience to myself, to give my three boys a good start in life."

President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railroad says, writing in favor of farm training, "the city boy, as a rule, has no connection with his father's business, but the country boy is a part and parcel of the machinery of the farm."

President Gunnison of the St. Lawrence University is quoted as saying, after speaking of the bodily strength and vigor the farm life brings, "There are higher than commercial valuations that enter into the assets of the country boy. Country friendships are the largest friendships; the city has multitudes of acquaintances but few friends, for friendships are made in solitudes, and not in the distractions and touch and go of multitudes."

Of course a boy must be in the country more than a month or two to receive the above advantages. Several of our boys have stayed in the country and have made it their subsequent home. Many others refer to their farm experiences as of great advantage to them. The cases are not rare that the friendships formed in the country have been lasting, leading to continued correspondence and visits.

From statistics carefully compiled by this department, covering a period of fifteen years, it is conclusively shown that our boys who have had this country training are not only not handicapped, but their conditions and opportunities on the whole have been improved.

Entire harmony has prevailed in the working of the department during the year, and the relations to the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School have been of the same cordial nature as have always existed.

Again we have occasion to thank your honorable Board for constant counsel and support.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1909.

Expended for: —	
Salaries of visitors,	$6,100 00
Office assistance,	454 71
Telephone service,	104 19
Traveling expenses,	4,547 81
Stationery and postage,	171 20
	$11,377 91

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School.

I respectfully submit the following medical report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

For the first ten months of the past year the number of cases treated in the hospital was unusually small, and no boy during that time had any serious acute illness. During the past two months of this year there were many cases of grip colds, and some tonsilitis. The only patient for the year to be confined to bed for more than a few days was a boy, still sick with pneumonia.

The whole number of cases taken into the hospital was 318, one-third of them during October and November. The number of out-patients was about the same as last year, something over 3,000. These continue to furnish daily plenty of work for both nurse and physician.

The only contagious cases were 2 of mumps and 1 case of diphtheria. More boys than usual have been sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operations and to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. Nine cases of hernia were operated on at the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1 cleft palate, 1 undescended testicle and 1 case of appendicitis. Twelve boys were sent to the infirmary with middle ear disease, 1 with severe phlyctenular keratitis, 1 was operated on for mastoid disease, 2 for tonsils and adenoid and 1 for strabismus.

At the school we have done 26 operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids and 7 circumcisions.

There have been some accidents, as usual, the most serious being a broken nose, 2 fractures at the elbow joint and 1 crushed finger requiring amputation. During the early summer a number of boys were continually having boils. Through the kindness of Dr. Burlingame of the Westborough Insane Hospital we were able to make use of the opsonic treatment in 9 of these cases. One boy is still being treated. All the other boys have now been free from boils for several months.

We have had during the year a number of cases of rather serious chronic diseases, notably 1 case of valvular heart disease of several years' duration. Dr. Jelly has made two visits to the school; through his recommendation 6 boys were transferred to Waverley. Six boys were sent to the Westborough Insane Hospital for observation, 3 of them later being sent to Waverley. Two boys have been committed to the epileptic hospital. Dr. Rider has made four visits, examined 153 boys and prescribed glasses for 38.

Dr. Brigham, as heretofore, has attended faithfully to the care of the boys' teeth, and 415 amalgam, 42 cement and 80 enamel fillings, 368 cleanings, 50 treatments and 285 extractions have been made during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS A. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE No. 1.

Number received and leaving the School for Twelve Months ending Nov. 30, 1909.

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1908,		419
RECEIVED: — Committed,	232	
Returned from places,	112	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	43	
Runaways recaptured,	30	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	19	
Returned from Eye and Ear Infirmary,	8	
Returned from insane hospital,	4	
Returned from Hospital for Epileptics,	1	
		449
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,		868[1]
RELEASED: — On probation to parents,	164	
On probation to others,	124	
Boarded out,	86	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	5	
Runaways,	46[2]	
Massachusetts General Hospital,	16	
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	11	
Returned to court, over age,	1	
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	9	
Insane hospital, for observation,	6	
Hospital for Epileptics,	2	
		470
Remaining in the School Nov. 30, 1909,		398

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[1] This represents 770 individuals.

[2] There were 42 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE NO. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average Number.
1908.			
December,	32	34	415.74
1909.			
January,	24	34	407.54
February,	34	28	408.78
March,	34	43	409.35
April,	35	37	399.57
May,	40	39	402.90
June,	39	30	407.40
July,	52	35	420.19
August,	35	50	424.09
September,	43	57	406.00
October,	39	40	398.35
November,	42	43	398.90
Totals,	449	470	408.23

TABLE NO. 3.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Twelve Months and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	3	77	80
Berkshire,	6	310	316
Bristol,	15	914	929
Dukes,	–	19	19
Essex,	34	1,400	1,434
Franklin,	2	75	77
Hampden,	19	604	623
Hampshire,	3	115	118
Middlesex,	81	1,845	1,926
Nantucket,	–	19	19
Norfolk,	7	552	559
Plymouth,	11	191	202
Suffolk,	34	1,978	2,012
Worcester,	17	1,058	1,075
Totals,	232	9,157	9,389

Table No. 4.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Fathers born in the United States,	16	18	20	49	21	14	26	21	25	25
Mothers born in the United States,	15	19	19	8	22	20	12	18	29	14
Fathers foreign born,	12	17	17	8	19	16	14	22	28	13
Mothers foreign born,	16	15	1	24	19	12	27	12	23	24
Both parents born in the United States,	36	47	52	48	32	46	53	32	62	42
Both parents foreign born,	90	83	80	71	74	89	95	108	122	109
Unknown,	11	14	17	17	18	23	31	17	21	31
One parent unknown,	13	1	22	13	29	12	15	27	21	24
Per cent. of American parentage,	30	35	37	36	30	32	32	25	33	27
Per cent. of foreign parentage,	60	54	40	50	52	53	51	60	55	55
Per cent. unknown,	10	11	14	14	18	15	17	15	12	18

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States,	142	158	167	153	155	171	200	173	220	198
Foreign born,	30	24	26	18	23	18	25	31	39	30
Unknown,	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	9	4

Table No. 5.

Authority for Commitments during the Past Year.

Commitments.	Twelve Months.
By district court,	108
municipal court,	12
police court,	74
superior court,	12
trial justices,	9
State Board of Charity,	9
juvenile court,	8
Total,	232

Table No. 6.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

Age.	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885 to 1908.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	–	1	25	26
Eight,	1	13	115	129
Nine,	2	36	231	269
Ten,	12	114	440	566
Eleven,	25	231	615	871
Twelve,	37	561	748	1,346
Thirteen,	59	985	897	1,941
Fourteen,	87	1,576	778	2,441
Fifteen,	9	94	913	1,016
Sixteen,	–	13	523	536
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	232	3,639	5,518	9,389

Table No. 7.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	150
no parents,	14
father,	30
mother,	35
stepfather,	18
stepmother,	13
intemperate father,	85
intemperate mother,	6
both parents intemperate,	13
parents separated,	20
attended church,	230
never attended church,	2
not attended school within one year,	21
not attended school within two years,	5
not attended school within three years,	131
been arrested before,	52
been inmates of other institutions,	57
used intoxicating liquor,	7
used tobacco,	129
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	46
Were attending school,	99
Were idle,	87
Parents owning residence,	40
Members of the family had been arrested,	61

TABLE NO. 8.

Length of Retention of 414 Boys who have left during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

3 months or less,	49	2 years 1 month,	2
4 months,	16	2 years 2 months,	14
5 months,	13	2 years 3 months,	9
6 months,	5	2 years 4 months,	5
7 months,	12	2 years 5 months,	4
8 months,	8	2 years 6 months,	10
9 months,	1	2 years 7 months,	5
10 months,	1	2 years 8 months,	4
11 months,	5	2 years 9 months,	6
1 year,	6	2 years 10 months,	1
1 year 1 month,	17	2 years 11 months,	3
1 year 2 months,	16	3 years,	3
1 year 3 months,	19	3 years 1 month,	1
1 year 4 months,	20	3 years 2 months,	5
1 year 5 months,	19	3 years 3 months,	1
1 year 6 months,	23	3 years 4 months,	4
1 year 7 months,	17	3 years 5 months,	4
1 year 8 months,	16	3 years 7 months,	3
1 year 9 months,	17	3 years 8 months,	3
1 year 10 months,	8	4 years,	15
1 year 11 months,	9		
2 years,	11	Total,	414

	Months.
Average time spent in the institution,	18.93
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	7.76
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	19.20

TABLE NO. 9.

Comparative Table, showing Average Number of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns by Probation or Otherwise, for Ten Years.

YEAR.	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1899–1900, ...	299.65	173	115	242	36
1900–01, ...	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901–02, ...	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902–03, ...	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903–04, ...	319.72	179	117	231	42
1904–05, ...	336.21	191	142	282	64
1905–06 (14 months), .	338.13	226	178	311	78
1906–07, ...	329.57	207	136	288	58
1907–08, ...	378.50	268	229	324	96
1908–09, ...	408.23	232	217	374	96
Average for ten years,	334.75	203	147.7	273.2	66.6

TABLE NO. 10.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

MONTHS.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
October, ...	15	31	13	23	8	16	25	–	–	–
November, ...	18	12	13	14	16	10	25	–	–	–
December, ...	14	7	9	11	10	16	17	11	23	18
January, ...	8	15	10	4	8	10	13	12	21	15
February, ...	12	8	21	3	9	6	8	6	16	13
March, ...	19	17	16	15	12	17	12	12	23	14
April, ...	14	11	21	22	16	25	12	12	18	11
May, ...	12	11	21	15	20	18	15	23	20	23
June, ...	20	11	19	17	20	14	14	18	37	28
July, ...	13	15	20	15	17	20	23	21	27	36
August, ...	14	29	13	18	23	17	21	22	16	15
September, ...	14	18	19	17	20	22	15	18	13	20
October, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	30	34	21
November, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	22	20	18
Totals, ...	173	185	195	174	179	191	226	207	268	232

Table No. 11.

Offences for which Boys were committed during Past Year.

Accessory to larceny,	1
Accessory before the fact to larceny,	1
Assault,	4
Breaking and entering,	31
Delinquent child,	99
Disturbing the peace,	1
Evading carfare,	1
Illegal appropriation of horse,	1
Larceny,	59
Obstructing railroad track,	1
Stubbornness,	29
Vagrancy,	1
Drunkenness,	3
Total,	232

Table No. 12. — Some Comparative Statistics.

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1900,	15.31	1905,	15.41
1901,	15.50	1906 (14 months),	14.83
1902,	14.42	1907,	15.10
1903,	14.50	1908,	14.92
1904,	15.30	1909,	15.59

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1900,	19.27	1905,	20.39
1901,	20.25	1906 (14 months),	17.05
1902,	19.53	1907,	19.41
1903,	19.03	1908,	20.28
1904,	20.36	1909,	19.20

C. *Showing the Average Age of Commitments for the Past Ten Years.*

	Years.		Years.
1900,	13.08	1905,	13.51
1901,	13.70	1906 (14 months),	13.23
1902,	13.38	1907,	13.19
1903,	13.51	1908,	13.44
1904,	13.47	1909,	13.36

D. *Showing Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.*

1900,	115	1905,	142
1901,	107	1906 (14 months),	178
1902,	104	1907,	136
1903,	132	1908,	229
1904,	117	1909,	217

E. *Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.*

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1900,	$4 73	$4 70	1905,	$4 63	$4 61
1901,	4 47	4 45	1906 (14 months),	4 90	4 84
1902,	4 54	4 47	1907,	5 29	5 19
1903,	4 74	4 72	1908,	4 89	4 87
1904,	4 90	4 87	1909,	4 88	4 86

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1909.

1908. — December,	$10,689 11
1909. — January,	10,013 71
February,	9,773 83
March,	9,558 84
April,	10,509 81
May,	7,066 72
June,	6,861 13
July,	8,422 07
August,	7,600 04
September,	9,498 07
October,	6,906 40
November,	6,998 00
	$103,897 73

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1908, Chapter 77), for Barn.

1908. — December,	$120 20
1909. — January,	387 02
March,	384 97
	$892 19

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1908, Chapter 77) for Subway.

1908. — December,	$150 56

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1909, Chapter 85) for Boarding.

1909. — February,	$2,001 80
May,	2,043 89
August,	2,043 76
November,	2,662 97
	$8,752 42

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1909, Chapter 48) for furnishing Cottage.

1909. — June,	$243 47
August,	131 30
September,	258 14
October,	461 04
November,	229 50
	$1,323 45

Special Appropriations (Acts of 1909, Chapter 81) for Subway Heating.

1909. — July,	$214 21
August,	700 87
September,	1,365 78
October,	579 56
November,	250 94
	$3,111 36

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1909, Chapter 81) for New Cottage.

1909. — July,	$86 74
August,	1,800 00
September,	5,493 88
October,	5,677 84
November,	1,302 63
	$14,361 09

CASH RECEIPTS PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1909.

Farm produce sales,	$240 49
Miscellaneous,	135 18
Labor of boys,	32 29
	$407 76

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1908.	**1909.**											Totals.
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$3,219 76	$3,238 28	$3,065 84	$3,123 91	$3,187 65	$3,153 39	$3,058 49	$3,459 29	$3,359 15	$3,287 05	$3,097 49	$2,819 47	$38,069 77
Food,	2,955 62	1,013 35	1,610 55	2,406 97	1,511 95	1,098 52	911 75	1,864 65	1,611 48	2,530 27	1,317 19	968 93	19,801 23
Clothing and clothing material,	1,261 89	981 93	701 44	559 30	1,193 00	569 80	744 03	805 34	513 61	887 57	732 66	71 02	9,021 59
Furnishings,	212 74	284 40	502 59	452 54	200 24	157 74	75 83	131 67	211 71	91 36	66 18	25 90	2,412 90
Heat, light and power,	587 01	1,836 60	1,593 72	671 48	1,671 57	300 70	288 00	196 37	187 38	463 87	546 09	1,028 99	9,371 78
Repairs and improvements,	636 34	868 75	836 84	562 84	534 96	472 71	427 36	511 13	286 92	330 15	83 92	45 36	5,597 28
Farm, stable and grounds,	459 50	525 36	779 12	1,026 93	1,312 50	770 50	825 96	831 16	209 87	529 82	482 14	1,191 61	8,944 47
Miscellaneous,	1,356 25	1,265 04	683 73	754 87	897 94	543 36	529 71	622 46	1,219 92	1,377 98	580 73	846 72	10,678 71
Totals,	$10,689 11	$10,013 71	$9,773 83	$9,558 84	$10,509 81	$7,066 72	$6,861 13	$8,422 07	$7,600 04	$9,498 07	$6,906 40	$6,998 00	$103,897 73

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT

For the Year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Nov. 30, 1908,	$15,224 59	
Board,	468 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	286 15	
Fertilizer,	627 11	
Grain and meal for stock,	5,650 82	
Horse shoeing,	92 39	
Live stock,	272 61	
Seeds and plants,	339 68	
Veterinary,	71 50	
Wages,	1,273 96	
Team labor,	224 44	
Rent,	390 00	
		$24,921 25
Net gain,		3,809 15
		$28,730 40

Cr.

Produce sold,	$240 49	
Produce consumed,	11,537 31	
Produce on hand,	5,689 60	
Live stock,	8,550 50	
Agricultural implements,	2,712 50	
		$28,730 40

Poultry Account.

Dr.

To fowl, feed, incubators, etc., on hand Nov. 30, 1908,	$331 15	
To feed and supplies,	426 19	
To net gain,	397 69	
		$1,155 03

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used,	$541 88	
By fowl, feed and incubators on hand Nov. 30, 1909,	613 15	
		$1,155 03

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

138¾ acres tillage land,	$22,419 00	
15 acres pasturage,	450 00	
6 acres wood land,	300 00	
100 acres Berlin farm,	1,100 00	
		$24,269 00

Buildings.

Administration building,	$11,100 00	
Lyman hall,	38,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park cottage,	5,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
The Elms,	22,000 00	
The new double cottage,	14,360 00	
Bakery building,	9,800 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Laundry building,	17,000 00	
Greenhouse,	2,000 00	
Tool house at Bowlder,	100 00	
Scale building,	400 00	
Piggery,	500 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Farmhouse, Berlin,	3,000 00	
Berlin barn, sheds and tool house,	1,500 00	
Subways, fire tank, etc.,	13,675 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Horse barn,	7,500 00	
		281,435 00
Amount carried forward,		$305,704 00

Amount brought forward,		$305,704 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Beds and bedding,	$8,291 90	
Other furniture,	21,000 60	
Carriages,	1,022 10	
Agricultural implements,	2,712 50	
Dry goods,	63 88	
Drugs and surgical implements,	30 00	
Fuel and oil,	265 35	
Library,	3,168 48	
Live stock,	8,550 50	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	25,343 39	
Provisions and groceries,	1,928 17	
Produce on hand,	5,689 60	
Ready-made clothing,	12,113 27	
Raw material,	1,248 81	
		91,428 55
		$397,132 55

Schedule of Persons employed at the Lyman School for Boys, within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

NAME.	Position.	Rate.[1]	Time	Amount.[1]
Elmer L. Coffeen,	Superintendent,	$2,000	12 mos.	$2,000 00
Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	1,300 [2]	12 mos.	1,300 00
Mable T. Davies,	Amanuensis,	400	—12 mos.	399 66
Inez L. Eldredge,	Amanuensis,	300	1 mo.	25 00
Grace C. Moffatt,	Amanuensis,	250 to 350 [2]	—11 mos.	263 69
Alice C. Skillings,	Matron,	350	+6 mos.	199 37
Lillie F. Wilcox,	Matron,	350 to 400	5 mos.	154 70
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lasselle,	Charge of family,	800	12 mos.	806 14
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hoyt,	Charge of family,	900	12 mos.	902 89
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessy,	Charge of family,	700 to 800	12 mos.	798 88
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Leighton,	Charge of family,	600 to 700	—9 mos.	478 92
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wiggin,	Charge of family,	800	—12 mos.	809 75
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allaire,	Charge of family,	600	6 mos.	588 48
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allaire,	Charge of family,	460	6 mos.	
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morton,	Charge of family,	900	11 mos.	803 72
Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Gerrish,	Charge of family,	800	—12 mos.	773 80
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill,	Charge of family,	900	12 mos.	943 72
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	Charge of family,	800	—12 mos.	790 26
Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Packard,	Charge of family,	800	—3 mos.	203 26
Wm. S. Davies,	Charge of family,	500	+4 mos.	201 38
Lillia V. Burhoe,	Charge of family,	300	12 mos.	310 53
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith,	Charge of family,	750 to 800	9 mos.	601 11
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Dalford,	Supplies,	600	+4 mos.	246 30
Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Duke,	Supplies,	800	—2 mos.	115 70
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stroud,	Supplies,	700	1 mo.	58 34
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bates,	Supplies,	600	+2 mos.	118 89
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Charge of Berlin farm,	1,000 to 1,200	12 mos.	1,083 34
Cora O. Dudley,	Housekeeper, Berlin farm,	300	6 mos.	150 00
Bessie R. Bartlett,	Housekeeper and supply, Berlin farm,	300	+8 mos.	236 63

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[1] Board and lodging included.

[2] Board and lodging not included.

Schedule of Persons employed at the Lyman School for Boys, within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1909 — Concluded.

Name.	Position.	Rate.[1]	Time.	Amount.[1]
Chas. A. Keeler,	Charge of family,	$500	+9 mos.	$492 70
John J. Ryan,	Principal,	1,100	12 mos.	1,116 85
Chas. W. Wilson,	Instructor in physical drill and band,	800 to 1,100 [2]	12 mos.	1,083 13
Daniel J. Higgins,	Instructor in advance manual training,	1,100	12 mos.	1,133 97
Wm. J. Wilcox,	Instructor in carpentry and band,	1,200 to 1,100	+4 mos.	459 76
James E. Crowell,	Instructor in carpentry,	1,020 [2]	—4 mos.	300 88
John W. Mason,	Instructor in mason work,	1,000 [2]	—6 mos.	495 63
J. Joseph Farrell,	Instructor in printing,	800 [2]	12 mos.	863 67
Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of sloyd,	800	12 mos.	800 00
Mary F. Wilcox,	Teacher of sloyd,	650	12 mos.	650 00
Fannie H. Wheelock,	Teacher of drawing,	650	12 mos.	651 50
Elizabeth R. Kimball,	Teacher of music,	500	—12 mos.	498 64
Emma J. McCue,	Teacher,	400	12 mos.	400 00
Emma F. Newton,	Teacher,	400	12 mos.	400 00
Flora J. Dyer,	Teacher,	400	+8 mos.	282 01
May Knox,	Teacher,	400	12 mos.	400 00
Madaline Stumpf,	Teacher,	400	12 mos.	401 00
A. Gertrude Edmands,	Teacher,	400	12 mos.	406 97
Harriet McCarthy,	Teacher,	400	12 mos.	399 99
Lydia R. Hiller,	Teacher,	400	—12 mos.	379 82
Alice McKeon,	Teacher,	500	+10 mos.	435 83
Irving A. Nourse,	Engineer,	900 [2]	+10 mos.	937 22
Eugene F. Temple,	Assistant Engineer,	500 [2]	12 mos.	585 21
Carl A. Tromblow,	Assistant Engineer,	500 [2]	4 mos.	204 39
Geo. A. Holyoke,	Assistant Engineer,	500 [2]	2 mos.	93 49
Chas. A. Kimball,	Assistant Engineer,	400	8 mos.	356 96
Herbert Wilder,	Assistant Engineer,	400	8 mos.	347 63
Ralph T. Gervais,	Assistant Engineer,	500	—1 mo.	22 93
Bertram Tileston,	Assistant Engineer,	400	2 mos.	94 46
Marshall Wood,	Assistant Engineer,	730	—1 mo.	42 00
Eldred A. Dibbell,	Store man,	600	12 mos.	608 77
Fred P. Trask,	Charge of general kitchen,	900 to 800	12 mos.	879 94

Julia M. Trask,	Seamstress,	376 to 276	9 mos.	193 38
Susie E. Wheeler,	Housekeeper, administration building,	300	12 mos.	370 80
John T. Burhoe,	Carpenter,	2.80 per day.	11 mos.	757 05
Cornelius J. Lyons,	Watchman,	500	+7 mos.	338 54
Thomas F. McNulty,	Watchman,	400	—2 mos.	74 76
William D. Beaman,	Supply,	500	+8 mos.	375 39
Lewis W. Wynott,	Farmer,	500	12 mos.	518 55
Freeman Wynott,	Driver,	400	12 mos.	419 86
Edward N. Kelley,	Detail man,	400	12 mos.	458 29
Robert B. Whitman,	Teamster,	325	—2 mos.	55 28
Ringh Robert,	Teamster,	400	7 mos.	241 15
Era C. Dudley,	Teamster,	400	+2 mos.	73 53
Thomas H. Ayer,	Physician,	600	12 mos.	600 00
Ernest P. Brigham,	Dentist,	400	12 mos.	400 00
Geo. H. Ryder,	Oculist,	At $20	4 visits.	80 00
Arthur C. Jelly,	Specialist in cases of feeble-mindedness,	–	1 visit.	25 00
Edith Howard,	Nurse,	400	—12 mos.	389 49
Lucy M. Chapin,	Hospital housekeeper,	300	12 mos.	315 69
Ethelind Taft,	Supply,	At 25 cents.	355⅖ hours.	89 85
Gertrude B. Day,	Pianist,	At 50 cents.	28 Sundays.	14 00
Emma S. Sayer,	Supply,	300	+4 mos.	102 72
M. Everett Howard,	Supply,	460	—2 mos.	57 40
Emeline Converse,	Supply,	–	1 day.	1 00
Adelaide C. Parmenter,	Supply,	At 1.50	28 days.	42 00
Marion S. Tyler,	Supply,	300	5 days.	4 10
Mrs. Geo. C. Flint,	Supply,	300	—1 mo.	17 26
Ella C. Bruce,	Supply,	300	—1 mo.	18 91
Mabel M. King,	Supply,	400	—3 mos.	84 21
Henry L. Chase,	Appraiser,	At $3	13½ days.	40 50
Minnie A. Burhoe,	Supply,	400 to 300	7 days.	6 78
Milton D. Brown,	Supply,	400	—2 mos.	52 09
Julian Dibbell,	Supply,	400	+1 mo.	47 25
Bessie M. Edmands,	Supply,	400	—8 mos.	221 13
				$38,069 77

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[1] Board and lodging included.

[2] Board and lodging not included.

Schedule of Persons employed by the Department of Probation of the Lyman School for Boys, during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Compensation.
Walter A. Wheeler,	Superintendent Lyman School probationers,	$2,000	12 mos.	$2,000 00
Albert I. Montague,	Visitor,	1,200	12 mos.	1,200 00
Thomas M. Devlin,	Visitor,	1,000	12 mos.	1,000 00
Charles F. Barter,	Visitor,	1,000	12 mos.	1,000 00
John H. Cummings,	Transportation and truancy officer,	900	12 mos.	900 00
Gertrude B. Day,	Secretary,	35 cents an hour.	–	454 71

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

Name.	Rate.	Length of Service.
Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent,	$2,000	3 years.
Walter M. Day, assistant superintendent,[1]	1,300	18 years.
Mable T. Davies, amanuensis,	400	9 years.
Grace C. Moffatt, amanuensis,[1]	350	1 year.
Lillie F. Wilcox, matron,	400	12½ years.
Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Packard, charge of family,	800	½ year.
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce, charge of family,	800	9 years.
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill, charge of family,	900	11 years.
William S. Davies, master of cottage,	500	½ year.
Lillia V. Burhoe, matron,	300	10 years.
Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Gerrish, charge of family,	800	4 years.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morton, charge of family,	900	6 years.
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wiggin, charge of family,	800	6 years.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Leighton, supplies,	700	½ year.
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessy, charge of family,[2]	800	9 years.
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hoyt, charge of family,	900	5 years.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lasselle, charge of family,[2]	800	6 years.
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Dalford, supplies,	600	½ year.
W. J. Allaire, master,	460	1½ years.
Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley, charge of Berlin family,	1,200	14 years.
Bessie R. Bartlett, supply,	300	½ year.
Eldred A. Dibbell, storekeeper,	600	8 years.
Susie E. Wheeler, housekeeper,	300	15 years.
Fred P. Trask, general kitchen,	800	4 years.
Julia M. Trask, seamstress,[2]	276	4 years.
Irving A. Nourse, engineer,[1]	900	9 years.
Eugene F. Temple, assistant engineer,[1]	500	5 years.
Carl A. Tromblow, assistant engineer,[1]	500	½ year.
George A. Holyoke, assistant engineer,[1]	500	¼ year.
John J. Ryan, principal,	1,100	1½ years.
Charles W. Wilson, instructor in physical drill,[1]	1,100	6 years.
William J. Wilcox, instructor in carpentry,	1,100	12½ years.
Daniel J. Higgins, instructor in advanced manual training,[1]	1,100	1½ years.
J. Joseph Farrell, instructor in printing,	800	6 years.
C. A. Keeler, instructor in masonry and painting,[1]	800	5 years.
Anna L. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	800	19 years.

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[1] Lives away from grounds.

[2] One child in family.

NAME.	Rate.	Length of Service.
Mary F. Wilcox, teacher of sloyd,	$650	14½ years.
Fannie H. Wheelock, teacher of drawing,	650	12 years.
Elizabeth R. Kimball, teacher of music,	500	10 years.
Emma J. McCue, teacher,	400	4 years.
Emma F. Newton, teacher,	400	21 years.
Flora J. Dyer, teacher,	400	14 years.
May Knox, teacher,	400	5 years.
Madaline Stumpf, teacher,	400	1½ years.
A. Gertrude Edmands, teacher,	400	3 years.
Harriet McCarthy, teacher,	400	4 years.
Lydia R. Hiller, teacher,	400	9 years.
Alice Mckeon, teacher,[1]	500	½ year.
Lewis Wynott, farmer,	500	4 years.
Foreman Wynott, teamster,	400	3 years.
Era Dudley, teamster,	400	¼ year.
Edward N. Kelley, farm assistant,	400	3 years.
John T. Burhoe, carpenter,[1]	2 80 per day.	3 years.
Thomas F. McNulty, watchman,	400	⅙ year.
Thomas H. Ayer, physician,[1]	600	8 years.
Ernest P. Brigham, dentist,[1]	400	5 years.
Arthur C. Jelly, specialist,[1]	300	5 years.
George H. Ryder, oculist,[1]	100	2 years.
Edith Howard, nurse,	400	12 years.
Lucy M. Chapin, matron of hospital,	300	1½ years.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT.

Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent,[1]	$2,000	17 years.
Thomas M. Devlin, visitor,[1]	1,000	3 years.
Charles F. Barter, visitor,[1]	1,000	2 years.
Albert I. Montague, visitor,[1]	1,200	1½ years.
John H. Cummings, truant and transportation officer,[1]	900	36 years.
Gertrude B. Day, secretary,[1]	$0 35 per hr.	13 years.

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Dr. James S. Stone, Dr. H. C. Baldwin, Dr. W. N. Bullard, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, Dr. James J. Putnam.

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[1] Lives away from grounds.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of institution: LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	419	–	419
Number received during the year,	449	–	449
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	470	–	470
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	398	–	398
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	408.23	–	408.23
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	35	32	67

Number in Care of Probation Department.

Number on visiting list of the probation department Dec. 1, 1909,	1,011
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the probation department,	144
Employees of probation department,	6

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages,	$38,069 77	
2. Clothing,	9,021 59	
3. Subsistence,	19,801 23	
4. Ordinary repairs,	5,597 28	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses,	31,407 86	
Total,		$103,897 73
Amount carried forward,		$103,897 73

Amount brought forward,		$103,897 73
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$19,839 85	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	–	
Total,		19,839 85
Grand total for institution,		$123,737 58

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$6,100 00	
Other expenses,	5,277 91	
Board of boys under fourteen,	9,713 42	
Total probation department,		21,091 33
Grand total, including probation,		$144,828 91

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are not manufactured in the institution.
4. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
5. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): Elmer L. Coffeen.
Executive head of probation department: Walter A. Wheeler.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1908-1909.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

With commitments fewer by 10 than last year the daily average shows an increase of 15. Notwithstanding the accommodations of an additional cottage, an average of 260 has allowed little relief from overcrowding. To a scarcely less degree the small dormitory in each cottage has been one of the contentions of the house officer. Still another cottage, now under construction, will barely relieve the pressure.

Financially the year has been a good one. With the steadily high prices in articles of consumption, the per capita cost is lower than last year. Last year was made unusual by a deficit, this by an unexpended appropriation. As in former years, the attempt has been made to keep the cost of subsistence low, and to increase the efficiency of supervision and of maintaining the standard of repairs and improvements. Food supplies purchased show a yearly per capita cost of $34.32, clothing of $19.47, while the salary equals a cost of $89.59, — a finding which emphasizes the policy that the officer is the most important factor in the institution. Nor has the small cost of food meant poor quality or insufficient quantity. A standard quality has been the rule. For the year's clothing $19.47 covers every article of wearing apparel purchased, — the everyday dress, the best church-going dress, as well as the outfit furnished the girl going from the institution. At this very nominal cost there can hardly be a basis for the claims sometimes made by the casual observer that our girls are extravagantly dressed. In this matter of dress the getting the most from a little is made a part of the girl's training.

With scarcely a varying ratio to our large numbers, nearly $900 more has been paid for food and $500 more for clothing than last year. Furnishings exceed last year by $1,000. Owing to an amount of coal carried over, the expenditure for fuel is less by $1,000. Miscellaneous expenses are less by $500.

Salaries, due largely to an additional officer for the new cottage, exceed by $2,000. The total cost of maintenance over last year is $1,449.73, showing that there has been maintained an additional 15 at an average weekly per capita of $1.86.

Stock on hand is in excess of last year. The 750 tons of coal is in small part consumed; 100 barrels of flour, 12 tons of laundry soap and 2 tons of toilet soap, a large stock of tinned goods and an average supply of groceries represent, in part, the store-house reserve.

The farm shows a balance to its credit of $2,302.60. There have been harvested 1,725 bushels of potatoes, large and of fine quality, and cabbage, squash, carrots, beets and parsnips in abundance. The summer gardens have given substantial returns. Thousands of quarts of berries were produced from the Bolton gardens, more in quantity and finer in quality than ever before. The dairy shows a profit. During the summer months butter sufficient for the officers' consumption was made in our cottage kitchens. The poultry shows a credit to its account. Some fine stock has been added. The tables have repeatedly been supplied with chicken, and the egg supply has been abundant, none having been purchased for the year. The chicken Thanksgiving dinner for the girls was of our own production.

Two hundred tons of ensilage have been stored; the hay crop was an average.

The aim of this institution is to face the girl toward her possibility. The girl's greatest opportunity and highest education lie in the fullest development of her individual resources. The keynote to this is found in the recognition of her limitations. Her greatest success is within these limitations, her highest usefulness is within her individual scope.

To teach the girl that her possibility is hers alone, that though limited, perhaps, and seemingly common, it is, in its highest development, a great opportunity, is our paramount aim. We try to elevate the common things of life; to teach her that if her duties and possibilities lie among the commoner interests she need not grovel all her life; that it is the way a thing is done which determines its plane; that everything which is useful can be made interesting and attractive; that happiness and beauty can be had from the right handling of small affairs.

Hence the creation of the interest so often remarked in the girl in her work with us. Our belief in the value and beauty of these common tasks, the elevation of the common household affairs to great accomplishments, transforms their simplest attempts. A stove blacked to its best becomes an interest and science. But it has been said, " In going out from the school as helpers in the family kitchen, or to their own homes, this interest is often not sustained." True, our girls are so plastic for the time being, — seeing, feeling, thinking through the eyes, feeling and thought of the one for the moment strongest in influence. As the house or the employer thinks in this respect, so will the girl.

Perhaps the greatest advance in the school during the past year has been the extension and development of the industrial classes, referred to in my last report. These classes are made to serve a dual purpose, — that of producing for the family needs of the home cottages, and at the same time training the girl for future emergencies. The year's experiment has more than fulfilled its promise. Assured by the success of last year, additional industrial classes have been formed this fall, based on a careful classification and gradation, making it possible to give to the individual more and more of the training which shall best develop her ability. Under a skilled instructor a dressmaking class affords the opportunity to the girl who finds her saving interest in this department, at the same time producing, through her training, the necessary best dresses of the girl going out. Another class is beginning in sewing, where the child, in her learning, contributes to the necessity of the home cottage. Yet another class in sewing is taught by a pupil, who has finished her course in dressmaking and can instruct in the making of the simple wash dresses and aprons. Another class is of returned girls whose greatest need is beyond the schoolroom, who, in the refashioning of old to make new, are earning in saving. The rug-making class, washing, stripping and braiding into mats their old, faded cotton dresses, finds a way to make much out of almost nothing. It is a revelation to a girl that effort and thought, rightly applied, can transform rags into a thing of use and beauty. An afternoon class in sloyd has thrown aside the technical models to find a more profitable training in repairing, for the families, articles of furniture, dressing over and reupholstering old furniture, reseating chairs, etc. In all this we are trying to keep within the range of simple equipment and the resources of the girl, — in these cases, her hands. For instance, with this in view, the popular seating for chairs is not rush or rattan but heavy cloth, always available, in appropriate colors, made into stitched strips and woven basket style. No loom-woven but braided and otherwise hand-made rugs, since equipments outside the hands might not always be available.

That the girl may feel that the attractive home is not beyond her attainment, special attention is paid the simple home decorative arts. In these classes a system of pupil teachers has developed, girls who have become proficient in special departments emphasizing and practicing their knowledge in training others, at the same time making possible an enlargement of classes without increased cost of instruction.

For those whose greater need is in the schoolroom, semi-graded classes have been formed.

Since the classification of our cottages is based on moral standing or aptitude, not age, these graded and industrial classes must be centralized. With no central building, the classes have had to center in the various cottages, girls going from their own to other cottages, a general and chaotic change going on. Even with this tremendous handicap the results have demonstrated the worth of the undertaking.

The larger numbers of the school, together with an ever-growing conviction of the important relation of the physical to the moral, has resulted in an even larger attention to the physical welfare of the girl. The report of the physician indicates the enormous work of the hospital the past year.

Through a careful, systematic but slow process the observation of the mentally defective has been continued. With each year's work with these border-line cases there is a growing recognition of those who can never find their interests in a purely feeble-minded institution, but who, on the other hand, are not fit subjects for community care. Some provision should be made for those who must now be detained, for lack of any other accommodation, a long time in an institution whose aim is not custodial.

A year ago a cottage for a certain group of honor girls was being opened. A year's experience only endorses the experiment.

The monetary system begun last year in Elm cottage is extending to other cottages. This is a system of wage earning whereby the productiveness of the individual in the family and fines for misconduct determine the material as well as the moral standing of the girl in the cottage. To carry it out to the end, so that it shall mean to the girl a practical loss or gain, means patient thought on the part of the house mother, but, in the words of one, "The results are worth all the output."

Our enlarged and beautified chapel, furnished and opened in the late summer, is meeting a need in the religious life of the institution. Attendance in the town churches has continued this year, made especially attractive to the Protestant girls by the cordial welcome to the larger opportunity of the beautiful and historical First Church of Christ. With the completion of our chapel, our Sunday afternoon service has been resumed, made still more attractive by the new organ. Catholic instruction for the Catholic girls and Jewish instruction for the Jewish girls is given each week.

Our new business office affords splendid working facilities.

With no increased labor expense the old macadam driveway at the entrance of the grounds has been torn up and replaced by gravel. Lawns about the new buildings have also been laid and graded. The thought is to gradually replace the old walks with gravel walks of our own building.

Additional rooms have been finished in one of the cottages, and in three others the heat has been extended.

In three cottages kitchen floors have been relaid; in the superintendent's home an old chimney was rebuilt and a large new range and hot-water heater placed.

This year has completed several years' attempts at repairs, which places the material side of the institution on a good basis.

The hearty co-operation of the officers has characterized the year's attempt.

The generous thought of town's friends has often been the encouraging impulse at the moment when needed. In June Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer opened her beautiful grounds for a reception to our roll of honor girls, a group of about a hundred; to Mrs. Bartol, Miss Bartol, Misses Susan and Sally Thayer, Mr. John Thayer and Mrs. J. C. L. Clark of Lancaster we are indebted for contributions. As last year, one of the features of our coming Christmas festivities will be an entertainment given the school by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer. A barrel of candy is always sent the girls for the holidays by Father O'Keefe.

Mention has been made of the industrial classes, their value to the girl and the handicapping process of attempting to centralize the classes in the various cottages. The great need for the coming year is a central building for these classes, a plain simple building to meet the need of a working center. This building should also incorporate a gymnasium. Nor is a fully equipped gymnasium the need, rather a room which shall afford space for running games, basket ball, etc., which in the winter can take the place to the girl of the playground in summer.

The year closes with 267. The commitments for the year number 121; maximum, 270; minimum, 238; average, 260; with a weekly per capita net cost of $4.58.

Respectfully submitted,

FANNIE F. MORSE,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The Lancaster girl becomes a charge of the probation department after she has completed her training at the institution. When she leaves the school she is between fifteen and eighteen years old. Unless she is returned to the school for misconduct or illness, she continues in the care of the department until she is twenty-one.

During these years from fifteen to twenty-one a girl is experimenting with life, finding out what is possible for her and where her happiness and helpfulness lie. She should be laying that basis of character and forming that point of view which will be her true support and guide. She cannot learn from precept alone, she must test and determine.

For the well-brought-up young girl, who takes in the standards and wise conventions of society from the atmosphere around her, this period has no special danger. It is often perplexing to the parents who wish for her the fullest measure of sweetness and strength. But to one of our girls, who has had wrong and distorted ideas formed from her pitiable experience, and who is sexually precocious, the whole period of adolescence and of adjustment to the world is dangerous and at the best trying to her and to those interested in her.

By long experience we have found that to send the girls back to their parents, even to the best of them, is rarely successful, and that practically the only alternative is to place them with families to assist with the housework in return for small wages and a share of the family life. The sheltered life is essential until character is developed and until the girl becomes more mature. It is hard to make this arrangement ideal. The girls I have been describing are problems and the employers human.

The visitor is the keystone of the arch. She suggests, plans, encourages. She dissolves misunderstandings. She relieves tension by giving the girl a rest at the convalescent home, an outing or a visit with her people. She shows the girl how she can help her family, and arranges for the welfare of a little sister about whom the girl is worrying. She nips wrong tendencies in the bud. In ways too numerous to describe she holds the situation together, and it slowly tells on the girl; she becomes more womanly and sensible and thoughtful; she grows happier and more contented; and she can at last take up a trade like dressmaking with enough patience and perseverance to succeed, and with the self-control to live on small wages. Oftentimes life at home becomes possible for her where at the beginning of her probation it would have been a sad failure. My greatest satisfaction is to have a girl reach the point where, having told me certain circumstances, she says, "Advise me what to do just as though I were grown up," and then goes on and acts on the advice with a will.

Again, we fail. Only those who know intimately the "other half" could ever believe the terrible stories of these little girls, many of whom come to us months and months too late, steeped in immorality. It speaks worlds for the recuperative force of human nature that so many become fresh and clean. A few are corroded through and through; their spirit is too weak, their will is lost and they slip back in spite of all our efforts. Yet no one would begrudge them a fair chance.

Knowledge of the girls' homes proves what small chance they had had among their own people. Very few of the 121 girls who were committed to the school this year came from normal homes.

The large percentage of feeble-minded girls persists. I believe that the condition of many of them could be determined before they are sent to Lancaster, and that it is recognized, though possibly not labelled, by the social workers who bring the girls into court or who attend the trials. If such girls were immediately committed to the School for the Feeble-minded they would be saved the stigma of commitment to our school.

I believe more girls would be sent directly to Waverley were it not so overcrowded that it is difficult to get them admitted. It is easy to commit to our school, which is therefore clogged with feeble-minded girls on whom expensive training is wasted. Doctors and courts are fast coming to understand that such girls must have custodial care. One doctor said to me about a girl whom we had not observed long, "I am willing to take the responsibility of sending this girl to Waverley. I do not believe in social workers making expensive trials when the conclusion is foregone. If I am wrong Dr. Fernald can discharge her. But he has not done so with any girl whom I have thought it wise to send." Three feeble-minded girls who were committed to us last year were maternity cases. Since the birth of their babies two have been committed to Waverley. The third will be committed later. One, aged sixteen, was the mother of two children, and boasted that she would have a third as soon as she was out of the hospital. If the investigators of the city which had to take the first child had diagnosed the situation correctly, and carried through her commitment, they would not be forced to take the second child now. One set of town officials has profited by its experience this year with one of our wards. Although Mary was a suitable case for Waverley, Dr. Fernald discharged her under pressure from the officials. So many are waiting for a vacancy that it is easy to release a girl for whom intelligent citizens are anxious to be responsible. Although they did not shirk their responsibility, their efforts were even more unavailing than ours had been, and they begged us to have Mary recommitted, which we gladly did.

Our volunteer visitors went with the members of the State Conference of Charity to visit the School for the Feeble-minded in October. We recognized many old friends among the happy and contented girls. One of them, who had been a forlorn creature, a menace to the community and the mother of an illegitimate child, was proud and serious in her responsibility as the instructor of a group of less able children who were learning to string colored wooden buttons. Every girl placed there means the breaking of an endless chain of such girls and boys.

A few of our more normal girls have illegitimate children. This happens most often when girls are sent home on probation or when they run away and try life on their own account. It is hard to stop short the bad habits of months, sometimes of years.

Edith was sent home directly from the school. Her parents were decent, respectable people. They were poor but had brought up their girls to look down on housework. Edith had not taken the kitchen course at the school because she was going home. She was a slight, refined girl, given to complaining and to looking on the dark side of things. She went into a factory at $5 a week. Although she had plenty of sensible social opportunity and a young married sister to go with, she chose unwisely and got into trouble. The man fled, leaving her to face the burden, incapable, untrained at housework, and naturally pessimistic. Her parents would not keep her at home on account of the younger girls. She did housework before her confinement, gradually gaining familiarity with it and a degree of efficiency, but she still vowed she would have nothing to do with her child. To cut short what has been a long story, this summer, over two years later, she went back to the first woman with whom she was placed, who was amazed at the change in her spirit, in her character and in her power of helpfulness. Her son, a most energetic, wide-awake child, has been gently brought up, and she has barely touched the money collected from the man, for she wishes to save it for her boy's education. She feels herself master of the situation.

In this year's statistics three tables do not reappear. For eight years we compared the conduct at twenty-one years of age of the girls committed in their sixteenth year with those committed when younger. Of the sixteen-year-old girls 70 per cent. were living respectably when twenty-one, as against 67 per cent. of the girls who were younger at the start. The conduct of 19 per cent. of the sixteen-year-old girls was bad or doubtful at twenty-one, as against 16 per cent. of the others; while the conduct was not known of 11 per cent. of the sixteen-year-old girls when they became of age, as against 17 per cent. of the others. The inference would seem conclusive that the age of admission should not be lowered.

From another table, carried seven years, several facts as to marriage were deduced. When twenty-one years old 77 per cent. of the married girls were living respectably, the conduct of 13 per cent. was bad or doubtful, and that of 10 per cent. was unknown. Comparing these percentages with those given above, which include both the married and unmarried girls, it is shown that the married girls do better than those who are unmarried. The proportion of married girls to those who are single when they pass from our care is as 1 is to somewhat more than 2. A comparison was made between the girls who met their future husbands while they were placed out and those who met them while they were at home on probation. Of the former, 83 per cent. were living respectably at twenty-one, and of the latter 72 per cent. Of the former, the conduct of 9 per cent. was bad or doubtful, and of the latter 17 per cent., while of 9 per cent. and 11 per cent., respectively, the conduct was unknown. The marriages made while away from home were therefore more successful.

The third table, which goes back twelve years, shows the conduct of the girls coming of age in the light of their record at commitment. The figures show that the successes were fewest among the girls who had experienced immorality before commitment, and markedly greatest among those who were sent just as they were beginning to do badly. The successes in this latter number were also somewhat greater than those among the girls sent for wilfulness, larceny, etc., probably because they were easier to manage than the more wilful although less sensually developed girls. The moral is obvious that the girls should be committed before they have gone too far wrong. That this is not now being done all the workers appreciate, as the following comparison will show. The record at commitment of the 370 girls who became of age between 1896 and 1901 is as follows: 54 per cent. of the 370 girls had already started on a wrong career, 22 per cent. were in danger of doing so and 24 per cent. were wilful girls or those who stole. The percentages at commitment of the girls coming of age in 1908 were, respectively, 68, 12 and 20. The contrast between the record at commitment of the girls coming of age ten years ago and of the girls committed this year would be even more marked.

Each year we have the pleasure of visits from girls who were formerly in our care. Our office is sometimes turned into a day nursery as the proud mothers show off their children. To the visitor who has watched the halting progress of these girls a few years before this is a great satisfaction.

In the statistical tables (pages 78–96) the facts concerning every girl under twenty-one years of age are recorded.

The work of our office during the past year, exclusive of volunteer assistance, is outlined in the following statement: —

Girls taken to new places,	355 times.
Girls seen in places,	1,566 times.
Girls seen in their homes,	289 times.
Girls seen elsewhere,	864 times.
Girls escorted,	803 times.
Work hunted with girls,	9 times.
Work found, other than housework,	7 times.
Tenements found for families,	2
Boarding places found for working girls or maternity cases,	40
Shopping with girls,	122 times.
Homes visited with girls,	27 times.
Babies visited with girls,	3 times.
Babies transported without their mothers,	11 times.
Funerals attended with girls,	1
Funerals arranged,	2
Hospital cases,	189
Girls taken to physicians,	84 times.
Girls taken to dentists,	68 times.
Legal cases,	1
Court cases,	6
Girls committed to the School for the Feeble-minded,	13[1]
Girls committed to insane hospitals,	2
Girls entered at the House of Good Shepherd,	2
Runaways hunted,	64 times.
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	46
Visits at the industrial school,	86
Parents and relatives seen,	680 times.
Lovers and husbands seen,	95 times.
Homes reported on,	104
Places reported on,	433
Employers seen at the office,	323 times.
Other people interviewed,	2,002 times.
Girls, applicants for girls, and others visited but out,	290 times.
Errands, finding trunks, shopping, depositing savings, etc.,	453
New volunteer visitors enlisted,	7

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[1] One was committed twice; 3 were committed after they were of age.

Our expenses for the year were as follows: —

Salaries,		$6,979 95	
Traveling expenses (officers),		2,311 67	
Office expenses: —			
Rent (including gas and cleaning),	$355 96		
Salaries of office employees,	1,083 17		
Telephone,	589 71		
Supplies,	597 92		
Furniture,	47 00		
		2,673 76	
Total expended for visiting,			$11,965 38
Traveling expenses (girls),		$886 32	
Clothing,		170 61	
Board,		1,126 34[1]	
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,		751 66[2]	
Returning runaways, baby's funeral, etc.,		50 28	
Total expended for girls,			2,985 21
			$14,950 59
Deficit in appropriation,			$1,150 59

Respectfully submitted,

MARY W. DEWSON,

Superintendent of Probationers for the State Industrial School.

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[1] Of the $1,126.34 spent for board, $708.91 was for maternity cases and $417.43 for others.

[2] Of the $751.66 spent for hospitals, medicine, etc., $473.52 was for maternity cases and $278.14 for others.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I respectfully submit the following report of the medical work at the Lancaster State Industrial School for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

There have been but few cases of serious illness and no deaths at the school. We have had a large number of specific cases which have required precautionary measures to prevent their infecting others. They have greatly interfered with the work at the hospital, and, even under strict supervision, it is not desirable to have them mixed in with others not so infected. The hospital matron has so many things to attend to that she is unable to give as much time to the treatment of these conditions as they require. It would be much better if arrangements could be made to have these cases cared for by a special officer in some place where they could be kept by themselves as long as the disease is in an active state.

During the year I have had 60 girls under observation as to their mental condition; 12[1] have been committed to the School for the Feeble-minded and 3 to the Westborough Insane Hospital. There are at the school a large number who are capable of doing considerable work under favorable circumstances, but who are unable to compete with others of their own social standing, and who are not competent to look after themselves. When placed out they prove incompetent, unmanageable and generally unsatisfactory, leaving their places frequently and often committing offences against society. When they become twenty-one they are at liberty to go where and do what they choose, some not having any responsible or desirable relative to look out for them, others being so unmanageable that their relatives have no control over them. The results in the few cases I have been able to follow have been far from satisfactory. We have been unable to find a suitable institution where they can be more permanently cared for which will or can receive them. A limited number of the more pronounced cases are committed to the School for the Feeble-minded. We are indebted to Dr. William N. Bullard and Dr. Walter E. Fernald for advice regarding these cases.

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[1] Two still at Lancaster who have not as yet been transferred.

Dr. D. F. O'Connor has examined the eyes, ears, noses and throats of the new commitments and such others as have required his attention. He has removed the tonsils and adenoids, prescribed glasses and given such other treatment as in his judgment seemed best. The report submitted by the dentist, Dr. E. T. Fox, shows the large number of fillings, treatments, cleanings, etc., which he has done during the year. The school has set a high standard in the care of the eyes, ears, noses and throats, and also the teeth of those entrusted to its care. I believe this has been very beneficial to each individual.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Number of physician's visits to school,	217
Number of girls seen,	320
Number of visits, out-patients,	3,134
Number of bed patients at cottages,	38
Number detained at hospital,	184
Number days spent in hospital,	1,693
Number under treatment Nov. 30, 1909,	41
Number sent to other hospitals for treatment: —	
Tewksbury,	2
Carney Hospital,	2

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. BECKLEY.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

Table I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Nov. 30, 1908,		240
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		351
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1908,		591
Since committed,		121
		712
Attained majority,	86	
Died,	7	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	2	
Total who passed out of custody,		95
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1909,		617
Net increase within the year,		26

Table II.

Showing Status, Nov. 30, 1909, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.

On probation with relatives, [1]	36	
On probation with relatives out of Massachusetts and not visited,	16	
On probation in families, earning wages, [2]	159	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	10	
At public school or other school, self-supporting, [3]	3	
Boarded out, [4]	2	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	35	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, [5]	25	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison this year,	3	
		289 [6]

---

[1] Mother with baby, 1.

[2] Mothers with babies, 14; maternity cases, 1.

[3] Occasional help with clothing.

[4] Maternity cases.

[5] Seven escaped from the school, 2 only having ever been on probation; 2 were at home; 1 was with a dressmaker; 15 were in places, including 1 who took her baby, and 1 maternity case. Eighteen ran away this year and 7 in former years.

[6] Four hundred and nine had been on probation for part or all of the year.

TABLE II. — *Concluded.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1909,		267
In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	7	
Insane hospital, sent former years,	3	
Insane hospital, sent since Nov. 30, 1908,[1]	4	
Insane hospital, formerly at School for the Feeble-minded,	4	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent former years,	15	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent since Nov. 30, 1908,[2]	19	
Convent,	1	
House of Good Shepherd,	2	
Reformatory Prison, sent since Nov. 30, 1908,	6	
		61
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1909,		617

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

	Individual[3] Girls.		
In the school Nov. 30, 1908,		240	
Since committed,		121	
			361
Recalled to school: —			
For change of place,	9	13	
For a visit,	14	18	
On account of illness,	4	6	
From hospital,	5	8	
Pending transfer to School for the Feeble-minded,	2	2	
For running away or planning to run away,[4]	9	9	
For larceny,	1	2	
Because unsatisfactory,	13	15	
Because in danger of immoral conduct,[5]	15	19	
For immoral conduct,[6]	33	34	
			126[7]
	105		
			487

---

[1] One was on probation 5 months, 15 days. One who was a voluntary commitment was on probation 4 months, 18 days. Two were never on probation.

[2] Eleven never on probation. One was on probation 2 years, 6 months, 25 days; 1 for 2 years, 2 months, 20 days; 1 for 1 year, 6 months, 9 days; 1 for 1 year, 3 months, 28 days; 1 for 9 months, 28 days; 2 for 3 months, 20 days; 1 for 2 months, 6 days.

[3] Counting each individual under the most serious cause for her return during the year.

[4] Ran from State hospital, 1; ran from places, 8. For planning to run, 2.

[5] Escaped from the school, 1; ran from home, 2; at home, 1; ran from places to their homes, 4; ran from places, 2; in places, 8; at request of husband, 1.

[6] Escaped from the school, 1; escaped from the school to their homes, 2; ran from homes, 2; at home, 5; ran from places to their homes, 6; ran from places, 9; in places, 5; with their husbands, 4.

[7] Recalled girls: 86 were recalled once within the year; 17 twice; 2 three times.

TABLE III. — *Concluded.*

Released from school: —		
On probation to parents or relatives,	13	
On probation at work other than housework,	3	
On probation to other families for wages,	167	
To attend school,	1	
Boarded out,[1]	5	
To go to husband,	1	
Ran from the Industrial School,	6	
Transferred to a hospital,	4	
Committed to School for the Feeble-minded,	13	
Transferred to Insane Hospital,	3	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	2	
Became of age at the school,	2	
		220[2]
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1909,		267

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[1] Chorea, 1; deaf and dumb, 1; maternity cases, 3, condition previous to commitment, 1.

[2] Released girls: 192 were released once within the year; 27 twice; 1 three times.

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[1] girl,	–	1	5 girls,	2	–
1[1] girl,	–	2	1 girl,	2	1
1[1] girl,	–	3	1 girl,	2	2
1 girl,	1	1	3 girls,	2	3
2 girls,	1	3	1 girl,	2	4
6 girls,	1	4	1 girl,	2	5
7 girls,	1	5	1 girl,	2	6
8 girls,	1	6	3 girls,	2	7
10 girls,	1	7	2 girls,	2	8
6 girls,	1	8	1 girl,	3	7
4 girls,	1	9	18 girls, 2 years and over.		
4 girls,	1	10			
4 girls,	1	11			
55 girls, under 2 years.					

73 girls, on an average [2] of 1 year, 9 months, 6 days.

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[1] Were committed pregnant.

[2] Not including those who were committed pregnant.

TABLE IV. — *Concluded.*

With relatives: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[1] girl,	–	9	2 girls,	1	6
1 girl,	1	–	1 girl,	1	7
1 girl,	1	1	1 girl,	1	9
1 girl,	1	3	1 girl,	2	1

9 girls, on an average of 1 year, 5 months, 17 days.

---

[1] Went to relatives in Ohio.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Time Outside the School of All Girls breaking down during the Year who were out on Probation for the First Time and had been out Less than Twelve Months.

Recalled for immoral conduct: —

1 girl under 2 weeks.
1 girl under 3 weeks.
1 girl under 4 weeks.
1 girl over 1 month.
1 girl over 2 months.
2 girls over 3 months.
1 girl over 4 months.
2 girls over 7 months.
2 girls over 8 months.
—
12[1]

Recalled because in danger of immoral conduct: —

1 girl over 1 month.
1 girl over 2 months.
1 girl over 5 months.
1 girl over 7 months.
1 girl over 8 months.
—
5[2]

Immoral conduct but not returned: —

3 girls over 1 month.
1 girl over 7 months.
2 girls over 8 months.
1 girl over 10 months.
—
7[3]

Runaways from the school returned and had been immoral.

At large for: —

1 girl, 1 week.
1 girl, 2 months.
1 girl, 4 months.
—
3

---

[1] Two were at home; 1 had run from home; 3 were in places; 6 had run from places.

[2] One had run from home; 1 was in place; 3 had run from places.

[3] Three were in places; 3 had run from places; 1 had run from her husband and was sent to Sherborn. Two were pregnant.

TABLE V. — *Concluded.*

Recalled for larceny: —
- 1 girl over 4 months.
- 1 girl over 6 months.

—
2

Recalled for running from her place: —
- 1[1] girl under 3 weeks.
- 1 girl over 2 months.
- 1 girl over 9 months.

—
3

Ran away and have not been found: —
- 1 girl under 1 month.
- 1 girl over 1 month.
- 1 girl over 2 months.
- 2 girls over 3 months.
- 1 girl over 8 months.
- 1 girl over 10 months.

—
7[2]

In danger of immoral conduct but not returned: —
- 1 girl over 1 month.
- 1 girl over 3 months.

—
2[2]

Sent to insane hospital as voluntary commitment: —
- 1 girl over 4 months.

—
1

---

[1] Probation began after term at Sherborn, to which she was transferred directly from the school.

[2] All were in places.

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations[1] of Girls during the Year.

85 were relocated once.

56 were relocated twice.

17 were relocated three times.

11 were relocated four times.

3 were relocated five times.

1 was relocated eight times.

—

173 were relocated 315 times in all.

---

[1] Not counting those who went home, or to institutions, hospitals, etc., or the 73 who were placed on probation in a family for the first time within the year, including 2 new commitments, both of which were maternity cases.

Of 159 girls in places Nov. 30, 1909, 36 had been in same place throughout the year.

Table VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative,	8
Assisting mother, who keeps lodgers,	1
Attendant in hospital,	1
Attending school, living at home,	2
Bead bags at home,	1
Bookbindery,	1
Commercial traveler,	1
Dressmaking,	3
Factory, aluminum post card,	1
corset,	1
hat,	1
jewelry,	1
knitting,	1
rivet,	1
shoe,	3
slipper,	1
tag,	1
Factory, toy,	1
Hair-dressing,	1
Housekeeper,	2
Housework by the day,	1
Laundry,	2
Mill, cotton,	2
paper,	1
print,	2
thread,	1
velvet,	1
woolen,	2
Nurse in training,	2
Saleswoman,	3
Settlement helper,	1
Stage,	1
Stenographer,	1
	53[1]

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[1] Including those coming of age this year.

Table VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received to credit of 187 girls, from Nov. 30, 1908, to Nov. 30, 1909,	$3,179 93
By 472 deposits in savings bank,	3,179 93
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 129 girls, from Nov. 30, 1908, to Nov. 30, 1909,	2,360 21
By cash paid on 197 occasions,	2,360 21

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or start housekeeping,	15	$269 26
Expenses for schooling and lessons,	2	4 50
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	13	70 90
Dentists,	18	95 03
Clothing,	38	306 40
Board while convalescing,	3	9 35
Expenses while out of work,	2	42 00
Expenses for baby,	13	45 83
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone,	15	40 78
Board during relocations paid by girls, when the fault was theirs or when they were meeting all their expenses,	26	75 68
To repay for money and articles stolen,	2	9 23
To help at home,	2	7 00
Funeral expenses,	2	112 98
Died, account transferred to sister,	1	14 82
Accounts transferred to School for the Feeble-minded,	5	74 29
Of age,	35	1,004 32
	192	$2,182 37
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.,	5	177 84
	197[1]	$2,360 21

[1] One hundred and twenty-nine individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 95 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Living respectably,	46, or 48 per cent.	or 60 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	12, or 13 per cent.	or 16 per cent.
Conduct unknown,	18, or 19 per cent.	or 24 per cent.
Conduct not classified,	19, or 20 per cent.	

Living respectably, 46: married, 20; single, 26.

Living with husbands, 16; gone back to their families, 15 (husbands had deserted, 2); doing house work, 11 (husband had deserted, 1; had tried their homes unsatisfactorily, 2; went home after of age, 4); doing work other than housework, 2 (had tried her home unsatisfactorily, 1); died, 2.

TABLE X. — *Continued.*

Living respectably, etc. — *Concluded.*

Had been returned to the school for immorality, 12, or 26 per cent.

Once, 9: from places, 8; from approved boarding place while a stenographer, 1.

Twice, 3: from place once, and from home once, 1; from place once and after marriage once, 1; ran from place once, and from the school once.

Had illegitimate children, 4 of the 12. All babies still were with their mothers when the mothers came of age.

Mother single, baby 1 year, 3 months old, 1; baby 1 year, 9 months old, 1.

Mother married two years ago, baby 4 years, 6 months old, 1; married baby's father two years ago, baby 2 years, 4 months old, 1.

Had been behaving badly, 12: married, 5; single, 7.

Separated from husband, 5 (at large, 4; with disreputable relatives, 1); at large, 4; with their decent family, 2; died, 1.

Had been returned to the school for immorality, 6.

Once, 3: ran from home, 3.

Twice, 2: from husband, twice, 1; from home once and run from the state hospital, 1.

Three times, 1: from places three times, 1.

Doing badly but not returned, 6. One was in California, never on probation here.

Had illegitimate children, 3 of the 12.

Two had 2 each and deserted them.

One had 1 which died.

Conduct unknown, 18: married, 8; single, 10.

With friends out of New England, 5: married, 1; single, 4.

Been gone, over four years, 2; over three years, 1; over one year, 2.

Had been on probation, 5: over two years, 2; over one year, 2; over five months, 1.

Last reports, living respectably, all before they went. Later, three years ago, bad report from 1.

Lost track of, 7: married, 6; single, 1.

Last seen, over four years ago, 1; over three years, 2; over two years, 3; one month, 1.

Had been on probation, 6: for over three years, 1; over two years, 1; over one year, 2; six months, 1; two months, 1.

Never on probation, having escaped from the school, 1.

Last reports, living respectably, 2 (1 married, 1 single); conduct bad, 5.

Ran, 6: married, 1; single, 5.

Ran over six years ago, 1; over four years, 1; over three years, 2; over two years, 1; over one year, 1.

TABLE X. — *Concluded.*

Conduct unknown, etc. — *Concluded.*

Had been on probation, 5: over one year, 2; over three months, 1; over two months, 1; five weeks, 1.

Never on probation, having escaped from the school, 1.

Last reports, living respectably, all before they left. Later, bad reports about 3, and good reports about 1, who married.

Conduct unclassified, 19.

Conduct not classified because found to be feeble-minded, or very dull, or insane, and therefore unfit for school or for placing.

TABLE XI.

Showing, in the Light of their Parents' Nativity, the Status at Twenty-one of 76 Girls coming of Age during the Year, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Living respectably.	Conduct bad.	Conduct unknown.
Both parents American,	10	5	3
Both parents colored,	2	1	1
Both parents French Canadian,	7	1	3
Both parents from the Provinces,	2	–	3
Both parents English,	2	–	1
Both parents Irish,	10	4	3
Both parents Scotch,	2	–	–
Both parents Italian,	1	–	–
Both parents Poles,	2	–	–
American and French Canadian,	–	–	1
American and English,	1	–	–
American and Scotch,	1	–	–
French Canadian and from the Provinces,	1	–	–
French Canadian and Irish,	1	–	–
French Canadian and Scotch,	1	–	–
From the Provinces and Scotch,	1	–	–
English and Scotch,	–	1	–
English and Irish,	–	–	2
Irish and Scotch,	–	–	1
French and Spanish,	1	–	–
Unknown,	–	–	1
Totals,	45	12	19

---

[1] See last section of Table X.

TABLE XII.

Hospital Treatment was given Girls in Following Cases:

	In-patient.	Out-patient.		In-patient.	Out-patient.
Eyes, defect of vision, . .	–	33	Tonsilitis, ...	1	–
Ear troubles, ...	–	6	Scarlet fever, ...	1	–
Adenoids removed, ...	2	–	Malaria, ...	–	1
Nose and throat troubles, . .	1	6	Appendicitis, ...	8	–
Tonsils removed,.	1	–	Neurasthenia, ...	2	–
Flat foot, ...	–	12	Chorea, ...	–	1
Weak back, ...	–	1	Tubercular, ...	–	6
Septic wound or swelling, . .	–	3	Gynæcological, ...	4	13
Abscess, ...	–	1	Maternity cases,[1]	14	–
Stomach trouble, ...	–	3	Gonorrhœa	–	2
Skin, ...	–	2	Convalescing, ...	11	–
Scabies, ...	–	1	Examined for feeble-mindedness,	–	4
Goiter, ...	1	–			
Heart trouble, ...	–	1	Totals,[2]	46	96

TABLE XII. — *Concluded.*

Hospitals where treated.

Bennett Street Dispensary,[3] .	3	Massachusetts Infants' Asylum, ...	2
Boston Lying-in Hospital, .	2	Milton Convalescent Home, .	6
Carney Hospital,[4] . . .	6	New England Hospital, . .	8
Clinton Hospital, . . .	1	New England Dispensary,[4] .	7
Florence Crittenden Home, .	3	Newton Hospital,[8] . . .	2
Framingham Hospital, . .	1	St. Luke's Convalescent Home,	7
House of Mercy, Pittsfield, .	–	St. Monica's Home, . . .	1
Hyde Park Hospital, . .	1	Springfield Hospital, . .	1
Infants' Hospital,[5] . . .	3	State Hospital, ...	7
Lynn Hospital, ...	2	Vincent Memorial Hospital, .	1
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Hospital,[6]	38	Worcester City Hospital, .	1
Massachusetts General Hospital,[7]	34		138
Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, ...	1		

---

[1] Condition previous to commitment, 4. Confined in hospital, 11; in nurse's family, 1; in maternity home, 2.

[2] Also babies in hospitals, 2.

[3] Out-patients.

[4] Out-patients, 3.

[5] Out-patients, 2.

[6] Out-patients, 33.

[7] Out-patients, 28.

[8] Out-patient, 1.

Table XIII.

Showing the Home City or Town of 121 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	42	Adams,	1
Brockton,	1	Amesbury,	1
Cambridge,	9	Amherst,	1
Everett,	1	Andover,	1
Fall River,	3	Athol,	1
Fitchburg,	1	Brookline,	2
Gloucester,	4	Framingham,	1
Haverhill,	1	Greenfield,	1
Holyoke,	2	Heath,	1
Lawrence,	4	Leominster,	1
Lowell,	7	Mansfield,	1
Lynn,	4	Milford,	1
Marlborough,	1	Nahant,	1
New Bedford,	4	Natick,	1
North Adams,	2	North Carver,	1
Pittsfield,	3	Orange,	1
Somerville,	2	Spencer,	1
Springfield,	2	Warren,	1
Taunton,	1	Watertown,	1
Worcester,	3	West Chelmsford,	1
From 20 cities,	97	Westfield,	1
		Williamsburg,	2
		From 22 towns,	24

TABLE XIV.

Showing Technical Causes of 121 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	45	Street walking and lewdness,	1
Stubborn and disobedient,	3	Fornication,	6
Stubborn and delinquent,	1	Unnatural act,	4
Delinquency,[1]	23	Idle and disorderly,	3
Wayward child,	1	Drunk, idle and disorderly,	1
Neglected child,	1	Larceny,	15
Vagrancy,	3	Larceny and stubbornness,	1
Common night walker,	3	Transferred from State Board of Charity,	1
Lewd, wayward and lascivious,	1		121
Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	4		
Lewd and lascivious,	2		
Lewdness,	2		

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[1] The charge of stubbornness or delinquency may cover any offence, from the least serious to the most serious. The complaint of stubbornness can be made by the parent only.

TABLE XV.

Showing Ages[1] of 121 Girls committed within the Year.

9 years,	1	14 years,	21
10 years,	2	15 years,	42
11 years,	1	16 years,	35
12 years,	7		121
13 years,	12		

Average age, 14 years, 11 months, 22 days.

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[1] Real age ascertained from the birth records when born in the State.

TABLE XVI.

Showing Nativity of 121 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	98	Born in Canada,	1
Born in Maine,	2	Born in the Provinces,	2
Born in New Hampshire,	3	Born in Russia,	2
Born in Vermont,	2	Born in Italy,	1
Born in Rhode Island,	1		
Born in New York,	3	Foreign born,	6
Born in Maryland,	2		
Born in District of Columbia,	1		
Born in Virginia,	1		
Born in North Carolina,	1		
Born in Kentucky,	1		
Born in United States,	115		

TABLE XVII.

Showing Nativity of Parents of 121 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,[1]	40	American and French Canadian,	3
Both parents French Canadian,	10	American and from the Provinces,	2
Both parents from the Provinces,	8	American and English,	2
Both parents English,	2	American and Irish,[3]	4
Both parents Irish,	16	American and Scotch,	1
Both parents Scotch,	3	American and German,	1
Both parents Russian,[2]	4	American and unknown,	1
Both parents Polish,	2	French Canadian and Irish,	3
Both parents Italian,	3	From the Provinces and English,	1
Both parents Portuguese,	2	From the Provinces and Irish,	3
	90	From the Provinces and German,	1
		From the Provinces and unknown,	2
		English and Irish,	1
		English and Scotch,	4
		English and Danish,	1
		Irish and German,	1
			31

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[1] Both parents colored, 14; one parent colored, 1. [2] Jewish. [3] One parent colored, 1.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Character of the Family and Home and the Occupation and Record of the 121 Girls committed this Year.[1]

LIVING IN THE HOME.	Number of Girls.	FAMILY.												HOME.					GIRL.											
		FATHER.					MOTHER.												OCCUPATION.				RECORD.							
		Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Sub-normal.	Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Sub-normal.	Worked out.	Immoral Brothers or Sisters.	Congested or Undesirable Neighborhood.	Immoral Taint.	Miserably Poor.	Had received Public Relief.	Associated Charities Cases.	Mill, Factory or Store.	Housework.	Miscellaneous.	Attending School.	Been in Care of Societies.	Probation from the Courts.	Been in Court before.	Runaways.	Under Average of Intelligence.	Prostitutes or Street Walkers.	Immoral in Lesser Degree.	Begun to be wayward or to thieve.
Both parents,	34	10	17	6	4	2	12	13	3	9	4	8	9	17	11	21	4	12	13	11	5	2	17	10	4	17	11	18	12	4
Mother only,	41	3	14	4	7	2	10	13	7	17	7	28	15	15	17	18	9	19	12	15	9	8	18	11	7	11	9	20	10	11
Father only,	12	3	7	4	3	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	6	4	7	5	3	-	5	5	3	2	4	3	3	7	3	6	5	1
Mother and stepfather,	15	-	3	-	3	-	6	4	1	5	-	8	2	7	5	6	-	1	3	3	4	3	5	7	4	7	7	11	3	1
Father and stepmother,	13	4	6	1	4	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	5	4	6	1	3	3	6	1	4	7	3	1	9	5	6	3	4
Both parents dead,	6	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	-	1	2	-	-	4	1	4	1	1
Total,	121	23	48	15	21	6	32	30	11	38	11	44[2]	39[3]	49	45	59	18	36	38	44[4]	22[5]	20	53[6]	34	19	55	36	65[7]	34	22
With other relations,	10	4	3	1	1	-	6	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Step-parent's character,	21	6	3	-	4	-	3	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Information not complete.
[2] Seven others took work in.
[3] Twenty others were delinquent children.
[4] Nineteen of these were placed out by societies.
[5] Helping at home, 10; hotel or restaurant, 8; boarding house, 1; telephone girl, 1; on stage, 1; usher at theater, 1.
[6] Some had been in the care of more than one society, making a total of 72 societies; 18 had been in the care of the State Board of Charity.
[7] Two had illegitimate children; 1 was pregnant; 2 were married.

TABLE XIX.

Showing Literacy of 121 Girls committed within the Year.

In high school,	2
Graduates from grammar school,	6
In 9th grade,	2
In 8th grade,	5
In 7th grade,	11
In 6th grade,	14
In 5th grade,	28
In 4th grade,	25
In 3d grade,	15
In 2d grade,	7
In 1st grade,	6[1]
	121

Recently left school,	25
Out of school one year,	13
Out of school one and one-half years,	5
Out of school two years,	20
Out of school two and one-half years,	14
Out of school three years,	12
Out of school four years,	10
Could not remember,	22
	121

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[1] Of whom 5 could neither read nor write.

TABLE XX.

Showing the Cause for Return to the School during the Last Eight Years.[1]

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.[2]		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Change of place, visit, illness,	56	.50	54	.46	57	.41	51	.39	44	.36	24	.34	36	.43	34	.32
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	31	.28	23	.20	38	.28	39	.30	26	.22	22	.31	16	.19	23	.22
Danger of immoral conduct,	14	.13	17	.14	16	.12	15	.11	16	.13	8	.11	7	.08	15	.14
Immoral conduct,	11	.10	23	.20	27	.20	27	.20	35	.29	16	.23	25	.30	33	.31
	112	–	117	–	138	–	132	–	121	–	70	–	84	–	105	–

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

[2] Fourteen months.

TABLE XXI.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.[1]

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1901-1906.[1]		1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
A. — LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	105	-	18	-	19	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	165	-	30	-	23	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	2	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	26	-	3	-	2	-
	175	.71	207	.62	305	.70	51	.53	46	.48
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	183	-	39	-	28	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	282	-	43	-	35	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	661	-	146	-	157	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	31	-	6	-	10	-
Attending school, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	36	-	7	-	3	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	1,193	.54	241	.52	233	.47
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	1,498	.57	292	.59	279	.47
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	15	-	4	-	5	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	41	-	48	-	13	-	7[2]	-
	39	.16	54	.16	63	.14	17	.18	12	.13
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —										
Married,	21	-	14	-	25	-	2	-	3	-
On probation with friends or at large,	8	-	24	-	37	-	3	-	5	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	-	48	-	76	-	18	-	21	-
In penal institution,	43	-	58	-	21	-	3	-	6	-
In hospital through their own misconduct, or pregnant and working or boarding,	28	-	27	-	22	-	6	-	6	-
	143	.11	171	.09	181	.08	32	.07	41	.08
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	182	.12	225	.10	244	.09	49	.09	53	.09

C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	–	11	–	11	–	5	–	8[3]	–
Unmarried,	14	–	32	–	40	–	11	–	10[4]	–
	23	.10	43	.13	51	.12	16	.16	18	.19
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	5	–	43	–	39	–	13	–	4[5]	–
On probation with friends, out of State, and unvisited,	–	–	55	–	51	–	12	–	15[6]	–
Runaways from the school, homes or places,	89	–	110	–	139	–	19	–	23[7]	–
Total, conduct unknown,	94 117	.07 .07	208 251	.11 .11	229 280	.10 .10	44 60	.10 .11	42 60[8]	.08 .10
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	–	25	–	18	–	13	–	16	–
Died, never on probation,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
	7	.03	28	.09	18	.04	13	.13	19	.20
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	–	42	–	62	–	41	–	48	–
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	–	270	–	377	–	87	–	112	–
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	3	–	63	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Recalled to school for illness, change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining,	37	–	92	–	142	–	15	–	20	–
Total whose conduct is not classified,	189 196	.14 .12	467 495	.24 .22	596 614	.27 .23	143 156	.31 .28	180 199	.36 .34
Grand total,	1,585	–	2,261	–	2,636	–	557	–	591	–

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[1] 1905-06 includes fourteen months.

[2] One died.

[3] Last report, conduct good, 3; bad, 4; never reported on, 1.

[4] Last report, conduct good, 6; bad, 3; never reported on, 1.

[5] Last report, conduct good, 3; bad, 1.

[6] Last report, conduct good, 9; never heard from since went on probation, 6.

[7] Last report, conduct good, 15; bad, 2; never on probation, 6.

[8] Total girls' conduct unknown, last report, conduct good, 37; conduct bad, 6; good when ran away, bad later, 4; were never on probation or were not reported on, 14.

TABLE XXII.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1, and, beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, and, beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Relatives.	Boarded out during Year.	Married.
1876, ...	$28,300	$25,683 00	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1894, ...	25,383	21,617 00	$520 18	117	3 49	$3 46	78	122	–	–	31
1895, ...	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896, ...	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897, ...	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898, ...	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899, ...	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900, ...	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901, ...	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902, ...	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903, ...	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904, ...	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47
1905, ...	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49
1906,[2]	46,936[2]	56,582 74[3]	294 08[3]	214	4 33[3]	4 31[3]	126[3]	142	61	5	59
1907, ...	51,543	53,896 00	572 17	228	4 54	4 49	107	117	64	19	55
1908, ...	57,393	61,063 48	399 19	245	4 76	4 73	131	158	64	21	54
1909,[4]	63,430	62,513 21	583 50	260	4 62	4 58	121	172	52[5]	27[5]	35[5]

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[1] Not reported.

[2] Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1906.

[3] Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.

[4] Amount spent by Department of Boarding Out and Probation, $14,950.59.

[5] Nov. 30, 1909.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

1908. — December,	received from State Treasurer,	$6,995 68
1909. — January,	" " " "	5,250 49
February,	" " " "	4,420 76
March,	" " " "	4,754 56
April,	" " " "	6,594 93
May,	" " " "	5,535 04
June,	" " " "	5,213 94
July,	" " " "	4,674 77
August,	" " " "	5,477 84
September,	" " " "	3,496 02
October,	" " " "	5,217 71
November,	" " " "	4,881 47
		$62,513 21

BILLS PAID, AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1908. — December,	$6,995 68
1909. — January,	5,250 49
February,	4,420 76
March,	4,754 56
April,	6,594 93
May,	5,535 04
June,	5,213 94
July,	4,674 77
August,	5,477 84
September,	3,496 02
October,	5,217 71
November,	4,881 47
	$62,513 21

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.

1908. — December, received from State Treasurer,		$1,238 67
1909. — January,	" " " "	1,216 48
February,	" " " "	1,156 60
March,	" " " "	1,010 65
April,	" " " "	1,245 98
May,	" " " "	1,354 76
June,	" " " "	1,191 52
July,	" " " "	1,362 97
August,	" " " "	1,381 41
September,	" " " "	1,245 19
October,	" " " "	1,349 79
November,	" " " "	1,196 57
		$14,950 59

BILLS PAID, AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1908. — December,	$1,238 67
1909. — January,	1,216 48
February,	1,156 60
March,	1,010 65
April,	1,245 98
May,	1,354 76
June,	1,191 52
July,	1,362 97
August,	1,381 41
September,	1,245 19
October,	1,349 79
November,	1,196 57
	$14,950 59

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1907, chapter 120) for the new cottage: —

1909. — January,	$329 00
October,	47 17
	$376 17

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1907, chapter 120) for hot-water heaters: —

1909. —	February,	$161 56
	April,	32 00
	September,	24 55
	November,	94 55
		$312 66

Appropriation (act of June 9, chapter 129) for enlarging chapel: —

1908. —	December,	$1,000 00
1909. —	February,	1,000 00
	March,	325 00
	August,	140 00
	September,	2,287 70
	October,	5 40
	November,	544 00
		$5,302 10

Appropriation (act of June 9, 1908, chapter 129) for fire protection: —

1908. —	December,	$1,419 57
1909. —	January,	130 00
	March,	133 22
		$1,682 79

Appropriation (act of June 9, 1908, chapter 219) for furnishing new cottage: —

1909. —	January,	$108 53

Appropriation (act of June 9, 1908, chapter 129) for building and furnishing new office: —

1908. —	December,	$850 00
1909. —	February,	500 00
	June,	135 00
	August,	23 00
	September,	972 70
	October,	16 43
	November,	55 25
		$2,552 38

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1909, chapter 105) for furnishing chapel: —

1909. —	July,	$576 50
	August,	515 00
	September,	457 77
	October,	475 48
		$2,024 75

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1909, chapter 105) for building new dormitory No. 2: —

1909. —	October,	$1,200 00
	November,	3,300 00
		$4,500 00

Summary of Current Expenses of the State Industrial School, by the Month.

Salaries, Wages and Labor.	1908.	1909.											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
Salaries, wages and labor, .	$2,209 42	$2,189 67	$2,225 35	$2,170 83	$2,223 73	$2,320 63	$2,393 82	$2,365 00	$2,164 21	$2,322 78	$2,251 31	$2,287 92	$27,122 77
Food, ...	2,907 41	497 82	461 30	369 62	1,314 57	427 68	412 94	582 48	274 57	301 89	721 19	731 20	9,002 67
Clothing and clothing materials,	709 23	561 07	480 66	25 51	440 66	484 02	153 16	453 19	64 72	92 75	776 98	821 51	5,063 46
Furnishings, ...	62 55	466 89	104 37	79 27	368 42	326 94	115 99	235 00	51 99	70 48	352 71	204 44	2,439 05
Heat, light and power, . .	64 05	64 05	493 19	52 70	172 85	917 41	929 33	24 50	2,141 70	7 85	75 24	74 24	5,017 11
Repairs and improvements, .	37 30	149 92	14 64	1,366 11	177 17	313 60	376 11	47 25	39 84	79 95	50 06	41 54	2,693 49
Farm, stable and grounds, .	315 60	597 35	476 52	260 16	1,199 90	558 80	595 97	633 42	567 16	428 22	629 74	352 53	6,615 37
Miscellaneous, ...	690 12	723 72	164 73	432 26	697 63	185 96	236 62	333 93	173 65	192 10	360 48	368 09	4,559 29
Totals, ...	$6,995 68	$5,250 49	$4,420 76	$4,754 56	$6,594 93	$5,535 04	$5,213 94	$4,674 77	$5,477 84	$3,496 02	$5,217 71	$4,881 47	$62,513 21

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1908,	$5,742 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1908,	3,784 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1908,	290 00
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1908,	4,845 00
fertilizers,	539 50
services of veterinary,	55 00
vines, seeds, plants and insecticides,	520 71
sawdust,	18 25
hay, grain, etc.,	3,790 24
tools, farm machines, etc.,	418 14
carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	129 24
harnesses and harness repairs,	365 95
blacksmithing and supplies,	211 00
labor and board,	5,153 58
sundry supplies,	185 44
live stock,	340 50
	$26,388 55

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$12,763 65
produce sold to State Treasurer,	583 50
produce on hand, 1909,	5,580 00
live stock, as per inventory, 1909,	5,610 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1909,	3,864 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1909,	290 00
	$28,691 15

Balance for the farm, ... $2,302 60

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	$12,000 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,000 00	
Total tillage,		$14,000 00
12 acres pasturage (Broderick lot),		1,000 00
10 acres woodland,	$300 00	
7 acres woodland,	420 00	
30 acres woodland,	600 00	
		1,320 00
Total,		$16,320 00
Water works, reservoir and land,		7,500 00
		$23,820 00

BUILDINGS.

Storehouse,	$5,000 00	
Hospital,	9,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam Cottage,	18,000 00	
Fisher Hall,	18,000 00	
Richardson Hall,	18,000 00	
Laundry,	3,000 00	
Farmhouse and barn,	2,300 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Holden shop,	400 00	
Hose house,	600 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house,	100 00	
Reservoir No. 2 and land,	300 00	
Roger Cottage,	16,000 00	
Fay Cottage,	16,000 00	
Mary Lamb Cottage,	16,000 00	
Elm Cottage,	7,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	11,400 00	
New office,	3,500 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$173,050 00	$23,820 00

Amounts brought forward,	$173,050 00	$23,820 00
Lend-a-Hand,	31,000 00	
Bolton annex,	21,000 00	
Silo,	500 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Corn crib,	100 00	
Root cellar,	150 00	
Schoolhouse,	500 00	
		228,300 00
Total real estate,		$252,120 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Beds and bedding,	$5,500 00
Other furniture,	16,677 00
Carriages and farm wagons,	2,315 00
Agricultural implements,	648 00
Drugs and surgical implements,	232 00
Fuel,	2,195 00
Library,	900 00
Live stock,	5,610 00
Mechanical appliances,	900 00
Provisions and groceries,	2,500 00
Produce on hand,	5,580 00
Ready-made clothing,	5,250 00
Dry goods,	1,270 00
Other supplies,	390 00
Superintendent's department,	1,200 00
	$51,167 00

Schedule of Persons employed at the State Industrial School, within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

NAME.	Position.	Rate per Year.[1]	Time.	Amount.
F. F. Morse,	Superintendent,	$1,800	12 mos.	$1,800 00
C. M. Campbell,	Assistant superintendent,	700	12 mos.	699 96
L. E. Allbee,	Second assistant superintendent,	600	12 mos.	600 00
L. D. Parks,	Clerk and stenographer,	400	—2 mos.	35 48
B. M. Barrett,	Clerk,	500	—10 mos.	389 91
M. M. Cook,	Stenographer,	350	—11 mos.	326 40
F. H. Mitchell,	Steward,	650	12 mos.	650 04
C. C. Beckley,	Physician,	800 [2]	12 mos.	799 92
E. T. Fox,	Dentist,	650–750 [2]	12 mos.	666 70
D. F. O'Connor,	Oculist,	250 [2]	18 mos.	374 94
C. M. Church,	Matron (hospital),	600	—12 mos.	587 03
N. R. Maxwell,	Matron (annex),	600	—12 mos.	573 38
M. E. Mitchell,	Matron,	500	—12 mos.	486 38
C. C. Russell,	Matron,	500–530	—12 mos.	481 41
B. G. Foss,	Matron,	500	7 mos.	291 69
A. M. T. Eno,	Matron,	500	—7 mos.	255 59
E. B. Mitchell,	Matron,	450–500	12 mos.	491 70
H. E. Hatch,	Matron,	500	—12 mos.	478 47
A. C. Russell,	Matron,	350	—8 mos.	218 22
F. M. Greaves,	Matron,	400–450	—12 mos.	377 13
K. E. Page,	Matron,	500	—1 mo.	38 92
F. A. Kerr,	Matron,	400–500	—11 mos.	398 65
I. Walker,	Matron (bakery),	400	3 mos.	99 99
E. L. Morse,	Matron (bakery),	400	—8 mos.	261 41
N. F. Flynn,	Matron (laundry),	350	—3 mos.	66 64
M. A. Murray,	Matron (laundry),	400	—7 mos.	209 12
H. B. Shaw,	Supervisor,	420	—12 mos.	391 78
M. E. Richmond,	Music teacher,	400	—10 mos.	315 02
K. C. Smith,	Music teacher,	400	1 mo.	33 33
K. E. Fessman,	Sloyd teacher,	550	8 mos.	367 94
A. G. McCabe,	Sloyd teacher,	480	—3 mos.	82 66
M. I. Noyes,	Primary teacher,	500	—11 mos.	430 63
M. Selfridge,	Advanced class,	360	—8 mos.	211 94
A. L. Mead,	Teacher,	400	—11 mos.	362 03
M. T. Noyes,	Teacher,	350–400	—11 mos.	347 57
H. M. Dempsey,	Teacher,	375–400	—10 mos.	319 88
E. M. Bachelder,	Teacher,	350–375	—7 mos.	214 70
M. C. Gilfillan,	Teacher,	350	—7 mos.	202 99
V. M. Rollins,	Teacher,	420	—5 mos.	172 29
A. M. Sherman,	Teacher,	350	—3 mos.	85 48
E. L. Gammon,	Teacher,	350	3 mos.	87 48
O. M. Lasselle,	Teacher,	350	—3 mos.	80 57
V. E. Carson,	Teacher,	350	—3 mos.	73 84
M. F. Wadlin,	Teacher,	300–350	—12 mos.	295 46
A. L. Hackett,	Teacher,	300–325	—8 mos.	185 59
E. L. Tucker,	Teacher,	325	—2 mos.	41 87
F. E. Young,	Housekeeper,	400–460	—12 mos.	390 83
J. B. Higgins,	Housekeeper,	400–460	—12 mos.	404 38
A. E. Estes,	Housekeeper,	400	—12 mos.	389 20
F. E. Larrabee,	Housekeeper,	350–400	—4 mos.	116 91
I. Westphal,	Housekeeper,	350–400	12 mos.	366 60
A. F. Jackson,	Housekeeper,	350	—11 mos.	303 80
H. L. Leet,	Housekeeper,	350	—12 mos.	342 38
I. N. Bailey,	Housekeeper,	350	—12 mos.	331 74
H. H. Smith,	Housekeeper,	350	—5 mos.	137 32
L. S. Duncan,	Housekeeper,	350	—1 mo.	27 16
A. H. Morin,	Housekeeper,	350	—8 mos.	216 54
S. H. Curry,	Housekeeper,	350	—5 mos.	124 95
L. A. Davis,	Housekeeper,	300-350	—12 mos.	310 85
E. M. Leach,	Housekeeper,	325	—8 mos.	207 83
G. U. Purinton,	Housekeeper,	325	—3 mos.	59 56
J. C. Montague,	Housekeeper,	300	—2 mos.	46 06
H. L. Jewell,	Supply,	400	—2 mos.	45 03
A. I. Harris,	Supply,	350	3 mos.	87 48
H. H. Allan,	Supply,	350	—12 mos.	343 67
K. Campbell,	Supply,	360	—2 mos.	44 22
L. Merriman,	Supply,	350	—7 mos.	178 83
A. T. Enderle,	Supply,	350	—1 mo.	27 16
E. S. Sneeston,	Supply,	300	—9 mos.	209 72
M. R. Kenney,	Supply,	300-350	—11 mos.	376 95

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[1] Including board and lodging.

[2] Exclusive of board and lodging.

Schedule of Persons employed, etc., during Year — Concluded.

NAME.	Position.	Rate per Year.[1]	Time.	Amount.
E. C. Thyng,	Vacation supply,	$400	—2 mos.	$61 28
E. G. Newton,	Vacation supply,	350	—3 mos.	66 78
L. M. Ford,	Vacation supply,	350	—2 mos.	37 66
C. E. Lewis,	Vacation supply,	300	—4 mos.	89 94
F. C. Young,	Vacation supply,	300	—2 mos.	47 68
M. I. Clough,	Vacation supply,	300	—2 mos.	46 06
F. H. Mills,	Vacation supply,	300	—2 mos.	46 06
M. A. Holman,	Vacation supply,	300	—1 mo.	7 29
C. E. Hale,	Vacation supply,	300	—1 mo.	21 06
F. E. Ryan,	Vacation supply,	300	—2 mos.	38 04
V. E. Booker,	Vacation supply,	300	—2 mos.	35 53
A. G. Desmond,	Vacation supply,	300	—2 mos.	27 47
A. L. Ellis,	Vacation supply,	350	—1 mo.	9 70
N. D. Pierce,	Vacation supply,	350	—5 mos.	125 72
C. I. Holt,	Vacation supply,	300	—1 mo.	5 67
L. Maxwell,	Vacation supply,	300	—1 mo.	5 64
C. E. Stevens,	Gardener,	350	—8 mos.	226 66
D. H. Bailey,	Carpenter,	540	12 mos.	540 00
S. Veinot,	Carpenter,	2 80 per day.	62 days.	173 60
W. B. Eastman,	Farm superintendent,	650	12 mos.	650 04
E. E. Hill,	Foreman (Bolton),	480	—4 mos.	154 83
G. A. Curry,	Foreman (Bolton),	540	—5 mos.	203 00
G. E. Smith,	Foreman (Bolton),	540	—5 mos.	211 90
C. C. Meade,	Driver,	420	—12 mos.	406 50
C. A. Vining,	Dairyman,	32 00 per mo.	—12 mos.	369 07
H. Harrington,	Hogs and hens,	30 00 per mo.	—4 mos.	98 73
A. R. Harrington,	Teamster,	34 00 per mo.	12 mos.	408 00
E. C. Jackson,	Delivery,	30 00 per mo.	12 mos.	360 00
H. M. Vining,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	12 mos.	360 00
R. Vining,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	—10 mos.	278 58
J. J. Nunes,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	—12 mos.	352 24
Geo. Johnston,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	10 mos.	300 00
S. W. Curry,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	—2 mos.	33 95
L. C. Montague,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	—2 mos.	55 22
L. H. Allen,	Farm hand,	30 00 per mo.	—3 mos.	76 37
E. F. Morse,	Farm hand,	10 00 per mo.	—3 mos.	21 20
Nelson Mills,	Day laborer,	1 75 per day.	42 days.	73 50
Albert Hardy,	Day laborer,	1 75 per day.	42 days.	73 50
G. P. White,	Day laborer,	1 75 per day.	6 days.	10 50
Thos. Russell,	Day laborer,	1 75 per day.	10 days.	17 50
R. C. Estes,	Day laborer,	1 50 per day.	1 day.	1 50
N. C. Pardee,	Day laborer,	1 75 per day.	3 days.	5 25
M. Donnelly,	Day laborer,	1 75 per day.	3 days.	5 25
A. King,	Day laborer,	1 75 per day.	3 days.	5 25
E. Cheesmans,	Day laborer,	1 75 per day.	3 days.	5 25
P. A. Spinney,	Day laborer,	1 75 per day.	3 days.	5 25
Wm. Flanagan,	Day laborer,	1 75 per day.	3 days.	5 25
H. P. Pratt,	Day laborer,	2 00 per day.	3 days.	6 00
Peter Bedard,	Day laborer,	2 00 per day.	3 days.	6 00

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[1] Including board and lodging.

Schedule of Persons employed by the Department of Boarding Out and Probation of the State Industrial School for Girls.

NAME.	Position.	Rate per Year.[1]	Time.	Amount.
Mary W. Dewson, . .	Superintendent, . . .	$1,700	12 mos.	$1,700 00
Henry R. Wilson, . .	Visitor, ...	1,000	11 mos.	916 66
Sarah W. Carpenter, .	Visitor, ...	700, 800, 1,000	12 mos.	783 35
Angie L. Brackett,. .	Visitor, ...	700	—11 mos.	653 33
Lenora A. Hurley, .	Visitor, ...	600, 700	12 mos.	674 99
Grace C. Albee, . .	Visitor, ...	700, 800	12 mos.	708 33
Ann M. Cummins, .	Visitor, ...	600	12 mos.	600 00
Marion G. Noyes, . .	Visitor, ...	700	+5 mos.	324 71
Madeline B. Dyar,. .	Visitor, ...	600	—5 mos.	248 39
Elene M. Michell, . .	Visitor, ...	600	+4 mos.	201 66
Almeda F. Cree, . .	Visitor, ...	700	1 mo.	58 33
Elizabeth H. Woodward,	Visitor, ...	600	—1 mo.	33 33
Mrs. Etta M. Wilcox, .	Visitor, ...	700	—1 mo.	30 10
Mary I. Coggeshall, .	Supply visitor, . . .	600	—1 mo.	46 78
Mary M. Glynn, . .	Clerk and stenographer, .	800	12 mos.	800 00
Sara F. McCool, . .	Office assistant, . . .	260	11 mos.	240 02
Ruth N. Philip, . .	Office assistant, . . .	260	+1 wk.	9 17
Edna M. Kingman, .	Office assistant, . . .	364	—1 mo.	25 67
May Hewitt, . . .	Supply stenographer, . .	364	1 wk.	7 00
Nellie M. McCleary, .	Bookkeeper, ...	520	—1 day.	1 30
				$8,063 12

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[1] Without board and lodging.

LIST OF SALARIED OFFICERS NOW EMPLOYED.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.[1]

F. F. Morse, superintendent (per annum),	$1,800 00
C. M. Campbell, assistant superintendent (per annum),	900 00
L. E. Allbee, second assistant superintendent (per annum),	600 00
C. C. Beckley, physician (per annum),	800 00
E. T. Fox, dentist (per annum),	750 00
D. F. O'Connor, oculist (per annum),	250 00
F. H. Mitchell, steward (per annum),	650 00
B. M. Barrett, clerk (per annum),	500 00
M. M. Cook, stenographer (per annum),	350 00
C. M. Church, matron, hospital (per annum),	600 00
N. R. Maxwell, matron, Bolton (per annum),	600 00
C. C. Russell, matron (per annum),	500 00
M. E. Mitchell, matron (per annum),	500 00
K. E. Page, matron (per annum),	500 00
B. G. Foss, matron (per annum),	500 00
H. E. Hatch, matron (per annum),	500 00
E. B. Mitchell, matron (per annum),	500 00
F. A. Kerr, matron (per annum),	500 00
F. M. Greaves, matron (per annum),	450 00
E. L. Morse, matron, bakery,	400 00
————, matron, laundry (per annum),	–
H. B. Shaw, supervisor of schools (per annum),	420 00
A. G. McCabe, teacher of sloyd (per annum),	480 00
K. E. Smith, teacher of music (per annum),	400 00
M. I. Noyes, teacher of primary class (per annum),	500 00
V. M. Rollins, teacher (per annum),	420 00
A. L. Mead, teacher (per annum),	400 00
M. T. Noyes, teacher (per annum),	400 00
A. M. Sherman, teacher (per annum),	350 00
E. L. Gammon, teacher (per annum),	350 00
V. E. Carson, teacher (per annum),	350 00
F. M. Wadlin, teacher (per annum),	350 00
O. M. Lasselle, teacher (per annum),	350 00
E. L. Tucker, teacher (per annum),	325 00
J. B. Higgins, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
F. E. Young, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
F. E. Larrabee, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00

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[1] Salary per year, without board and lodging.

Ida Westphall, housekeeper (per annum),	$400 00
A. E. Estes, housekeeper (per annum),	400 00
L. A. Davis, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
I. N. Bailey, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
H. L. Leete, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
A. F. Jackson, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
H. H. Smith, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
L. S. Duncan, housekeeper (per annum),	350 00
G. U. Purinton, housekeeper (per annum),	325 00
H. M. Dempsey, supply officer (per annum),	400 00
H. H. Allan, supply officer (per annum),	350 00
M. R. Kenny, supply officer (per annum),	350 00
————, dressmaker (per annum),	350 00
C. E. Stevens, gardener (per annum),	350 00
W. B. Eastman, superintendent of farm (per annum),	800 00
G. E. Smith, foreman, Bolton farm (per annum),	540 00
D. H. Bailey, carpenter (per annum),	540 00
C. C. Mead, driver (per annum),	420 00
A. R. Harrington, teamster (per month),	34 00
C. A. Vining, dairyman (per month),	32 00
H. M. Vining, laborer (per month),	30 00
R. Vining, laborer (per month),	30 00
J. J. Nunes, laborer (per month),	30 00
E. C. Jackson, laborer (per month),	30 00
H. Harrington, laborer (per month),	30 00

DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.[1]

Mary W. Dewson, superintendent,	$1,700 00
Sarah W. Carpenter, visitor,	1,000 00
Grace C. Albee, visitor,	800 00
Lenora A. Hurley, visitor,	700 00
Ann M. Cummins, visitor,	700 00
Marion G. Noyes, visitor,	700 00
Madeline B. Dyar, visitor,	600 00
Almeda F. Cree, visitor,	700 00
Elizabeth H. Woodward, visitor,	600 00
Mary I. Coggeshall, vacation supply visitor (for two months),	100 00
Mary M. Glynn, clerk and stenographer,	800 00
Edna M. Kingman, office assistant and errand girl,	364 00
	$8,764 00

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Dr. James S. Stone, Dr. Henry C. Baldwin, Dr. William N. Bullard, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, Dr. James M. Putnam.

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[1] Salary per year, without board and lodging.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Mrs. John Barstow,	Lee.
Mrs. James B. Carroll,	Springfield.
Miss Alice Clarke,	Longmeadow.
Mrs. John B. W. Day,	Fall River.
Mrs. J. B. Donnelly,	Gardner.
Mrs. David Evans,	Pittsfield.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Weston.
Mrs. Frederick T. Fuller,	Walpole.
Mrs. Joshua Hale,	Newburyport.
Miss Margaret Harlow,	Worcester.
Miss Martha C. Heywood,	Holyoke.
Mrs. Albert G. Hurd,	Millbury.
Mrs. John McQuaid,	Pittsfield.
Mrs. A. C. Moore,	Watertown.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	Sandwich.
Mrs. C. E. Mossey,	Allston.
Miss Fanny S. Packard,	Greenfield.
Mrs. Arthur Perry, Jr.,	Boston.
Miss Mary G. Porter,	School for Social Workers.
Miss Florence Rockwell,	Montague.
Miss Amanda Rowe,	Gloucester.
Miss Martha L. Sanford,	Worcester.
Miss Helen C. Schindler,	School for Social Workers.
Miss Mary B. Smith,	Andover.
Miss Mary Cushing Smith,	Fitchburg.
Miss Caroline Sperry,	North Adams.
Miss Maud E. Strong,	Northampton.
Miss May F. Sullivan,	Chicopee.
Mrs. H. A. Vaughan,	Assonet.
Mrs. Howard Whiting,	Great Barrington.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 1, 1906.]

Name of Institution: STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	–	240	240
Number received during the year, . . .	–	255	255
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	–	228	228
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.	–	267	267
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	–	260	260
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	18	47	65

Number in Care of the Probation Department.

Number in care of probation department for part or all of the year, ...	409
Number coming of age within the year, and so passing out of custody, ...	95
Employees of probation department, ...	11

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages, ...	$27,122 77
2. Clothing, ...	5,063 46
Amount carried forward, ...	$32,186 23

Amount brought forward,	$32,186 23	
Current expenses — *Concluded.*		
3. Subsistence,	9,002 67	
4. Ordinary repairs,	2,693 49	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses,	18,630 82	
Total,		$62,513 21
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$14,863 93	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	2,995 45	
Total,		17,859 38
Grand total,		$80,372 59

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$6,979 95	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	4,985 43	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for girls,	2,985 21	
		14,950 59
Total expenditures for the State Industrial School,		$95,323 18

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): FANNIE F. MORSE.
Superintendent of probationers: MARY W. DEWSON.

I.S. Mass.

Public Document No. 18

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

If you wish to receive this report next year, notify Miss Dewson now.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1911.

Compliments of

AMY F. EVERALL,
Superintendent
Lancaster

MARY W. DEWSON,
Supt. Department of Probation
and Boarding
198 Dartmouth Street, Boston

If you wish to receive this report next year, notify Miss Dewson now.

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APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

M. H. WALKER, Westborough, *Chairman.*
CARL DREYFUS, Boston, *Secretary.*
GEORGE H. CARLETON, Haverhill.
MATTHEW B. LAMB, Worcester.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, Boston.
JAMES W. McDONALD, Marlborough.
SUSAN C. LYMAN,[1] Waltham.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ELMER L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*
THOMAS H. AYER, *Visiting Physician of Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
C. C. BECKLEY, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers.*

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[1] Mrs. Lyman has since resigned, and has been succeeded by Sarah B. Hopkins of Worcester.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910, for the two reform schools under their control.

M. H. WALKER.
CARL DREYFUS.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
MATTHEW B. LAMB.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.
JAMES W. McDONALD.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The institution now known as the Lyman School was founded in 1848, at the suggestion and with the financial assistance of the late Hon. Theodore Lyman, who purchased the beautiful site on which the school was originally located, and who later gave the sum of $60,000, which, with an additional $10,000 from the State, has been held as a trust fund for the benefit of the institution. Mr. Lyman's private donation has since been handsomely supplemented by public funds, from which the institution is now wholly supported. The Lyman fund, however, has been of incalculable value in the development of the school, as it has allowed the introduction of many forms of manual and other educational training before the value of such methods was recognized by the public. Thus it has happened that in some respects the Lyman School has led the educational movement of the State by many years. Lecture courses, athletic equipment and prizes, holiday festivals and outings, and other things that strict economists might consider luxuries, are still paid from the Lyman fund.

The age limit for receiving boys at Westborough was originally fixed at fourteen; some years later the age limit was raised to sixteen, and later still to seventeen; and a correctional department, which was established to receive these older boys, in effect turned the school into a prison. Results which followed brought the good name of the school into disrepute, and went far to defeat the purpose for which it had been founded. Accordingly, in 1884, the age limit was reduced to fifteen. The plant, site and all, was abandoned, to be used as an insane hospital, and a new institution was built up, arranged upon the cottage system, with unbarred windows and open playgrounds. From that day to this neither effort nor money has been stinted in developing the Lyman School (as the reform school was renamed when it was remodeled) in accordance with its founder's enlightened plans.

The methods now in use have been carefully devised to meet the special needs of the pupils. The necessary work on the farm and about the institution, and the school curriculum (which includes the common branches, music and drawings), are supplemented by industrial courses, with elementary instruction for every boy and advanced instruction for those who show capacity.

Many of the pupils, boys as they are, have become sufficiently skilled to have taken a responsible part in the construction and finish of several of the buildings on the grounds. Thus, all the inside woodwork of the big schoolhouse was fashioned in the boys' workshops and put together by boy labor, including the hand-carved newel posts and ornaments over the door frames, which were the product of the wood-carving classes. Of recent work, the three newer cottages are furnished throughout with products of the boys' handiwork, — chairs and tables, bureaus, bedsteads and sideboards, — which would pass muster in any leading store. The boys take the utmost pride in their achievements, as is evidenced at their annual exhibition, in the way each hovers around his own particular exhibit, showing it off to visiting friends. At the last exhibition one lad in particular was noticeable, explaining the system of his work to every guest whose attention he could engage. "Here is my first piece," he would say, showing a small wedge, "and here," pointing to a handsome sideboard, "is my last." He was the son of a contractor, and had voluntarily prolonged his stay in the school to finish his course in the workshop and to participate in the exhibition.

Much attention is given to physical development, there being a well-equipped gymnasium with a splendid swimming tank, and an athletic instructor in charge, both of the systematic exercises and of the sports. And while competitive games are of necessity less of a feature than in ordinary schools, every cottage has its ball team, and on occasions the Lyman School plays an outside school team.

The length of detention at Westborough is regulated by a marking system which ordinarily detains a boy for about nineteen months; but this does not apply to boys under thirteen, who, upon their arrival, are immediately sent to the Berlin department, 7 miles distant. The Berlin group is so small that informal methods, such as would work havoc in a large institution, are efficacious. The former matron, Mrs. Warner, who presided over the household for many years, was little less than a genius with children, and the art of her gentle authority was acquired by her fellow workers, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, who have been at the cottage ever since it was opened, fifteen years ago. Thus, a group of from 15 to 20 unruly youngsters who have grown up on the street and apparently never obeyed in their lives, are controlled almost entirely without punishments, and are kept busy and happy from morning to night. They help with the farm chores just as if they were farmers' sons, and every one of them acquires the skill which will presently make him acceptable in a farmer's household. Several hours a day of rough-and-tumble play allow uproarious spirits to find their legitimate expression. At night the grown folks take part in the games and the singing, just as parents do with their own children.

After a stay of a few months the majority of them have grown sufficiently well mannered and obedient to be boarded out, thereafter to attend the district school and be treated in all respects like other boys in the community. Those who do well in their boarding places — and most of them do — go home later to their own people, provided they have good homes to go to; but, as a rule, it is found advisable to let about two years elapse before they can return, without too much risk, to the influences which originally brought them into the care of the State. Even so, an appreciable number of them fall back into lawless ways when they go back to their own people, and must be returned to Westborough.

It is one happy result of this method of dealing with the younger children that those with whom it succeeds (who make up about one-half of the whole number) neither learn to think of themselves, nor to be thought of by others, as Westborough boys; nor do they make the undesirable acquaintances, inevitable in a large public institution, which, whatever may be its merits, is made up of boys who have been practically expelled from the community.

When the Westborough boy has earned his right to a release, if his people are respectable, and the surroundings are not too unfavorable, he goes home; and in truth he sometimes goes home to conditions which are very far from favorable, because, unfortunately, the only occupation nowadays in which a home goes with the job is that of a farm hand, and in starting a city-reared boy of fifteen or older out to earn his bread, his natural taste for city life must be reckoned with. His case, in this respect, is quite different from that of the little Berlin boys, who are of an age when a farm possesses delights superior even to the joys of the city streets.

Of the boys under the care of the visiting department on Nov. 30, 1910, 639 were in their own homes, 99 were placed with farmers or others, 80 were at board and 60 were for themselves, as the phrase goes, meaning by this term the older boys at work in the cities who are not living with relatives or who hire themselves out as farm hands. The amount of $1,794.16 was collected within the year in behalf of 74 boys, mostly under eighteen years of age, at work for farmers, and was placed in the savings bank for their benefit.

The years of probation are the critical ones in the formation of character. Training in an institution is at best preparatory. It is life in the world, with its temptations and struggles, which is the real thing, — the arena in which success or failure is demonstrated, — and it is a wise provision that gives the State a practical guardianship over Lyman School boys throughout their minority. The trustees employ a corps of five visitors who supervise boys on probation, reinforcing the weak authority of parents, when that is necessary, but simply keeping in touch, in an unobtrusive way, with the boys who do not seem to need guidance. Numerous letters could be cited as evidence of the cordial relations which grow up between the visitors and their charges, and also of the grateful memory which many a boy cherishes, of the helpful influence which he found at the Lyman School.

The beneficial results of the present methods of supervision are graphically set forth by a comparison of the table analysing the conduct of boys coming of age this year with a similar table for the year 1892, which date was shortly before the present visiting system was inaugurated. This year's table shows that of the 157 boys who came of age, 100, or 64 per cent., were doing well without question; 18, or 12 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 17, or 10 per cent., have left the

State (most of them with their people and by consent of the trustees); 11, or 7 per cent., whereabouts unknown; and only 11, or 7 per cent., were classed as doing badly, most of them being in penal institutions. Comparing these figures with the table of 1892 (which was compiled upon a closely similar basis) we find an *increase* this year of 20 per cent. who are doing well, a *decrease* of 24 per cent. who have been in prison at some time during their minority, and a *decrease* of 20 per cent. in the number whose whereabouts and conduct are unknown. On page 32 of this report will be found very complete information and interesting statistical tables relative to the probation work.

On the 7th of June a returned runaway, who was under detention at the Lyman School, committed suicide. This deplorable event precipitated an investigation by a legislative committee, both as to the cause of the boy's death and as to the methods of the institution. The investigations of the committee were most searching. Its report, which was published last August, has already been presented to the Governor and Council, and will be presented to the Legislature when it assembles.

After much consideration the trustees have come to the conclusion that the services of a general agent, who shall act as their executive officer, would greatly increase the efficiency of the Board. This view is in line with one of the recommendations of the committee. Authority to employ such an agent will be asked from the Legislature.

A recommendation of the committee that a disciplinary cottage be established, has been already adopted by the trustees. A cottage of this character, be it said, was maintained for some eighteen months a number of years ago, and was discontinued because it was not a success. But it is possible that the elements which previously made it a failure may now be avoided, and this second trial will be carefully watched and its results reported a year hence. Other recommendations of the committee are receiving careful consideration.

The special appropriations last year were $7,000 for enlargement of the heating, lighting and power plant, and $2,500 for apparatus for protection against fire.

An appropriation will be asked for this year to buy additional land. There are only 169 acres in the school property at Westborough, and much of this is taken up by buildings and the cottage playgrounds. For many years an adjoining farm has been hired for cultivation, but this farm can be no longer rented, and it is imperative that additional land be secured.

An appropriation will also be asked for enlarging the hospital, which at present allows no proper room for isolation in case of a contagious disease, and which in other ways is inadequate.

Also, an appropriation will be asked for coal bunkers. As it is, coal is piled up in the open.

Also, an appropriation will be asked for an extension of the subway.

The Lyman school opened the year with 398 inmates and closed with 330. The whole number of individuals in the school during the year was 723, and the average number was 358.56.

The appropriations asked were: for expenses of the institution, $109,000; for salaries and traveling expenses of visitors, $11,400; for boarding out, $9,000; for tuition fees to towns, $1,000. The expenditures were: $106,304.30 (a surplus of $1,133.29 was turned back into the treasury) for the institution, and $21,641.56 for boys outside the institution, or $126,812.62 for the whole number in the care of the school.

The per capita cost of the school was $5.62; for the Berlin department, $2.98; for the visiting, 20 cents;[1] and for the whole number of boys in the care of the trustees, whether in or outside the institution, approximately $1.63.

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[1] Maintenance of boys at board, hospital or doctor's bills are not counted in this sum.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School receives girls from the court who are under seventeen years of age, and retains them in the care of the trustees during the remainder of their minority, — supplementing the training of eighteen months or longer which they receive in the institution by a system of careful supervision during the critical years when they are freed from the restraint of the institution and are establishing new relations with the community.

Of the 115 newcomers received within the year, 7 were between the ages of nine and twelve, 25 between twelve and fifteen, and 83 between fifteen and seventeen. Children under twelve or thirteen years of age are usually placed at board by the State Board of Charity, and only extreme cases come to Lancaster.

During recent years there has been a gradual but steady progress in supplementing the training of the family cottages by special classes, into which girls are gathered according to their aptitudes and needs. The advanced dressmaking class, under the capable direction of Miss Carr, has been successful beyond belief. All the pupils in this class learn to plan, draft, cut and make a tasteful dress, and a number of them become sufficiently responsible to act as pupil teachers. This class and also two afternoon sewing classes, one for advanced work and one for returned girls, are held during the hours while the other pupils are at school, and meet the needs of girls who formerly were droning along in the schoolroom, perhaps repeating lessons they had once learned but forgotten, receiving no proper food for their activities, and retarding the progress of their companions.

An advanced class for academic work which was maintained for some years, has been suspended, industrial training being found far more developing to girls who are grounded in an elementary education and who lack real interest in the pursuit of the higher branches. Pupils in the primary grades, in what-soever households they live, are now classed together in their school work. Thus some approach to grading is attained in all the class rooms. Moreover, two of the grade teachers are replaced by a drawing and a nature teacher, who give special instruction in the cottage schoolrooms. To have brought this system of grading and specializing to pass without the facilities of a central school building has taken much ingenuity and planning, for which both Mrs. Morse, the recent superintendent, and Miss Shaw, the school principal, deserve the greatest credit, — they having succeeded in doing that which it was long thought, without additional facilities, simply could not be done. But the inconveniences entailed are very great, and if a central school building is not asked for this year, it is only because there are other more urgent needs which must take precedence.

As in former years, a singing teacher goes from cottage schoolroom to cottage schoolroom, and also gathers girls in the chapel for choir practice. A sloyd class, which, moreover, includes some basketry, repair work, etc., gives a six months' course of two lessons a week to practically every girl in the school, and classes in skilled laundering and breadmaking are attended by each girl for two months before she leaves the school. By these various provisions the work in every department has been raised to a highly creditable standard, as was evidenced in the large display of useful and pretty articles which were shown in the exhibit last spring.

Great advance has also been made in the medical care given the girls, both while they are in the school and afterwards, when they are under the care of the probation department. The school physician, Dr. C. C. Beckley, a thoroughly up-to-date practitioner, is on the grounds every day, and discovers and treats many ailments which would once have been neglected. In particular, specific diseases, which in the past were recognized only when very definitely developed, are now diagnosed in their more obscure stages, the Wasserman test having been used upon a number of suspected cases, through the kindness of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Girls with specific diseases are now separated in a cottage with a trained nurse in charge.

As in former years, teeth are cared for by Dr. E. T. Fox, who spends two mornings a week at the school, and eyes, ears and throat by Dr. D. F. O'Connor, who comes twice a month. Dr. O'Connor states that over 40 per cent. of the Lancaster girls showed defective vision, where similar defects among public school children average from only 19 to 32 per cent. This is evidence, also, of what is found in other directions, — that the girls who find their way to Lancaster are in far worse health than the average of the community. To start its wards out in the world with sound bodies, so far as this is possible, is a tangible good which it is the duty of the State to bestow. The expense is, of course, considerable; but no apologies are needed for such an outlay.

We are handicapped by a most inadequate hospital, which is cramped in every way, lacks proper day rooms and affords no means for outdoor sleeping nor for proper isolation of tubercular patients, of whom there are several now in the school, besides a number of pretubercular cases. An appropriation will be asked for to remedy this matter.

Over and above his distinctly medical work, Dr. Beckley is giving much attention to the question of the feeble-minded and the border-line cases, who, it is coming to be realized, make up a considerable element in the school. A body of data was collected two years since by Miss Dewson, superintendent of the probation department, and published in the report of 1908, which showed such shocking histories for girls of a fairly well-defined type of low mentality, weak wills, perverse or semi-insane impulses, joined, perhaps, to over-sexual development, that the policy pursued in dealing with such cases has since been profoundly modified. Dr. Walter E. Fernald, the able superintendent of the School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley, in describing this type in his annual report for 1905 wrote: —

> These children are not simply bad and incorrigible, but they are irresponsible by way of the underlying mental defect. The mental defect and the moral lack are alike the visible effects of the incurable affection of the cerebral cortex. No method of training or discipline can fit them to become safe or desirable members of society. They cannot be placed out without great moral risk to innocent people.

Such children, growing into adults, it is now coming to be realized are filling our almshouses and prisons, are the parents whom the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are prosecuting for abuse of helpless offspring, and make up a not inconsiderable per cent. of the families with whom the Associated Charities' agents are wrestling.

In the past, Industrial School girls of the markedly feeble-minded type, and also a number of the higher grade who had not been considered feeble-minded in the school, but who in the world had been found incapable of self-support or self-direction, have been received at Waverley, and, under observation, were considered by Dr. Fernald fit subjects for custodial care. But the Waverley school finds itself unable to assimilate more than a limited number of such cases, and these only of the more docile type. Meanwhile, some 50 or 60 "border-line" cases have accumulated at Lancaster, — girls who, in the light of past experience, the trustees are not willing should be placed out, or who at best should be given but one trial. They are a hindrance to the legitimate work of the school, which has been seriously overcrowded through their presence. No training can fit them for life in the world; yet at twenty-one they will be set free, to breed their kind and to become festering centers in the community. A proper provision for these girls should be considered in connection with others of their kind, of whom there are probably many hundreds drifting in and out of our public institutions.

The State has already two institutions for the feeble-minded, — one at Waverley, with accommodations for 1,440 inmates, including its outlying colony at Templeton, and a new institution at Wrentham, which will shortly be equipped to receive 250 inmates. To these institutions any person who has been certified as a "suitable subject" may be committed by a probate judge. What constitutes a "suitable subject" is a shifting standard, not defined by statute nor by a scientific classification, but is in process of determination as case after case comes up for medical examination and for judicial decision. Were the State to enter upon the policy of providing custodial accommodations for all the definitely feeble-minded within its borders who belong to the pauper or the criminal class, a step and a long one would be taken toward the elimination of a most potent source of social degeneration. Meanwhile, subnormal people of a less recognizable type — "morons" or foolish ones, they are coming to be called by psychologists — could be identified by the various agencies dealing with them, their characteristics studied and their histories followed. Thus gradually a body of experience would be built up which might affect both medical and judicial decisions, and become the basis for legislative action.

This whole subject of feeble-mindedness and of social degeneration is now under consideration by a legislative committee. The broad policy which the State may adopt must materially affect our policy in the matter of enlarging accommodations at Lancaster. If commitments continue as at present, and if custodial cases must be retained for four or five years, the new cottage which was opened last summer will be hardly more than a temporary relief, and a new cottage should be asked for this year, and still other cottages in the near future. This course, however, is not rational, since methods appropriate to the equipment of girls for life in the world are not appropriate to custodial cases, and are, moreover, needlessly expensive; thus it is urgently hoped that some other alternative may be found.

Girls who are considered fit subjects for placing, or whom it is thought should be given the benefit of the doubt, pass into the care of the probation department, to be assigned as special charges to one of its well-trained visitors, paid or volunteer. These good friends stand by their wards in every possible way. The girls are far less hopeful material than the boys, both in their antecedents and in their personal quality. Very few of them have suitable homes of their own to go back to, while the temptations which lie in wait for them, as they leave the protected life of the institution, are besetting and peculiarly demoralizing in character. Their best chance to win back their good name lies in finding work in families where the employer will likewise act as mentor and judicious friend. It is the part of the visitor to develop these qualities in the employer, — to interpret the girl to her, and to win her intelligent co-operation. As can be readily seen, this is a difficult and a delicate task.

But so great is the demand for the girls' services that employers are ready to agree to almost anything, and from the employers already known to the department and from the 356 new places investigated by the visitors and reported on this last year, there is a wide field from which to select.

On the side of the girls, so hungry are they for affection, so do they crave to be the center of interest to some one, that they welcome the friendly offices of the "lady visitor," who forthwith becomes a paramount influence in their lives. Of course, there are many failures, — many more than with the boys, as is inevitable; but the failures are offset by a goodly number who, with a tragic cloud upon their young lives, at twenty-one have grown into well-conducted, self-respecting young women.

The report of the superintendent of the probation department, to be found on page 72, and the statistical tables which follow, describe the work with much detail, while on pages 69, 80 and 82 will be found reports of the superintendent and the physicians of the school.

Last winter Mrs. Fannie F. Morse resigned the superintendency, which she had discharged ably for over eight years, to take charge of a similar school in Minnesota. She retired on April 19, and was succeeded by Mrs. Amy Ford Everall.

In June a tragedy occurred at the school in the suicide of one of the girls. A searching investigation by the trustees failed to reveal any cause for the desperate deed, unless it were the suggestion of a similar act which had taken place a few days earlier at the Lyman School, — it being recognized by psychologists that auto-suggestion often acts with fatal power in such cases. The event was a terrible shock to the good women in charge of the girls, and a terrible anxiety, as thereafter any girl in a perverse temper found a sure way to torment by threatening suicide.

The special appropriations which will be asked are: (1) $10,000 for the enlargement of the hospital, the need for which has been explained; (2) $12,000 for sewage disposal, — a long-standing need. Present conditions are strongly disapproved by the local board of health.

The school opened the year with 267 girls and closed with

247. The appropriation for running the institution was $63,430, and for the probation department (including hospital bills and the care of maternity cases) was $13,800. The sum expended for the institution was $66,522.16, and the sum expended for the probation department was $15,182.45. The per capita for the institution was $4.77 for the probation department, 77 cents,[1] and for the whole number in the care of the institution, $2.42.

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[1] This is not comparable with the per capita spent in visiting the boys, from which the clothing and maintenance of boarded boys, and doctors' or hospital bills, are excluded.

Appendix A.

TRUST FUNDS

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

1909-1910.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[Held by the Treasurer and Receiver-General, under chapter 407 of the Acts of 1906.]

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$1,355 59	$22,700 00	$249,055 59
Receipts in 1909–10.			
Income of investments,	967 28		967 28
E. L. Coffeen, treasurer,	300 00		300 00
	$2,622 87	$22,700 00	$25,322 87
Payments in 1909–10.			
Lyman School for Boys,	2,139 30		2,139 30
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$483 57	$22,700 00	$23,183 57
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	$300 00		
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad Company bond,	5,000 00		
Worcester Trust Company stock,	400 00		
Athol bond,	2,000 00		
Everett bond,	3,000 00		
Easthampton bond,	6,000 00		
Norwood notes,	6,000 00		
	$22,700 00		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1910,	483 57		
		. . .	$23,183 57

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	. . . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
No transactions in 1909–10.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	. . . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock,	$14,000 00		
Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company bond,	5,000 00		
New London Northern Railroad Company certificate of stock,	1,000 00		
		. . .	$20,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN TRUST FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$5,562 52		$5,562 52
Receipts in 1909–10.			
Income of investment,	1,674 10		1,674 10
	$7,236 62		$7,236 62
No payments in 1909–10.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$7,236 62		$7,236 62
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,			$7,236 62

LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1909,		$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1909–10.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,		$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Athol bond,			$1,000 00

INCOME LYMAN SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$2,402 11	$100 00	$2,502 11
Receipts in 1909–10.			
Income of investment,	109 50		109 50
	$2,511 61	$100 00	$2,611 61
Payments in 1909–10.			
No transactions.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$2,511 61	$100 00	$2,611 61
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,		$2,511 61	
Boston & Albany Railroad stock,		100 00	
			$2,611 61

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1909,		$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1909–10.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,		$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
American Telegraph and Telephone Company bond,		$1,000 00	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$19 27		$19 27
Receipts in 1909–10.			
Income of investment,	40 09		40 09
Transfer from income Industrial School, Fay fund,	32 12		32 12
	$91 48		$91 48
Payments in 1909–10.			
Industrial School for Girls,	89 04		89 04
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$2 44		$2 44
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	. . .	$2 44

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1909–10.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Peabody bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$128 06		$128 06
Receipts in 1909–10.			
Income of investment,	43 12		43 12
	$171 18		$171 18
Payments in 1909–10.			
Income Industrial School, Lamb fund,	32 12		32 12
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$139 06		$139 06
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	. . .	$139 06

LYMAN FUND EXPENDITURES FOR 1910.

1909.		
Dec. 31.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	$163 40
	Bosworth Optical Company,	1 20
	Wright & Ditson,	29 00
	F. B. Pratt,	4 00
	Ira G. Dudley,	10 00
	Denholm & McKay Company,	32 40
	De Wolfe & Fiske Company,	8 40
	Amount carried forward,	$248 00

	Amount brought forward,	$248 00
1910.		
Jan. 26.	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	182 98
	W. B. Clarke Company,	8 35
	H. F. Chamberlain,	1 50
	Denholm & McKay Company,	4 80
Feb. 28.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	140 36
	Elizabeth R. Kimball,	5 58
	A. S. Roe,	10 00
Mar. 31.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	127 00
Apr. 30.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	118 20
	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	5 88
	Wright & Ditson,	7 20
	H. F. Chamberlain,	2 70
May 29.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	155 13
	Oliver Ditson Company,	3 29
June 30.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	130 96
	Mrs. E. G. Evans,	39 00
	Oliver Ditson Company,	32 40
	George H. Woodman & Co.,	40
	Fuller Regalia and Costume Company,	2 00
	N. G. Wood & Sons,	8 48
Aug. 1.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	100 00
	Albert R. Marryatt,	50 07
	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	10 00
Sept. 1.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	115 00
Sept. 30.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	131 66
	Wright & Ditson,	87 25
Oct. 31.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	116 60
	G. S. Warner,	10 00
	Pfister & Vogel Company,	21 49
Nov. 30.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	107 78
	Rev. L. W. Adams,	10 00
		$1,994 46

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

Industrial School, Mary Lamb Fund, Expenditures, Nov. 30, 1909, to Dec. 1, 1910.

Celebration, Christmas, 1909,	$71 39
Celebrations, Fourth of July, 1910,	17 65
	$89 04

Industrial School, Rogers Book Fund, Expenditures, Nov. 30, 1909, to Dec. 1, 1910.

Sept. 28, 1910, E. L. Johnson,	$15 75

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

AT

WESTBOROUGH.

1909-1910.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith I submit for your consideration the sixteenth annual report of the Lyman School for Boys. In the accompanying statistical tables there is much of interest and value to any one who is interested in the education of delinquent boys. The year has been one of encouragement in many respects, as well as very trying in others. The number of commitments this year has dropped from 268 during 1908 and 232 during 1909 to 180 during 1910. The smaller number of commitments is doubtless due to two causes: first, there is a stronger effort on the part of the courts to use their probation officers; and second, a probable reluctance on the part of some of the courts to commit boys to us, occasioned by the widespread and much unjust newspaper publicity due to the legislative investigation of the last summer, following the suicide of one of our boys.

If this smaller number of commitments is not to be followed by a reaction, there is cause for gratification in that the probation system of the courts is doing more effective service, and in the fact that the school can do more effective work with smaller numbers. It is to be hoped that the successful handling of juvenile delinquents can be accomplished as much as possible through the probation officers of the courts, because if they are efficient it ought to produce as good results for the boys, and is much cheaper for the State. Fewer commitments mean also more individualizing of the treatment of the boys committed to the school. This is a much desired factor in the education of a delinquent boy. We have been enabled to reduce the numbers in our cottages from an average of 34 in December, 1909, to 28 in December, 1910. At the present time we have one cottage with 34 boys, while the remainder have 30 or fewer. This reduction gives the master an opportunity for efficient personal work which he cannot accomplish with the larger numbers.

When the one remaining new cottage is opened we shall be able to reduce the cottage average census still more. This reduction of the number of boys in a cottage has its corresponding disadvantage from the financial point of view, in that it raises the weekly per capita cost. Owing to this reduction of boys in the cottages; to the depletion of our stocks of food and clothing last year, in order to avoid a deficiency, and to the high prices paid for supplies, our net per capita cost has been increased 66 cents per week.

In the matter of escapes and captures we are able to make a better report than last year. This year there has been a net loss of 3, while last year there was a net loss of 13. I can see no special reason for this, as I do not feel that we have been more zealous in our work than we were last year. It is a case, perhaps, of being a little more fortunate.

Physical Condition of Boys.

The health of the boys during the past year has been unusually good. Through the school physician, the dentist, a graduate nurse, and with what able assistance we have been able to have from the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Westborough State Hospital and Dr. Jelly, the boys have received excellent individual attention. If the additional hospital facilities which you are asking from the Legislature are granted, we shall be able to do even more.

I am coming to believe that much delinquency is due to a low vitality, that may be caused by various organic difficulties. In the future I am convinced that the medical and physical side of the work should be more and more emphasized. I attach much importance to the work of the physician in removing tonsils and adenoids, in giving a careful examination of the eyes and ears, and in giving especial care to any manifested organic troubles, such as the difficulties of the heart, lungs and digestive organs.

The important work of the dentist cannot be too highly recognized. Bad conditions of the teeth lead to many serious troubles.

While I have said that the health of the boys has been good, I cannot say that the physical and mental condition of the boys upon entering is up to that of the normal boy. The deficiencies are due both to hereditary taints and the conditions of life from which most of the boys come.

An examination of tables No. 4 and No. 7, which give statistics as to the parentage and domestic condition of boys committed to the school during the year, will reveal much as to the reasons why the boys come to us. I would recommend a study of these tables to any one interested in the study of delinquency. The truths brought out by these statistics are still further borne out by the reports of the visitors made upon the homes.

There has been no material change in the average time of detention in the institution, it still remains at about nineteen months. Likewise, there has been no change in the average age of boys committed to the school, which is 13.3 years.

While I do not believe that the discipline of the school has suffered, at the same time the investigation by the legislative committee caused a tremendous strain upon the officers of the school in order to maintain the usual behavior. The committee could in no way avoid this in performing its duties, in making the thorough investigation which it made. The newspaper publicity made the parents very uneasy, and their uneasiness was very plainly manifested on visiting days. The surprise is not that it had a bad effect upon the conduct, but that we were able to minimize its effects as much as we did. The school cannot produce the best results unless its officers have the co-operation of the parents of the boys, and unless there is a warm, healthy sympathy coming from an interested public. Our great aim is to merit this sympathy in our endeavors to give the unfortunate boys who come to us a chance to make something of themselves.

As an aid to discipline, and so far as possible to avoid the use of detention rooms, I have organized a disciplinary squad under the extra officer which you gave me to look after the boys while in detention. Just as soon as I can do so I shall place the boys who go to this squad in the disciplinary cottage. In this cottage it will be my purpose to give them a different and special treatment in the way of work and supervision.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The last Legislature appropriated for the current expenses of the school for 1910 the sum of $109,000. Of this amount we have used $106,304.36, leaving a surplus to our credit of $2,695.64. There was an appropriation of $9,000 for the boarded boys from Berlin, while vouchers have been issued for $9,375.67, leaving a deficiency in this fund of $375.67.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Our leading improvement is the completion of the double cottage for which the Legislature of 1909 provided. One of the cottages is now occupied and the other part will soon be opened. The building is well adapted to its purposes, and is convenient in management and well arranged for the occupancy and comfort of boys. This cottage is heated from the central boiler system by means of pipes conducted through a subway.

The subway from Elms to Willow Park has been completed, and the latter cottage is also heated from the main plant. The only cottages at the Lyman School that are not on the main heating system are Oak, Bowlder and Wayside. As this report is being written an extension to our boiler house and a circular brick stack are being built, to make possible the installation of a new boiler and a hot-water tank.

An addition to the horse barn is being made, to accommodate a combination hose, ladder and chemical wagon. The wagon and 500 feet of hose have been purchased, ready to be installed as soon as the house is ready. This and the power plant extension were provided for by the Legislature of 1910.

At Berlin the continued drought of the summer caused a giving out of our water supply. The emergency was so great that we could not await a session of the Legislature, so, in accordance with your vote giving the chairman of the trustees and the superintendent the power, a well was lowered on the bottom land situated on the opposite side of the metropolitan aqueduct from the cottage, and an electrically driven pump was installed. The sum of about $300 was taken from the current funds.

Farm Matters.

So far as the matter of production goes, this has been a successful year upon the farm. The fruit yield was very fair, as were the garden and farm products. I sincerely hope your request to the Legislature for more land may be granted. The lease for the Stone farm cannot be renewed. If new land is not procured it will be a serious handicap to our farming operations and to our ability to keep the boys profitably employed. During the summer months the boys receive much valuable experience in observing and taking part in the farming operations.

A misfortune of this year has been in the fact that 22 of our herd have been removed on account of tuberculosis. This of course depletes the net gain shown in our farm account.

Officers of the School.

Our material side has been gradually improving. A proper housing, boarding and clothing of the boys is important. But more important than all is the official staff in charge of the boys. The superintendent feels that at present he has a good force of officers, instructors and teachers. They are for the most part earnest, loyal and devoted to the work. They are making their best possible efforts to make good men out of the unpromising boys who come to them. Their problems are many and vexing. Their work is confining, and in many cases their hours are long. Their compensation is none too great. For their efforts in the work I bespeak for them, on the part of the Commonwealth, every encouragement that can be given them. Of course they make mistakes, but those mistakes are those of conscientious judgment. Many of our officers are of long-tried experience, who have devotedly given the best part of their life service to the work.

For your continued helpful suggestions and co-operation, the kindly sympathy of the visiting department during the year just completed, I desire to extend my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The fifteenth annual report of the department of visitation is herewith respectfully presented: —

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910, was,			1,309
Becoming of age during the year,		159	
Died,		2	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	36		
Not serious,	26		
	—	62	
		—	223
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1910,			1,086
Adding to the above number: —			
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,		8	
Previously,		7	
Runaways from school: —			
Having been returned from probation,		16	
Never having been on probation,		24	
		—	55
Total number under twenty-one outside of the school,			1,141

CLASSIFICATION OF VISITING LIST.

Of the 1,086 boys on the visiting list, 61 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 58 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 967 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Army (United States),	17
Assisting parents,	13
At board, attending school,	80
Attending school,	38
Bakery,	7
Barber,	2
Blacksmith,	3
Bleachery,	2
Bookbindery,	2
Bookkeeper,	1
Box shop,	3
Brakeman,	1
Bricklayer,	3
Broom shop,	1
Candy factory,	3
Carpenter,	22
Cement worker,	2
Chauffeur,	3
Clerk,	19
Cobbler,	1
Electrical works,	5
Elevated railroad,	3
Elevator boy,	3
Errand boy,	21
Farmer,	137
Fireman,	1
Fisherman,	2
Forester,	1
Foundry,	6
Gas fitter,	2
Glass works,	6
Hat factory,	1
Hostler,	1
Hotel worker,	6
Idle,	20
Invalid,	9
Janitor,	2
Jewelry shop,	3
Laborer,	32
Lamp factory,	3
Laundry,	7
Leather shop,	3
Lithographer,	1
Longshoreman,	2
Machinist,	33
Market,	5
Massachusetts Reformatory,	32
Metal workers,	14
Milk wagon,	4
Mill (textile),	76
Moving picture operator,	1
Navy (United States),	29
Newsboy,	2
Nurse,	1
Occupation unknown,	28
Office boy,	9
Other penal institutions,	26
Painter,	3
Paper mill,	5
Pedler,	8
Piano factory,	3
Pin shop,	1
Plasterer,	2
Plumber,	11
Porter,	2
Printer,	16
Recently released, occupation unknown,	25
Restaurant,	5
Rope factory,	1
Rubber works,	4
Sailor,	6
Salesman,	2
Shipper,	3
Shoe shop,	44
Singer,	3
Tailor,	4
Tannery,	1
Teamster or driver,	43
Tinsmith,	3
Toy factory,	1
Trunk factory,	2
Upholsterer,	1
Valet,	1
Wheelwright,	1
Whip shop,	1
Wire mill,	5

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In the United States army and navy, about	4
At board,	7
Employed on farms,	13
In mills (textile), about	7
Classed as laborers,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	3
In other penal institutions,	2
In 80 different occupations, about	61

The report cards of the above-mentioned 967 boys show that at the time of the last report 840, or 87 per cent., were doing well; 66, or 7 per cent., doubtfully; and 61, or 6 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

29	disappeared this year.
29	disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

24	left place with a farmer.
17	left home or relatives.
17	not located, family having moved.

The number of boys retransferred from the Massachusetts Reformatory to the custody of your Board during the past year has been 4. In providing for these boys all have been sent to their homes and seem to be living respectably.

The following tables give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for the past year: —

Placings.

Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	211
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	122
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	70
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	403

Returns.

Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —	
For serious fault, not relocated,	36
For relocation and other purposes,	142
Total returned,	178

Visits.

Number of visits to probationers,	3,678
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	983
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	508
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	1.93
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	2,695
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited,	626
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	4.3
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	488
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	132

Collections

Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed in the bank to their credit,	$1,794 16
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	74

Boys over eighteen usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages.

One hundred and fifty-seven boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

Army,	4	Hostler,	3
Bakery,	1	Hotel clerk,	1
Bookbinder,	1	Jewelry shop,	1
Bookkeeper,	2	Laborer,	5
Chauffeur,	3	Leather shop,	3
Clerk,	3	Lunch cart,	1
Conductor,	1	Machinist,	7
Cook,	1	Massachusetts Reformatory,	5
Elevator boy,	1	Mill,	4
Farmer,	17	Navy,	8
Forester,	2	Occupation unknown,	24
Foundry,	3	Other institutions,	5
Glass works,	1	Out of employment,	2

Painters,	4	Shoe shop,	4
Paper mill,	1	Teamster,	13
Porter,	1	Theatre,	1
Printer,	4	Unknown,	11
Rubber works,	1	Waiter,	2
Shipper,	2	Woodworkers,	4

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	8
Employed on farms, about	9
In other penal institutions, including Massachusetts Reformatory,	6
Employed in textile mills,	2

The remaining 75 per cent. is divided among 32 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 100, or 64 per cent., are doing well without question; 18, or 12 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 11, or 7 per cent., badly, most of them in penal institutions; 11, or 7 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 17, or 10 per cent., out of the New England States. Of the latter it is fair to presume that 50 per cent. are doing creditably. Assuming this to be the case, the total percentage of boys who became twenty-one years of age this year and who are living in the community much as others who have never been in the Lyman School would be about 80.

The following table differs from the foregoing one in that it includes all boys becoming of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1910, who have ever been on probation or parole from the Lyman School. In this number are 2 who have been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory and 2 who were runaways from the school, — hence the basis of percentages used in this table is 161 instead of 157. It compares the conduct of those placed on farms with that of those who returned to their own people.

	STANDING —	
	Of 62 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 99 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question, .	39, or 63 per cent.	61, or 62 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting,	6, or 10 per cent.	13, or 13 per cent.
Out of State, ...	6, or 10 per cent.	11, or 11 per cent.
Unknown, ...	8, or 12 per cent.	6, or 6 per cent.
Badly, ...	3, or 5 per cent.	8, or 8 per cent.

Again, of the 62 boys who were sent to farms: —

13 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
19 are now doing well in their city homes.
7 are in the army or navy.
6 are not doing so well, but are self-supporting.
11 are either unknown or are doing badly.
6 are out of the State.

One hundred and eighteen of the 157 boys on the visiting list becoming of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

More boys have been returned to the school for serious fault this year than were recalled last year. The visitor seeks by every means he can devise to prevent the necessity of such returns. Yet it must be considered that returning a boy to the school for fault often saves him from more serious consequences; for example, of the boys returned this year for fault it is safe to say, judging from the history of these cases, that, if not returned, 34 would have been sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 9 would have been recommitted to the Lyman School had their cases gone to court, 3 would have probably gone to the house of correction, 7 would have been sentenced to reform schools in other States, 2 were vagrants and would probably have been State Farm cases.

Of this number, 16 were returned at the request of parents and 1 with the parents' consent, at the request of the police.

Four of the returned boys were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Some boys were returned for hospital treatment and 5 returned voluntarily, while many of the returns were merely for relocation.

Three boys were taken, with the consent of the court, and placed out on a farm remote from their own localities, without being returned to the school at all.

Pursuant to a request made by your Board in the early part of the year, we have considered our boys with the view of a possible discharge from custody of such as give pretty clear evidence of being so thoroughly fixed in habits of rectitude, and whose surroundings are of so good a character, as to render it probable that they would do well without further supervision. In this estimate we have not included (*a*) good boys in very doubtful homes or surroundings, (*b*) wayward or weak boys in good homes or surroundings, (*c*) young boys whose characters and habits are so subject to change with environment. After thus canvassing the boys now on probation at a recent conference of the visitors, we could probably recommend about 70 boys for such discharge.

The effect of such discharge would, of course, be problematical. The mere fact of being on probation is presumably a restraint upon many boys even though they may not be frequently visited. We do not often visit boys in their twenty-first year more than once, and this, in most cases, is to ascertain their measure of success in standing upon their own feet.

The fact of one boy, whose record is good and surroundings helpful, being discharged, and another, whose record is equally good but who needs the restraint or support of the visitor, not being so discharged, might easily lead to complaints of partiality and favoritism.

Again, it is our belief that if such action is contemplated, the parents of each boy should be consulted as to their wishes in the matter.

It is a fact that, with only one or two exceptions, the parents of the boys whom we could recommend for discharge, and the boys themselves, are entirely in sympathy with the visitor, gladly greet his coming and might not wish those relations to cease.

This attitude of the parents may be easily understood when we consider the work of the visitor. When, prior to a boy's home-coming, the visitor calls at the home and talks with the parents relative to the probationary release of the boy, stating that he will call more or less frequently to see that everything is going well, and stating his desire to help the parent in control of the boy, the prevailing response is one of complete acquiescence in the plan, and the visitor is welcomed as a valuable auxiliary to parental control.

Again, in the case of a boy becoming unmanageable at home, he may be returned to the school without the formalities and publicity of a court proceeding, which most parents dread. Many boys are so returned at their parents' request. In the case of petty crimes of boys on probation, too old to be committed to the Lyman School, and whose probable sentence would be the Massachusetts Reformatory or house of correction, the courts usually consult with the school officials, and if there is any good reason therefor the visitor is allowed to take such a boy, either to be returned to the school or to be removed from the influences which caused his downfall. We have taken several older boys, with the consent of the court, even from jail, to country homes where work could be found, and where their particular temptations did not exist, — and with good results.

Older boys, even those of twenty years of age, often apply to us for aid in securing employment. One of our older boys, who lost both arms while trifling with electric wires where he was not employed, and who subsequently was given a permit by the city authorities to beg upon the public streets, was recently taken by the probation department, upon the advice of a competent surgeon and with the consent of your Board, and is being fitted with artificial arms, automatic in their action, thereby transforming a beggar to a self-supporting individual. It is no wonder that the parents of this boy are not asking for his release from the custody of your Board.

At the present writing a boy in his twentieth year, ill in a hospital in a neighboring State, whither he had gone of his own choice, and whose parents will do nothing for him, is asking our aid, which could not be given him were he discharged.

The economic side of the question of releasing these boys is almost negligible, as our best boys in our best homes take but little of our time, and rarely occasion extra travel.

In all cases where boys do not go to their own homes or to relatives it is because of one or more of several reasons: (1) many boys have no parents living, or if living, their whereabouts are unknown; (2) some boys who have one and sometimes both parents living are not desired at home, *i.e.,* their parent or parents refuse to take them; this frequently happens in the case of step-parents; (3) families are separated, the father and mother not living together, and neither being able to care for the boy; (4) parents living, but under such conditions and surrounded by such influences that to allow the boy to go to them immediately upon his release would be extremely hazardous, not to say disastrous; (5) the little boys who are sent to the Berlin annex, and are kept in the school proper only for a few months, have the experience of living for a time at board in the open community and attending the public schools as a part of their training. If they do well for a season, and their home appears a proper place for them, they go from such boarding places directly to their homes.

It should be stated that, aside from the parents of the boy, other relatives are sought for who might assume the care and responsibility of the absent or unfit parent. During the year just closed 25 boys, whose parents were either dead or not able to care for them, were sent to relatives, as follows: —

1 to grandparent.
5 to sister.
3 to brother.
4 to uncle.
10 to aunt.
1 to guardian.
1 to cousin.

Nor does the fact that a boy is well placed with others, even though the boy may be earning wages and is expected to remain in his place for a definite period, militate against his return to his home if it has become possible, or to a relative who appears competent to care for him. Several such cases have occurred this year.

In placing boys in homes other than their own we use every endeavor to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the law relative to the religious preferences of the boys and the wishes of their parents, living or deceased (chapter 84, Acts of 1905). We have made strenuous efforts to secure places of the same religious faith as the boys, and in doing so we have written nearly 200 letters to pastors and town clerks, asking their aid in finding such homes. I quote the reply of Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, Bishop of Springfield, of the Roman Catholic Church: —

> DEAR SIR: — I am pleased to learn that you have written our clergy anent the placing out of the boys. Those who have spoken to me, and they are quite a few, have been advised and encouraged to do all in their power to assist you.
>
> Respectfully yours,
> THOMAS D. BEAVEN.

The field is so thoroughly covered in Massachusetts that such places are hard to find, as evinced by the reply of Edward A. Hall of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Springfield in response to the inquiry of Mr. A. I. Montague, our visitor in the western district of the State, which I now submit: —

> DEAR MR. MONTAGUE: — Your favor of October 20, asking me to recommend or suggest Catholic homes for boys in this vicinity, was received, and I have read your letter at our conference meetings; also called the attention of a few pastors to the matter, and will continue to do so, with, I hope, some results in the near future.
>
> As you doubtless are aware, we have an agent finding homes for the children in our institution all the time, and he finds it a hard proposition. Just as soon as I hear of anything suitable I will communicate with you.
>
> Very truly yours,
> EDWARD A. HALL.

As a result of this special effort a few more Catholic homes have been open to us, but the best we can honestly say is that we are making progress though slowly.

The need of Catholic homes is a constant one. Jewish homes are also very scarce in country districts, though as yet the number of Jewish children is small, and nearly all such boys go home after a brief period of probation.

We are strict in our interpretation of the article of our instructions to those taking boys from the Lyman School in regard to the religious faith of such boys. Section 6, part 2, reads as follows: —

> The religious faith of the boy must be absolutely respected and he must not be denied the right to attend the church of his own faith. Any infringement of this rule will be deemed sufficient cause for the boy's removal.

When we are obliged to place a boy of one faith in the home of another faith we try to notify the pastor in charge of the church most convenient for the boy to attend, and ask his kind offices in behalf of the boy. Where we can make it convenient we introduce such a boy to the pastor.

We are now issuing a card, unofficial in its character, to be filled in and sent to pastors in the communities where such boys are placed. Of course this applies only to those boys who are placed from the school with families other than their own.

The amount of money collected for the services of boys in place is slightly less than last year. We have of late been gradually changing our policy in regard to quite a part of these boys' earnings, and are allowing more individual freedom in spending their money, encouraging the boys to use such spending money economically and for useful purposes. In some cases we are dividing the amount to be saved into two parts, asking the boy to start a bank account with one part and having the other sent to the Lyman School for deposit in the savings bank. This scheme has not been eminently successful, as money looks much larger to boys before it is earned than afterwards.

Definite terms cannot always be made when a boy is first placed out, as his value to his employer is yet to be determined, and it so happens that many accounts are kept open for two weeks or a month, to be finally settled by the boy's ability or lack of it. Each visitor determines and reports the arrangements made, and these are at once recorded on the boy's card, which is on file at the office of the department at the Lyman School.

The work of the visitors has been somewhat embarrassed during the past summer by the inflammatory headlines and sensational reports, in a part of the public press, attendant upon the public hearings of the special committee upon the Lyman School, appointed by the last Legislature. This has been especially the case in the eastern part of the State, where such reports were widely circulated. Gradually, however, a better feeling is appearing. The central and western parts of the State have not been so affected. Through it all our visitors have worked with unremitting zeal, and with a single purpose of doing their entire duty. The statistics and extra reports made necessary by the many hearings have occasioned a substantial increase in the amount of clerical work at the office.

For the first time in the history of the department of visitation our ranks have been broken by death. Mr. John H. Cummings, for thirteen years a visitor and truant officer of the department, and for twenty-three years preceding this service an officer of the Lyman School, serving in many capacities, departed this life on the twenty-seventh day of September. Owing to ill health he had been given a six months' leave of absence, dating from August 1. In the death of Mr. Cummings the State has lost a valuable public servant and the department of visitation a faithful, energetic and conservative officer. No work was too laborious, no day too long for him. He had a remarkable faculty of remembering boys after he had once seen them, and all the boys knew him. Habitually honest, plain spoken and true hearted, he sought to instil into the boys with whom he had relations the same admirable qualities. Abstemious in his habits, he abhorred waste and extravagance everywhere. He spent the money of the State as carefully as he would spend his own. Nothing was too good for the boy whom he saw trying to help himself, but for the liar and idler he had very little hope.

He is gone, but his memory remains, — a valuable legacy to the department of visitation and to the Lyman School.

During the illness of Mr. Cummings his place was filled by the temporary appointment of Mr. William S. Davies, who served till the death of Mr. Cummings, — a period covering about two months. Mr. Davies went energetically about his duties, and was successful in locating many boys lost sight of for a time, and proved an efficient and valuable officer.

To permanently fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Cummings, the Civil Service Commission furnished us with a list of possible candidates, from which list we selected Mr. Clarence A. Merrill, for twelve years a master of one of the cottages at the Lyman School, and a valued and trusted officer. He will enter upon his work on December 1. His previous experience with this class of boys should be of great value to him.

The same harmony of action and unity of purpose which have always characterized the relations of the department of visitation to the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School still continue to prevail, the end and aim of both being the making of upright and loyal citizens.

While acknowledging our obligations to these officials we do not forget to extend to your honorable Board our appreciation of your wise counsel and patient forbearance.

Financial Statement, 1910.

Expended for: —	
Salaries of visitors,	$6,259 15
Office assistance,	513 34
Telephone service,	82 94
Traveling expenses,	4,315 59
Stationery and postage,	127 72
Exchange of typewriter,	35 00
Badges for visitors,	17 00
	$11,350 74

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

I submit the following medical report.

The number of cases treated in the hospital was 323; the number treated as out-patients, 2,832. Eight boys were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment and 8 to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Three operations were performed at the school by Dr. James Stone; one for empyema, one for appendicitis, and a second operation on the same boy for adhesions. Sixteen operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids were performed by the school physician.

Six boys were sent to the Westborough Insane Asylum for observation, 3 of whom were later committed. Dr. Jelly made one visit to the school and had 5 boys transferred to Wrentham.

The only really serious accident of the year occurred at Berlin. A boy fell from a tree, receiving a severe blow upon the head. His condition seemed critical for several days, but his recovery was complete.

There were 2 deaths during the year, a suicide and a returned boy who was ill when brought to the school. He was seen in consultation by Dr. Richard Cabot and later by Dr. S. C. Fuller of the insane asylum. Dr. Cabot diagnosed the case as a rare form of arthritis.

We have had 1 case of scarlet fever and 1 of diphtheria. As these cases occurred at the same time, we were obliged to quarantine the entire hospital, and treat other sick boys at one of the cottages. This emergency demonstrated the need of the addition to our hospital for which we have asked.

Seventeen boys have been prescribed glasses, and many others were examined in whom the fault was not sufficient to demand glasses at present.

The dentist, Dr. Brigham, reports 268 extractions, 425 fillings, 55 treatments and 300 cleanings.

The hospital is now in charge of an experienced trained nurse. Patients who are seriously ill are also being cared for by trained nurses. I feel that this policy has greatly increased the efficiency of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

Table No. 1.

Number received and leaving the School for Twelve Months ending Nov. 30, 1910.

Boys in the school Nov. 30, 1909,		398
RECEIVED: — Committed,	180	
Returned from places,	146	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	32	
Runaways recaptured,	41	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	7	
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	5	
Recommitted,	2	
		413
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,		811[1]
RELEASED: — On probation to parents,	211	
On probation to others,	115	
Boarded out,	70	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	8	
Runaways,	44[2]	
Self,	7	
Massachusetts General Hospital,	8	
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	5	
Died,	2	
Wrentham State School,	5	
Insane Hospital, for observation,	6	
		481
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1910,		330

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[1] This represents 723 individuals.

[2] There were 67 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE No. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average Number.
1909.			
December,	36	37	400.90
1910.			
January,	29	37	397.22
February,	26	31	386.93
March,	28	68	358.90
April,	38	42	341.23
May,	38	30	343.39
June,	31	21	352.70
July,	36	49	346.06
August,	44	22	354.42
September,	40	63	346.13
October,	36	40	341.87
November,	31	41	333.06
Totals,	413	481	358.56

TABLE No. 3.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Twelve Months and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	80	81
Berkshire,	7	316	323
Bristol,	18	929	947
Dukes,	–	19	19
Essex,	27	1,434	1,461
Franklin,	1	77	78
Hampden,	8	623	631
Hampshire,	5	118	123
Middlesex,	55	1,926	1,981
Nantucket,	–	19	19
Norfolk,	14	559	573
Plymouth,	7	202	209
Suffolk,	22	2,012	2,034
Worcester,	15	1,075	1,090
Totals,	180	9,389	9,569

TABLE No. 4.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Fathers born in the United States, .	18	20	49	21	14	26	21	25	25	26
Mothers born in the United States, .	19	19	8	22	20	12	18	29	14	14
Fathers foreign born, ...	17	17	8	19	16	14	22	28	13	14
Mothers foreign born, ...	15	1	24	19	12	27	12	23	24	26
Both parents born in the United States,	47	52	48	32	46	53	32	62	42	29
Both parents foreign born, . . .	83	80	71	74	89	95	108	122	109	79
Unknown, ...	14	17	17	18	23	31	17	21	31	23
One parent unknown, ...	1	22	13	29	12	15	27	21	24	18
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	35	37	36	30	32	32	25	33	27	27
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . .	54	40	50	52	53	51	60	55	55	55
Per cent. unknown, ...	11	14	14	18	15	17	15	12	18	18

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States, ...	158	167	153	155	171	200	173	220	198	158
Foreign born, ...	24	26	18	23	18	25	31	39	30	20
Unknown, ...	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	9	4	2

TABLE No. 5.

Authority for commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Twelve Months.
By district court, ...	96
municipal court, ...	7
police court, ...	48
superior court, ...	4
trial justices, ...	5
State Board of Charity, ...	4
juvenile court, ...	16
Total, ...	180

TABLE No. 6.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885 to 1909.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	2	1	25	28
Eight,	4	14	115	133
Nine,	3	38	231	272
Ten,	4	126	440	570
Eleven,	12	256	615	883
Twelve,	24	598	748	1,370
Thirteen,	57	1,044	897	1,998
Fourteen,	69	1,663	778	2,510
Fifteen,	5	103	913	1,021
Sixteen,	–	13	523	536
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	180	3,871	5,518	9,569

TABLE No. 7.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	110
no parents,	11
father,	25
mother,	34
stepfather,	9
stepmother,	5
intemperate father,	58
intemperate mother,	2
both parents intemperate,	8
parents separated,	23
attended church,	176
never attended church,	4
not attended school within one year,	15
not attended school within two years,	8
not attended school within three years,	2
been arrested before,	107
been inmates of other institutions,	40
used intoxicating liquor,	15
used tobacco,	99
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	40
Were attending school,	68
Were idle,	70
Parents owning residence,	36
Members of family had been arrested,	41

TABLE No. 8.

Length of Retention of 424 Boys who have left during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

3 months or less,	47
4 months,	12
5 months,	10
6 months,	8
7 months,	4
8 months,	2
9 months,	4
11 months,	10
1 year,	15
1 year 1 month,	18
1 year 2 months,	18
1 year 3 months,	18
1 year 4 months,	21
1 year 5 months,	18
1 year 6 months,	19
1 year 7 months,	21
1 year 8 months,	18
1 year 9 months,	16
1 year 10 months,	10
1 year 11 months,	20
2 years,	11
2 years 1 month,	8
2 years 2 months,	7
2 years 3 months,	8
2 years 4 months,	9
2 years 5 months,	8
2 years 6 months,	8
2 years 7 months,	3
2 years 8 months,	10
2 years 9 months,	7
2 years 10 months,	2
2 years 11 months,	5
3 years,	2
3 years 1 month,	6
3 years 2 months,	5
3 years 3 months,	3
3 years 5 months,	1
3 years 7 months,	2
3 years 8 months,	1
3 years 9 months,	1
3 years 10 months,	2
3 years 11 months,	1
4 years,	5
	424

	Months.
Average time spent in the institution,	18.77
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	7.15
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	18.96

TABLE No. 9.

Comparative Table, showing Average Number of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns by Probation or Otherwise, for Ten Years.

YEAR.	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1900–01,	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901–02,	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902–03,	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903–04,	319.72	179	117	231	42
1904–05,	336.21	191	142	282	64
1905–06 (14 months),	338.13	226	178	311	78
1906–07,	329.57	207	136	288	58
1907–08,	378.50	268	229	324	96
1908–09,	408.23	232	217	374	96
1909–10,	358.56	180	233	403	78
Average for ten years,	340.64	204	159.5	289.3	70.8

TABLE No. 10.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

MONTHS.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
October,	31	33	23	8	16	25	–	–	–	–
November,	12	13	14	16	10	25	–	–	–	–
December,	7	9	11	10	16	17	11	23	18	18
January,	15	10	4	8	10	13	12	21	15	8
February,	8	21	3	9	6	8	6	16	13	14
March,	17	16	15	12	17	12	12	23	14	10
April,	11	21	22	16	25	12	12	18	11	16
May,	11	21	15	20	18	15	23	20	23	20
June,	11	19	17	20	14	14	18	37	28	15
July,	15	20	15	17	20	23	21	27	36	15
August,	29	13	18	23	17	21	22	16	15	22
September,	18	19	17	20	22	15	18	13	20	15
October,	–	–	–	–	–	16	30	34	21	13
November,	–	–	–	–	–	10	22	20	18	14
Totals,	185	195	174	179	191	226	207	268	232	180

TABLE No. 11.

Offences for which Boys were committed during Past Year.

Assault,	8
Breaking and entering,	34
Burning a building,	1
Delinquent child,	59
Disturbing the peace,	1
False fire alarm,	2
Injury to building,	1
Larceny,	40
Receiving stolen goods,	1
State Board of Charity,	4
Stubbornness,	23
Vagrancy,	1
Violating rules of Truant School,	5
Total,	180

TABLE No. 12. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1901,	15.50	1906 (14 months),	14.83
1902,	14.42	1907,	15.10
1903,	14.50	1908,	14.92
1904,	15.30	1909,	15.59
1905,	15.41	1910,	15.16

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1901,	20.25	1906 (14 months),	17.05
1902,	19.53	1907,	19.41
1903,	19.03	1908,	20.28
1904,	20.36	1909,	18.93
1905,	20.39	1910,	18.77

C. *Showing the Average Age of Commitments for the Past Ten Years.*

	Years.		Years.
1901,	13.70	1906 (14 months),	13.23
1902,	13.38	1907,	13.19
1903,	13.51	1908,	13.44
1904,	13.47	1909,	13.36
1905,	13.51	1910,	13.34

D. *Showing Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.*

1901,	107	1906 (14 months),	178
1902,	104	1907,	136
1903,	132	1908,	229
1904,	117	1909,	217
1905,	142	1910,	233

E. *Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.*

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1901,	$4 47	$4 45	1906 (14 months),	$4 90	$4 84
1902,	4 54	4 47	1907,	5 29	5 19
1903,	4 74	4 72	1908,	4 89	4 87
1904,	4 90	4 87	1909,	4 88	4 86
1905,	4 63	4 61	1910,	5 68	5 62

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Current Expenses of the Institution for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

1909. —	December,	$6,477 33
1910. —	January,	11,267 46
	February,	9,665 01
	March,	11,208 43
	April,	9,016 57
	May,	8,031 55
	June,	8,742 84
	July,	7,429 11
	August,	7,330 76
	September,	7,225 86
	October,	6,876 00
	November,	8,196 77
		$106,304 36

Expenditures.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1910, Chapter 160) for Boarding.

1910. —	February,	$2,253 63
	May,	2,554 26
	August,	2,180 20
	November,	2,387 58
		$9,375 67

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1909, Chapter 522) for New Cottage.

1909. —	December,	$6,477 33
1910. —	January,	6,093 19
	February,	270 86
	March,	4,850 55
	April,	95 27
	May,	1,200 00
	June,	1,200 00
	July,	1,522 50
	August,	1,627 20
	October,	7,387 73
	November,	1,913 17
		$32,637 80

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1909, Chapter 81) for Subway Heating.

1909. — December,	$499 87
1910. — January,	58 62
February,	84 82
April,	64 58
June,	17 05
July,	191 40
August,	152 16
September,	184 20
October,	191 32
November,	149 37
	$1,593 39

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1909, Chapter 48) for Furnishing New Cottage.

1909. — December,	$21 96
1910. — January,	181 00
February,	563 42
March,	28 81
April,	13 96
May,	194 61
June,	140 48
July,	29 86
September,	1,038 81
October,	780 31
November,	35 04
	$3,028 26

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1910, Chapter 35) for Enlargement of Power Plant.

1910. — November,	$762 65

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1910, Chapter 35) for Fire Apparatus.

1910. — November,	$480 39

CASH RECEIPTS PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1910.

Farm produce sales,	$713 07
Miscellaneous,	374 37
Labor of boys,	45 85
	$1,133 29

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1909.	1910.											Totals.
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$3,480 03	$3,490 99	$3,451 06	$3,788 26	$3,698 12	$3,307 03	$3,307 33	$3,782 69	$3,453 29	$3,319 99	$3,294 65	$3,411 78	$41,785 22
Food,	2,099 54	2,939 84	1,205 50	1,965 34	940 54	2,063 55	831 99	984 08	1,290 83	1,467 25	1,429 38	1,138 26	18,356 10
Clothing and clothing material,	1,286 09	989 19	946 98	1,115 99	897 75	454 54	582 73	339 43	258 04	456 30	241 37	144 47	7,712 88
Furnishings,	188 98	264 93	1,210 80	442 88	194 96	146 70	95 49	164 99	71 85	97 89	62 47	84 36	3,026 30
Heat, light and power,	1,452 27	1,065 50	1,287 22	1,987 45	693 69	859 16	1,697 16	995 65	225 65	430 43	532 17	1,096 65	12,323 00
Repairs and improvements,	314 51	579 15	478 85	771 81	526 94	214 36	412 16	218 49	386 98	166 21	227 07	355 31	4,651 84
Farm, stable and grounds,	1,654 28	924 24	421 17	450 45	1,362 14	453 01	1,074 67	290 88	517 49	237 40	327 18	769 32	8,482 23
Miscellaneous,	838 30	1,013 62	663 43	686 25	702 43	533 20	741 31	652 90	1,126 63	1,050 39	761 71	1,196 62	9,966 79
Totals,	$11,314 00	$11,267 46	$9,665 01	$11,208 43	$9,016 57	$8,031 55	$8,742 84	$7,429 11	$7,330 76	$7,225 86	$6,876 00	$8,196 77	$106,304 36

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

For the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Nov. 30, 1909,	$16,952 60	
Board,	468 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	354 59	
Fertilizer,	564 60	
Grain and meal for stock,	4,207 37	
Horse shoeing,	105 99	
Labor,	209 38	
Live stock,	182 00	
Seeds and plants,	373 58	
Veterinary,	110 50	
Wages,	1,360 75	
Rent,	497 96	
		$25,387 32
Net gain,		1,324 56
		$26,711 88

Cr.

Produce sold,	$713 07	
Produce consumed,	11,789 71	
Produce on hand,	5,745 90	
Live stock,	5,792 25	
Agricultural implements,	2,670 95	
		$26,711 88

Poultry Account.

Dr.

To fowl, feed, incubators, etc., on hand Nov. 30, 1909,	$613 15	
To feed and supplies,	457 53	
To net gain,	93 56	
		$1,164 24

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used,	$607 29	
By fowl, feed and incubators on hand Nov. 30, 1910,	556 95	
		$1,164 24

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

Real Estate.

138¾ acres tillage land,	$22,419 00	
15 acres pasturage,	450 00	
6 acres wood land,	300 00	
100 acres Berlin farm,	1,100 00	
		$24,269 00

Buildings.

Administration building,	$11,100 00	
Lyman hall,	38,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park cottage,	5,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
The Elms,	22,000 00	
Cottages A and B,	47,000 00	
Bakery building,	9,800 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Laundry building and power station,	17,762 00	
Greenhouse,	2,000 00	
Tool house at Bowlder,	100 00	
Scale building,	400 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Piggery,	500 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Horse barn and fire house,	7,980 00	
Subway, fire tank, etc.,	15,268 00	
Farmhouse, Berlin,	3,000 00	
Berlin barn, sheds and tool house,	1,500 00	
		316,910 00
Amount carried forward,		$341,179 00

Amount brought forward, ... $341,179 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Beds and bedding, ...	$9,024 95	
Other furniture, ...	20,115 11	
Carriages, ...	930 00	
Agricultural implements, ...	2,670 95	
Dry goods, ...	131 37	
Drugs and surgical implements, . . .	208 85	
Fuel and oil, ...	1,974 50	
Library, ...	3,516 07	
Live stock, ...	5,792 25	
Mechanical tools and appliances, . . .	24,813 14	
Provisions and groceries, ...	2,646 55	
Produce on hand, ...	5,745 90	
Ready made clothing, ...	11,266 26	
Raw material, ...	733 76	
		89,569 66
		$430,748 66

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest. ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

Schedule of Persons employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

[Names starred are still in service.]

NAME.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Amount.
*Elmer L. Coffeen,	Superintendent,	4 years.	$2,000 to 2,200	12 months.	$2,183 32
*Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	19 years.	1,300 to 1,400[1]	12 months.	1,391 67
*Mable T. Davies,	Amanuensis,	10 years.	400 to 450	12 months.	435 90
*Helen L. Chandler,	Amanuensis,	1 year.	250	—8 months.	153 37
Grace C. Moffatt,	Amanuensis,	–	350[1]	3 months.	87 02
Florence Ryan,	Amanuensis,	–	350[1]	—2 months.	43 53
Ethelind W. Taft,	Supply,	–	At 25 cents.	482 hours.	140 50
*Lillie F. Wilcox,	Matron,	13½ years.	400	12 months.	400 00
*Eldred A. Dibbell,	Charge of storeroom,	9 years.	600	12 months.	642 28
Henry L. Chase,	Appraiser and supply at storeroom,	–	3 and 600	25 days.	54 65
*Fred P. Trask,	Charge of general kitchen,	5 years.	800	12 months.	874 33
*Julia M. Trask,	Seamstress,	5 years.	176 and 276	12 months.	184 18
Mabelle M. King,	Supply,	–	300	—2 months.	50 39
*Susie E. Wheeler,	Housekeeper, administration building,	–	370 80	12 months.	370 80
William D. Beaman,	Supply,	–	500[1]	—6 months.	290 24
*Lucy M. Chapin,	Hospital housekeeper,	7½ years.	300	—11 months.	271 38
M. Everett Howard,	Supply,	–	400	—1 month.	28 98
Ella C. Bruce,	Supply,	–	300	+1 month.	29 11
Christine C. Brown,	Supply,	–	300	5 days.	4 11
*Irving A. Nourse,	Engineer,	10 years.	1,100[1]	12 months.	1,123 49
*Eugene F. Temple,	Assistant engineer,	6 years.	500 to 600[1]	12 months.	705 06
*Harold Lammers,	Assistant engineer,	1 year.	500	—4 months.	186 26
*Frank W. Holmes,	Assistant engineer,	1 year.	500	—4 months.	172 65
William J. Moore,	Assistant engineer,	–	500	—4 months.	178 84
Carl A. Tromblon,	Assistant engineer,	–	500 to 600[1]	—10 months.	602 27
George Huckins,	Assistant engineer,	–	600[1]	—3 months.	146 82
Edwin H. Munson,	Assistant engineer,	–	500	+1 month.	60 96
George A. Holyoke,	Assistant engineer,	–	500	—1 month.	22 35
Willard P. Whitten,	Assistant engineer,	–	500	—1 month.	25 41
*George E. Chapin,	Watchman and detail officer,	1 year.	400 to 450	—4 months.	165 79

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[1] Board and lodging not included.

Schedule of Persons employed at the Lyman School for Boys, within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910—Concluded.

NAME.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Amount.
Lewis B. Earle,	Watchman,	–	$400	—4 months.	$145 53
Thomas F. McNulty,	Watchman,	–	400	—1 month.	29 52
*Thomas H. Ayer,	Physician,	9 years.	600 to 800 [1]	12 months.	749 99
George H. Ryder,	Oculist,	–	–	2 visits.	40 00
Arthur C. Jelly,	Specialist in cases of feeble-mindedness,	–	–	2 visits.	50 00
*Ernest P. Brigham,	Dentist,	6 years.	400 [1]	12 months.	400 00
Edith Howard,	Nurse,	–	400	+1 month.	45 94
*Helen A. Sackett,	Nurse,	1 year.	650	9 months.	577 00
Candace Furgeson,	Nurse,	–	At $3	40 days.	120 00
Rolla H. Adams,	Nurse,	–	$15 and $21 wk.	75 days.	192 75
Alice C. Parmenter,	Nurse,	–	At $3	24 days.	72 00
Florence Gilmore,	Nurse,	–	At $3	28 days.	84 00
Emma Sager,	Nurse,	7 years.	400	—1 month.	15 62
*Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lasselle,	Charge of family,	10 years.	800	—12 months.	773 01
*Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessy,	Charge of family,	–	800	12 months.	870 89
*Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hoyt,	Charge of family,	6 years.	900	—12 months.	836 42
*Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Leighton,	Charge of family,	1½ years.	650 to 800	12 months.	787 21
*Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wiggin,	Charge of family,	7 years.	800	12 months.	866 45
*Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morton,	Charge of family,	7 years.	900	—12 months.	885 74
Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Gerrish,	Charge of family,	–	800	—10 months.	650 84
*Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Meleady,	Charge of family,	½ year.	600	3 months.	157 73
*Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	Charge of family,	10 years.	800	12 months.	845 10
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill,	Charge of family,	–	900	12 months.	942 53
*Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Arthur,	Charge of family,	1 year.	700	—3 months.	153 89
*Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Packard,	Charge of family,	1½ years.	800	12 months.	853 80
*Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Charge of Berlin family,	15 years.	1,200	12 months.	1,200 00
*Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Towne,	Charge of family,	½ year.	600	—1 month.	34 51
Mr. and Mrs. F. Kimball Packard,	Charge of family,	–	600 and 650	11 months.	610 89
Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Backus,	Charge of family,	–	800	—2 months.	135 57
W. J. Allaire,	Master of family,	–	450	—6 months.	213 92
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Dalford,	Charge of family,	–	600	+1 month.	60 53
William S. Davies,	Master of family,	–	500 to 600	5 months.	214 95
Lillia V. Burhoe,	Matron of family,	–	300	—9 months.	217 99
Bessie R. Bartlett,	Housekeeper at Berlin,	–	300	+9 months.	232 40
*Edith L. Greene,	Housekeeper at Berlin,	½ year.	300	—2 months.	48 02

Emiline Converse,	Supply,	–	At $1.08	13 days.	14 04
Isabelle C. Shattuck,	Supply,	–	At $1.08	7 days.	7 56
A. Lillian Williams,	Supply,	–	300	+3 months.	76 78
Edith Keeler,	Supply,	–	300	—1 month.	24 81
*John J. Ryan,	Principal,	2½ years.	1,000 to 1,300 [1]	12 months.	1,263 28
*William J. Wilcox,	Instructor in carpentry,	13½ years.	1,100	12 months.	1,123 24
*Charles A. Keeler,	Instructor in painting and masonry,	6 years.	800 [1]	—12 months.	785 26
*Charles W. Wilson,	Instructor in physical drill and band,	7 years.	1,100 [1]	12 months.	1,132 96
*Daniel J. Higgins,	Instructor in advance manual training,	2½ years.	1,200 [1]	12 months.	1,210 24
*J. Joseph Farrell,	Instructor in printing,	7 years.	800 to 900 [1]	12 months.	932 39
*Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of sloyd,	20 years.	800	—11 months.	708 28
*Mary F. Wilcox,	Teacher of sloyd,	15½ years.	650	—12 months.	634 99
*Fannie H. Wheelock,	Teacher of drawing,	13 years.	650	—12 months.	646 44
*Mabel Richmond,	Teacher of music,	½ year.	500	—4 months.	153 74
Elizabeth R. Kimball,	Teacher of music,	–	500	+8 months.	347 01
*Emma J. McHugh,	Teacher,	5 years.	400 to 450	—11 months.	383 16
*Emma F. Newton,	Teacher,	22 years.	400 to 450	12 months.	445 84
*May Knox,	Teacher,	6 years.	400 to 450	12 months.	445 84
*Magdeline Stumpf,	Teacher,	2½ years.	400 to 450	12 months.	445 84
*A. Gertrude Edmands,	Teacher,	4 years.	400 to 450	12 months.	445 84
*Harriet McCarthy,	Teacher,	5 years.	400 to 550 [1]	12 months.	537 50
*Lydia R. Hiller,	Teacher,	10 years.	400 to 450	12 months.	445 84
*Alice McKeon,	Teacher,	1½ years.	500 to 550 [1]	12 months.	545 82
Bessie Edmands,	Supply teacher,	–	400 to 450	—7 months.	241 24
Adelaide C. Parmenter,	Supply teacher,	–	At $1.50	20 days.	30 00
Emily E. Newton,	Supply teacher,	–	400	+1 month.	39 92
Nellie E. Paine,	Supply teacher,	–	400	—1 month.	9 75
Frances E. Rice,	Supply teacher,	–	400	—1 month.	28 50
*Arthur L. Jones,	Steam fitter and plumber,	–	At $3	133 days.	399 00
*John T. Burhoe,	Carpenter,	–	At $2.80	259⅞ days.	727 65
*Lewis Wynott,	Farmer,	5 years.	500	12 months.	512 07
*Foreman Wynott,	Driver,	4 years.	400 to 500 [1]	12 months.	505 68
*Era C. Dudley,	Teamster,	1 year.	400	12 months.	421 48
*Edward N. Kelly,	Detail man,	4 years.	400 to 436	12 months.	474 07
Robert B. Whitman,	Teamster,	–	400	—1 month.	22 18
David E. Roche,	Supply,	–	At $1.36 and $1.65	+44 days.	76 89
Julian Dibbell,	Supply,	–	At $1.23 and $2.50	—10 days.	21 27
					$41,406 80

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[1] Board and lodging not included.

Schedule of Persons employed by the Department of Probation of the Lyman School for Boys during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

[Names starred are still in Service.]

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Compensation.
*Walter A. Wheeler, [1]	Superintendent of Lyman School probationers.	18 years.	$2,000	12 months.	$2,000 00
*Albert I. Montague, [1]	Visitor, ...	2½ years.	1,200	12 months.	1,200 00
*Thomas M. Devlin, [1]	Visitor, ...	4 years.	1,000 to 1,100	12 months.	1,091 68
*Charles F. Barter, [1]	Visitor, ...	3 years.	1,000 to 1,100	12 months.	1,091 68
John H. Cummings, ...	Transportation and truancy officer, . .	–	900	10 months.	750 00
*Clarence A. Merrill, ...	Transportation and truancy officer, . .	–	1,000	–	100 00
William S. Davies, ...	Transportation and truancy officer, . .	–	800	—2 months.	125 79
*Gertrude B. Day, ...	Secretary, ...	–	35 cents an hour.	–	513 34

[1] Lives away from grounds.

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Dr. James S. Stone, Dr. H. C. Baldwin, Dr. W. N. Bullard, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, **Dr.** James J. Putnam.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of Institution: LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	398	–	398
Number received during the year,	413	–	413
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	481	–	481
Number at the end of the fiscal year,	330	–	33–
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	358.56	–	358.56
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	35	32	67

Number in Care of Probation Department.

Number on visiting list of the probation department Dec. 1, 1910,	1,086
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the probation department,	159
Employees of probation department,	6

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages,	$41,785 22	
2. Clothing,	7,712 88	
3. Subsistence,	18,356 10	
4. Ordinary repairs,	4,651 84	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses,	33,798 32	
Total,		$106,304 36
Amount carried forward,		$106,304 36

Amount brought forward,		$106,304 36
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$32,637 80	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	5,864 69	
Total,		38,502 49
Grand total for institution,		$144,806 85

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$6,259 15	
Other expenses,	5,091 59	
Board of boys under fourteen,	10,290 71	
		21,641 45
Grand total, including probation,		$166,448 30

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are not manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.,* furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): Elmer L. Coffeen.
Executive head of probation department: Walter A. Wheeler.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1909-1910.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I have held the position of superintendent somewhat over seven months. During that time the work of the school has been carried on very much according to the methods of my predecessor. There have been no radical changes, nor any attempt to revolutionize. There have been some changes in the corps of officers, but all have shown a most generous spirit and loyalty to me, though they keenly felt the loss of Mrs. Morse, of whom they were very fond. Especial credit is due Miss Campbell, who most unselfishly assumed the burdens of management while I was becoming initiated, and in an unassuming way has been very helpful to me.

The number of girls in the school reached, during August, 281, — a larger number than were ever before enrolled. We were very much crowded till the opening of our new cottage, The Pines, which relieved the pressure. Here we have placed a class of feeble-minded girls. We have 60 of these girls in the school, who are not of a low enough grade to be transferred to the School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley, and yet are not capable of becoming self-supporting, self-protecting individuals. It would seem that permanent custodial care were best for this class, who are a menace to the community. And yet Massachusetts has no institution to fill this need. Such an institution might be made self-supporting, and thus free the State of the expense this class now costs, and the community of a dangerous element.

The monetary system with the use of toy money has been introduced into all the houses. By this system the girls are paid wages for all work done, and in turn buy all wearing apparel and other necessary articles. A system of fines is imposed as punishment for different offences. This handling of money teaches the girl money values in a practical way and the making of change. A fine is quite as serious an affair as if it were real money.

Beginning January 1 there will be a slight change in the industrial work. We have one cottage for the returned girls. These girls had their course of training before they were placed out, and it is not well that the institution should be made too attractive to them; therefore we aim, on their return to us, to make them work very hard, producing for the institution. In their house all the underwear for the school will be made in the quickest possible way, — the aim being to keep a supply on hand from which the matrons of all the houses may draw. This will give more time in each house for careful instruction to the beginners, and to the making of dresses.

Our girls continue to attend church services in the village at the Catholic and Unitarian churches, and have vesper services in our chapel Sunday afternoons. Instruction is given each week to the Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist and Jewish girls at the school, by clergymen of the respective churches.

Our farm did not produce as much as usual this year. A second planting, necessitated by frost, and later a long drought, brought but small yield. The potato crop has netted 1,200 bushels, against 1,700 bushels last year. There were but 100 barrels of apples, while last year's crop was 150 barrels. We have 200 tons of ensilage in the silo; the hay crop was average. The farm shows a balance to its credit of $2,459.82.

We have a deficit this year of $942.16. This is partly accounted for by the fact that Fay cottage was remodeled and a hospital room added for the care of the specific cases, without having been allowed for in last year's appropriation. A nurse has been added to the pay roll, which expense was not allowed for. A greater deficit would have resulted but for the fact that we have been buying in very small quantities. Instead of a large stock on hand, our supplies are very low. The purchase of flour, for instance, usually made in November, has been postponed till the next fiscal year. The buying of other purchases, also, has been delayed. The increased numbers and advanced price have also made necessary a larger expenditure than formerly.

Each year brings its needs. This year we are very much in need of an enlargement to the hospital. The present hospital was built nine years ago, when we had fewer girls, so it is inadequate for present needs; and we ought to have a place to care for our tubercular girls. These come to us in increasing numbers, and we want them to sleep out of doors, and yet be where they cannot too easily run away. Our girls need supervision, which State sanatoriums do not afford.

We need also an appropriation for filter beds. The present arrangement is very unsanitary.

Our need for the central schoolhouse is no less than in former years, and we are still without it.

The work here presents great opportunities. I am full of enthusiasm and impulse, and trust, with the continued hearty co-operation of my Board of Trustees, to whom I owe sincere gratitude, that I may accomplish all I hope to.

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The probation department closes the year in excellent working condition. All the visitors are civil service appointees, and all, with one exception, have passed through the initial period of training, during which they are of the least value. In spirit, efficiency and willingness to work without stint, the present force as a whole has not been excelled. The trustees have given the department a sufficient number of visitors, so that the real purpose of visiting can be realized.

Parole and probation are successful through adequate visiting alone. Any one who thinks otherwise is deceived by an optimism which is not based on the facts. One of the new ideas that is sweeping the country is that adequate after-care should be given to all inmates released from any institution; that is, that the boys and girls, the men and women from institutions, should be befriended until they have again become normal members of society. This principle demands no casual befriending, but the kind that we all should want if we were in trouble ourselves. No one can befriend a girl whom she rarely sees. In order to get results the visitor should be liked by her girls, but the girls would not be apt to care much for a visitor who came only in a perfunctory way, at a stated time, to get a report. Our visitors can know their girls individually. They have the opportunity to be a real influence over them, and to keep up their courage and interest, which flags on meeting the difficulties of life; they have the opportunity to help the employer of the girls to handle them judiciously, and to have a wise, sympathetic attitude toward them; and they have the opportunity to arrange conditions from time to time so that the girls will be given the best chance to succeed. Without such an opportunity for individual work the visitor's task must be one of surveillance only. Surveillance, especially among the girls who most need a visitor, is deeply resented. The visitor who has the time to do individual befriending is not only very welcome to come, but she is urged to do so by mail and telephone much more often than she can, whereas, the officer who goes to get a quarterly report is not welcome, and her mandates often seem to the girl unjust, because they are half understood and because they are adapted to meet a situation with which the visitor is not closely in touch.

Effective parole work will show that excellent institutional training is the necessary foundation, but it will also show that to the weaker boy or girl life is tremendously difficult, almost impossible, every time a special temptation arises, or every time some small crisis comes, such as the loss of work, disappointment in a friend or illness. There is in institutions, on an average, 1 officer to every 7 children. In our school, where the girls are picked for their troublesomeness, and where the training is intensive because it must be short, there is an officer to every 6 girls. The steward, driver and farm hands are not included in this calculation. Every one agrees that such a proportion is wise and necessary. Yet it makes the proportion of 1 officer to every 34 girls who are on probation during the remainder of the formative and difficult years of their youth seem not excessive. The officers of the probation department, in addition to visiting, look up the homes of the new girls and of those whose parents have applied for their return home, and they also attend to any outside duties for the institution, such as taking a girl from the school to a medical specialist.

Last year we made a careful study of the home conditions from which our girls came. There has been much generalizing as to the causes of juvenile delinquency and the confirmation by this special study of certain causes was interesting to social workers. The five hundred copies of the report have been exhausted. This year we have classified the home conditions under the same headings in Table XVIII.

The question as to when a girl should be allowed to go back to her parents on probation is one of the most delicate with which we have to deal. From repeated experience we know that our girls do best when they have the transforming experience of living as a part of a normal happy family, sharing their pleasures and interests and work, before they go back to their own people. Sometimes a girl has character enough and her family is sufficiently strong to make it safe to send her directly home from the school. She is an exception. Yet, urged by sympathy for the parents in their desire for their daughter, and by the daughter's natural longing to be at home, we are constantly making the unsuccessful experiment. Careful visiting makes it less disastrous than it otherwise would be. For instance, one girl who went straight home from the school became so uncontrollable that her parents asked us to find a place for her. In her place she improved so much that later we tried her at home again. Once more the parents lacked judgment in managing the daughter, and, since she was headstrong and unwise, for the third time they gave her up. There was, however, no fundamental difficulty. All the girl needed was a fair chance under good visiting. She is now doing splendidly, and before long she plans to have a home of her own, with a capable, sensible young man.

Now and then we can get the co-operation of the parents, and they will rely on our judgment as to when the time is ripe for their daughter's return. Some, even of the lower grade of mothers, have shown a self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of their daughters by recognizing how much better off they were for the training in another family, away from the old locality, and they have co-operated with us to that end.

We realize that the family and not the individual is the basis of society, and that this is not an empty phrase, but that it voices a fundamental fact upon which every social worker must found his plan of social work. Yet the cry to-day is no longer one of parental right but of parental responsibility. Parents should be held responsible for the delinquency of their children. At the same time, the parents' burden should be lightened by better opportunities for recreation for their children, by better housing conditions and working conditions, and by opportunities for industrial training. In the mean while every individual child should have a chance to learn what is a wholesome life and how to lead it. It is his birthright, and no rights of the parents should be allowed to deprive him of it. Especially should no parents, who are parents in name only, be allowed to take it from him by their wretched example, persuasion or force. It is more cruel to a child to allow him to live with immoral parents than to live with brutal parents.

The hearty co-operation of the school department increases the effectiveness of our work. Consultations between the officers in charge of the girls when in the school and when on probation, and the physician and the oculist, insure attention to each girl's interests from various points of view. Every one charged with the care of a number of persons realizes that great vigilance alone prevents the overlooking of vital needs in some of the individuals. A small proportion of girls, owing to their personality, insist on more than their share of attention. But often the need of a quiet, unattractive girl is the greatest of all. Time goes by so quickly that even though an individual is not overlooked, she sometimes fails to receive the necessary attention, which is postponed far longer than the officer realizes. Consultations between the officers help them to see the difficulties and possibilities in each other's departments, and make them more sympathetic and helpful to each other and wiser as to the general problem of wayward girls.

This year the girls have been given to us for placing out in the greatest numbers at the periods when there has been the most demand for help in private families. By this means we have been able to get more advantageous places for many of the girls. We placed 60 girls from the school in the fall, compared with 33 girls in the summer. We have also been able to give a good chance on probation to the better grade of that residuum of irresponsible, periodically insane or high-grade feeble-minded girls found in every penal or semi-reformatory institution, for whom no special custodial care is as yet provided. The School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley has taken some of these girls, but they defeat the purpose of that admirable school. The insane hospitals take some others of these girls, but since they are able to do well for a while, especially under the new surroundings at the hospitals, they are soon discharged.

Under the friction of life their mental peculiarities recur with disastrous results. The great need is for a custodial institution, where such girls as the doctors and the judges are to-day ready to send to it may be carefully studied and classified. Then the medical profession and the judges will have scientific knowledge behind their decisions, and the citizens who are trying to arouse public opinion to recognize the unfortunate condition of these defective girls, their danger to the community and to the next generation, will have convincing facts at their command. In the mean time we are carefully noting the success or lack of success, and the reasons for it, among the 76 mentally defective girls who are on probation under our care. There are 19 more of these girls now in Lancaster who have been tried on probation unsuccessfully, — some of them several times.

The chances of success of a mentally defective girl are greatly increased by the efforts of our department. If under our care she fails to hold any position, as she usually does, and if she gets into trouble morally in addition, as she usually does, — these facts, when properly collated, should be of real value. No one would lightly deprive an individual of her liberty; but society has rights as well as the individual, and until a careful correlation is made between mental deficiency and crime, in a convincing number of instances, society's case will be overborne by the concrete appeal of the individual for a freedom which she will misuse, to her own misery. Within the last few years we have discovered something quite wonderful, and, like all wonderful things, very simple; that is, what we have often taken for "natural cussedness" is really arrested development. You can blame a normal girl for not controlling her "natural cussedness," but you cannot blame a girl whose mental development was arrested, for instance, at the mental age of twelve years, for behaving at twenty like a twelve-year-old girl, with the physical instincts of the physical age of twenty. No amount of training in a school for the backward can ever appreciably increase that child's mental age beyond twelve. Training can make the child more useful, and consequently happier, but she will always have the judgment and the will power of a child of twelve. In short, she should have permanent custodial care, and she will, being mentally a child of twelve, be very happy and contented in an institution. A group of such women, who are mentally children, working on a dairy, poultry, fruit and vegetable farm, would be practically self-supporting. The State would not be forced to carry a heavy burden; the cost of illegitimate children, of a demoralized community, and disease-wrecked lives would be spared; and the problem of the worker for juvenile delinquents would be brought within the possibility of solution. Roughly speaking, one-quarter of the juvenile delinquents of Massachusetts should, we believe, be practically self-supporting inmates of custodial institutions.

We are developing our policy of strengthening our work where it intersects with the work of some other agency. At the visitors' meetings specialists have talked with us about defective vision, diseases of the eye, infant mortality, general physical debility, tuberculosis and probation from the juvenile court. Nothing is more enlightening than to see parts of our own work from some one else's point of view. It is helpful to the visitor to consider her work as a whole and in relation to general social work. Day by day she is wholly occupied with the individual girl. As another means to this end we are having given to us privately a library of books on social problems. The visitors regularly attend the Monday Evening Club gatherings, the State conferences and similar meetings.

This year we have an unexpended balance of $317.55. Last year there was a deficit. It is particularly difficult to estimate closely the year's expenses, since there is not, as in an institution, a comparatively regular per capita charge. A few items of sickness may make a considerable variation in the total expense.

In the statistical tables (pages 84–104) the facts concerning every girl under twenty-one years of age are recorded.

The work of our office during the past year, exclusive of volunteer assistance, is outlined in the following statement: —

Girls taken to new places,	367	times.
Girls seen in places,	1,904	times.
Girls seen in their homes,	278	times.
Girls seen elsewhere,	974	times.
Girls escorted,	739	times.
Work hunted with girls,	50	times.
Work found, other than house work,	12	times.
Boarding places found for working girls or maternity cases,	32	
Shopping with girls,	99	times.
Homes visited with girls,	53	times.
Funerals attended with girls,	5	
Weddings arranged,	2	
Hospital cases,	193	
Girls taken to physicians,	67	times.
Girls taken to dentists,	52	times.
Legal cases,	2	
Court cases,	2	
Girls committed to the School for the Feeble-minded,	7	
Girls entered at the House of the Good Shepherd,	2	
Runaways hunted,	54	
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	36	
Visits at the industrial school,	94	
Parents and relatives seen,	738	times.
Lovers and husbands seen,	115	times.
Homes reported on,	131	
Places reported on,	356	
Employers seen at the office,	357	times.
Other people interviewed,	1,444	times.
Girls, applicants for girls, and others visited but out,	191	times.
Errands, finding trunks, shopping, depositing savings, etc.,	441	
New volunteer visitors enlisted,	2	

Our expenses for the year were as follows: —

Salaries (of superintendent and visitors),		$7,380 74	
Traveling expenses (officers),		2,850 19	
Office expenses: —			
Rent (including gas and cleaning),	$375 67		
Salaries of office employees,	1,365 13		
Telephone,	602 11		
Supplies,	744 87		
Furniture,	45 15		
		3,132 93	
Total expended for visiting,			$13,363 86
Traveling expenses (girls),		$846 83	
Clothing,		201 41	
Board,[1]		368 02	
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,[2]		366 53	
Returning runaways, etc.,		35 80	
Total expended for girls,			1,818 59
			$15,182 45

Respectfully submitted,

MARY W. DEWSON,

Superintendent of Probationers for the State Industrial School.

198 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Dec. 1, 1910.

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[1] Of the $368.02 spent for board, $195.27 was for maternity cases and $172.75 for others.

[2] Of the $366.53 spent for hospitals, medicine, etc., $169.72 was for maternity cases, and $196.81 for others.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Lancaster State Industrial School for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910, is respectfully submitted.

There have been several cases of organic heart disease, an infection of the heart following a tonsillar infection which caused the death of the patient, a case of typhoid fever, a fractured leg and a large number of minor ailments. There were 4 surgical cases operated upon at the Clinton Hospital, and 3 cases of flat feet treated in the out-patient department. Fourteen girls were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for the Wasserman reaction.

There have been a number who have required constant attention on account of a poor physical condition; 6 gave a positive reaction to a tuberculin test, 2 having an active pulmonary tubercular lesion. If cases of tuberculosis are to be treated at the school, some arrangements should be made so they can be separated from other patients and given proper treatment. The hospital is not adequate for the amount of work which is being done; an addition should be made.

The disposal of sewage from the Lancaster School is unsatisfactory and unsanitary; a proper system should be installed to meet the requirements.

The cottage which was equipped for the care and treatment of certain specific diseases is in successful operation, and although it is too early to report results obtained, many cases show improvement. Other cottages as well as the hospital have been relieved of the danger caused by having these girls with others not so infected.

There have been 15 girls transferred to the School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley, and 1 to the Worcester State Hospital. Arrangements are being made to have the Binet and De Sanctis tests given to certain selected cases and to the new commitments.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Number of physician's visits to school,	350
Number of girls seen by physician,	1,509
Number of visits, out-patients,	4,098
Number of treatments given,	3,350
Number of visits to cottages,	84
Number of days patients spent in hospital,	2,143
Number of patients under treatment Nov. 30, 1910,	28
Number of treatments given at Fay[1] Aug. 1–Nov. 30, 1910,	1,961
Number under treatment at Fay[1] Nov. 30, 1910,	38

The dentist, Dr. E. T. Fox, reports: —

Amalgam fillings,	875
Cement fillings,	254
Gutta-percha fillings,	30
Abscesses cured,	18
Gas administrations,	103
Extractions,	223
Treatments,	158
Cleanings,	83
Partial plates,	1

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. BECKLEY, M.D.

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[1] Fay Cottage, where specific diseases are treated.

REPORT OF THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

The number of defects found among the eye, ear and throat cases during the past year does not vary to any extent from that of the several years preceding; it rather corroborates them. I wish to call attention again to the great number of commitments who present defects of vision of sufficient degree to indicate the need of wearing of glasses.

The visual defects of children of corresponding ages in the schools of the cities and towns of the State range from 19 per cent. to 31 per cent. Let us, then, take 31 per cent. as the maximum and criterion of visual defects where the work is carefully done. The eye defects of this past year's commitments were, like last year, over 40 per cent.; to be exact, they were 44 per cent.

If we rated these cases according to the standard of some of the examiners, who classify "all who miss four or more letters on the normal line as defective," we should easily reach 55 per cent. or higher. We rank as defective in vision only such cases as fail to read the normal line when they have, in addition, inflammation of the lids or eye-ball, headache, difficulty in reading or sewing, or other symptoms indicative of refractive error, or cases which read only $6/9$ (that is, the line next to normal) or less. When the eyes are corrected with properly fitting glasses, there is, in almost all cases, a marked improvement in the mental as well as in the physical condition, and, we may add, in the moral condition also.

During the past year we have tested the eyes and ordered glasses for 43 girls at the school, most of them new commitments.

The nose and throat work is also of some interest from a comparative standpoint. We found 40 per cent. of the commitments had tonsils and adenoids of such size that an operation was performed for removal. A few refused operation. Again, we did not class "a tonsil as large as an almond" enlarged sufficiently to indicate removal unless ear symptoms, frequent sore throat, tonsillitis, defective nasal or mouth breathing, etc., warranted it.

Thirty-one per cent. is a high average for enlarged tonsils among ordinary children, and it ought to be less as age develops. Fifty-one operations for tonsils and adenoids were performed, with the co-operation and assistance of Dr. Beckley. In addition we found the following troubles: —

Defective hearing, one ear,	23
Defective hearing, two ears,	10
Purulent discharge, one ear,	8
Purulent discharge, two ears,	12
Chronic rhinitis,	32
Atrophic rhinitis,	16
Deviated septum,	49
Chronic pharyngitis,	39
Atrophic pharyngitis,	2
Enlarged cervical glands,	66

Respectfully submitted,

D. F. O'CONNOR, M.D.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

Table I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Nov. 30, 1909,		267
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		350
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1909,		617
Since committed,		115
		732
Attained majority,	85	
Died,	2	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	5	
Total who passed out of custody,		92
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1910,		640
Net increase within the year,		23

Table II.

Showing Status, Nov. 30, 1910, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.[1]

On probation with relatives,	44	
On probation with relatives out of Massachusetts and not visited,	10	
On probation in families, earning wages,[2]	184	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	12	
At public school or other school, self-supporting,[3]	6	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	42	
Ran away from the school, or from other institutions,[4]	8	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,[5]	22	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison,	4	
		332

---

[1] Average number on probation department's list, 378. Number of individuals on probation for part or all of the year, 424.

[2] Mothers with babies, 14; maternity cases, 2.

[3] Occasional help with clothing.

[4] Five escaped from the school, 1 only having ever been on probation; 4 of the 5 ran away in former years. Of the 3 escaping from other institutions, 1 only had been on probation.

[5] Three ran away from their homes; 18 from places; 1 from work elsewhere. Five of the 22 ran away in former years.

Table II. — *Concluded.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1910,		247
In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	4	
Insane hospital, sent former years,	5	
Insane hospital, sent since Nov. 30, 1909,[1]	1	
Insane hospital, formerly at School for the Feeble-minded,	3	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent former years,	22	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent since Nov. 30, 1909,[2]	21	
Florence Crittenton Home, sent former year,	1	
House of the Good Shepherd, sent since Nov. 30, 1909,	2	
Reformatory Prison, sent since Nov. 30, 1909,	2	
	——	61
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1910,		640

Table III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

	Individual Girls.[3]		
In the school Nov. 30, 1909,		267	
Since committed,		115	
		——	382
Recalled to school: —			
For change of place,	11	11	
For a visit,	18	23	
From a visit to her home,	2	2	
On account of illness,	1	2	
From hospital,	6	6	
For observation as to feeble-mindedness,	13	13	
For running away or planning to run away,[4]	15	16	
For larceny,	3	3	
Because unsatisfactory,	5	6	
Because in danger of immoral conduct,[5]	3	4	
For immoral conduct,[6]	36	37	
	——	——	123[7]
			505

---

[1] Was on probation 1 month, 3 days.

[2] Nine were never on probation. One was on probation for 2 years, 6 months; 1 for 2 years 2 months; 1 for 1 year, 6 months; 1 for 1 year, 3 months; 1 for 1 year; 1 for 5 months; 4 for 4 months; 1 for 3 months, 19 days; 1 for 2 months, 6 days.

[3] Counting each individual under the most serious cause for her return during the year.

[4] Ran away from the school, 10; from places, 2; from place to home, 1; from home, 2; planned to run away, 1.

[5] While in places, 2; while a runaway from home, 2.

[6] While a runaway from the school, 8; while a runaway from places, 11; while a runaway from home, 3; in places, 11; at home, 2; and 2 who were living with their husbands and who were returned at their request.

[7] Recalled girls, 123; 85 were recalled once within the year; 15 twice; 1 three times; 1 five times.

TABLE III. — *Concluded.*

Released from school: —		
On probation to parents or relatives,	18	
On probation at work other than housework,	4	
On probation to other families for wages,	179	
To attend school,	4	
To be married,	1	
For a visit home,	2	
To go to husband,	2	
Ran away from the Industrial School,	18	
Transferred to a hospital,	6	
Committed to School for the Feeble-minded,	15	
Committed to insane hospital,	1	
Transferred to the House of the Good Shepherd,	1	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	2	
Became of age at the school,	3	
Died,	2	
		258[1]
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1910,		247

[1] Released girls, 258; 202 were released once within the year; 23 twice; 2 three times; 1 four times.

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[1] girl,	–	1	4 girls,	2	–
1[1] girl,	–	2	2 girls,	2	1
1[1] girl,	–	9	4 girls,	2	2
1 girl,	–	11	1 girl,	2	3
1 girl,	1	–	2 girls,	2	4
4 girls,	1	1	1 girl,	2	5
1 girl,	1	3	1 girl,	2	6
5 girls,	1	4	4 girls,	2	7
5 girls,	1	5	2 girls,	2	8
5 girls,	1	6	1 girl,	3	–
15 girls,	1	7	1 girl,	3	5
5 girls,	1	8	1 girl,	3	8
7 girls,	1	9	1 girl,	4	–
2 girls,	1	10	1 girl,	4	9
11 girls,	1	11	1 girl,	5	2
65 girls, under 2 years.			1 girl,	6	–
			28 girls, 2 years and over.		

93 girls, on an average[2] of 1 year, 6 months, 13 days.

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[1] Were committed pregnant.

[2] Not including those who were committed pregnant.

TABLE IV. — *Concluded.*

With relatives: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
2 girls, . . .	1	–	1 girl, . . .	1	8
1 girl, . . .	1	1	2 girls, . . .	1	9
1 girl, . . .	1	4	1 girl, . . .	2	7
1 girl, . . .	1	5	1 girl, . . .	3	2
1 girl, . . .	1	6	1 girl, . . .	4	1
3 girls, . . .	1	7			

15 girls, on an average of 1 year, 4 months, 17 days.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Time outside the School of All Girls breaking down during the Year who were out on Probation for the First Time and had been out Less than Twelve Months.

Recalled for immoral conduct: —

2 girls over 1 month.
1 girl over 2 months.
3 girls over 4 months.
1 girl over 5 months.
3 girls over 6 months.
1 girl over 8 months.
—
11[1]

Recalled because in danger of immoral conduct: —

1 girl over 3 months.
1 girl over 11 months.
—
2[2]

Immoral conduct but not returned: —

1 girl over 4 months.
—
1[3]

Runaways from the school returned and had been immoral.

At large for: —

1 girl, 6 days.
2 girls, 8 days.
1 girl, 19 days.
1 girl, 20 days.
1 girl over 2 months.
1 girl over 5 months.
—
7

Recalled for larceny: —

1 girl over 1 month.
—
1

Recalled for running away from her place: —

1 girl over 6 months.
—
1

---

[1] One was at home; 2 were in places; 8 had run away from places.

[2] All were in places.

[3] Was in a place.

TABLE V. — *Concluded.*

Recalled for running away from her home: —

1 girl over 3 months.

—

1

Ran away and have not been found: —

2 girls over 1 month.

1 girl over 6 months.

—

3[1]

In danger of immoral conduct but not returned: —

1 girl over 6 months.

—

1[2]

---

[1] All were in places.

[2] Was in a place.

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations[1] *of Girls during the Year.*

95 were relocated once.

52 were relocated twice.

30 were relocated three times.

9 were relocated four times.

4 were relocated five times.

—

190 were relocated 345 times in all.

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[1] Not counting those who went home, or to institutions, hospitals, etc., or the 93 who were placed on probation in a family for the first time within the year, including 2 new commitments, both of which were maternity cases.

Of 184 girls in places Nov. 30, 1910, 35 had been in same place throughout the year.

TABLE VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative,	8	Housekeeper,	3
Assisting mother, who keeps lodgers,	1	Housework by the day,	2
Attendant in hospital,	2	Institution cooking,	1
Attending trade school, living at home,	1	Institution second work,	2
Bead bags at home,	1	Laundry,	2
Book bindery,	1	Mailing company,	1
Clerk,	1	Mill, cotton,	2
Doctor's assistant,	1	hosiery,	2
Dressmaking,	6	woolen,	2
Factory, automobile,	1	Millinery,	2
box,	1	Nurse in training,	2
brush,	1	Nurse maid,	1
candy,	1	Sales girl,	2
carpet,	1	Stage,	1
electric lamp,	1	Stringing tags at home,	1
rubber,	1	Telephone,	1
shoe,	2		61[1]
slipper,	1		
tag,	1		
underclothing,	1		

[1] Including those coming of age this year. Two others have just gone home.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received from savings to credit of 227 girls, from Nov. 30, 1909, to Nov. 30, 1910,	$2,804 46
Cash received in trust to credit of 4 girls,	594 00
	$3,398 46
By 601 deposits in savings bank,	3,398 46
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 190 girls, from Nov. 30, 1909, to Nov. 30, 1910,	3,070 70
By cash paid on 377 occasions,	3,070 70

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or to start housekeeping,	11	$200 20
Expenses for schooling and lessons,	1	6 00
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc.,	23	130 80
Dentistry,	22	156 30
Clothing,	60	442 85
Board while convalescing,	8	43 20
Expenses for baby,	3	11 60
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone,	16	37 83
Board during relocations paid by girls, when the fault was theirs or when they were meeting all their expenses,	87	289 43
To repay money and articles stolen,	8	59 00
To help at home,	1	10 00
Funeral expenses,	1	18 28
Accounts transferred to the School for the Feeble-minded,	5	62 35
Of age,	44	1,206 02
	290	$2,673 86
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc.,	6	396 84
	296 [1]	$3,070 70

[1] One hundred and ninety individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 92 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Summary.

Living respectably,	50,	or 54 per cent.	or 68 per cent.
Having behaved badly,	17,	or 18 per cent.	or 23 per cent.
Conduct unknown,	7,	or 8 per cent.	or 9 per cent.
Conduct not classifiable,[1]	18,	or 20 per cent.	

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[1] Conduct unclassified because found to be feeble-minded, or insane, and therefore unfit for school or for placing.

Table X. — *Continued.*

In Detail.

Living respectably group, 50.

Married, 13. All living with husband but 1 (husband deserted), who works in restaurant.

Single, 37. At home, 7; doing housework, 23 (of whom 9 had been tried at home unsatisfactorily; 3 of the 23 went home when of age); doing work other than housework, 5 (of whom 2 had been tried at home unsatisfactorily); died, 2.

Had been returned to the school for immorality, 6 of the 50.

Once returned, 5: from their own homes, 2; from places, 2; as a runaway from place, 1.

Twice returned, 1: from places, 1.

Had illegitimate children but were not returned to the school, 6 of the 50. (One had two children, and is also counted once among the 6 who were returned to the school for immorality.)

Girls became pregnant while at home, 5; while in a place, 1; while doing other work than housework and in an approved boarding place, 1.

Mothers single when twenty-one years old, and their babies still with them, 4 (one baby was then eight months old; one was nine months old; one was one year, four months old; one was three years old).

Mothers married when twenty-one years old, 2 (the baby of one mother died at birth; one mother married one year ten months before she was of age, and one of her babies was then four years, eight months old, and the second was two years, five months old).

Having behaved badly group, 17.

Married, 9. Separated from husband, 7 (at large, 5; with disreputable relatives, 2); planning to leave her husband, 1; just married, been at large, 1.

Single, 8. At large, having been at home, 4; with disreputable relatives, 1; with decent relatives, 2; in a place, being pregnant, 1.

Had been returned to the school for immorality, 10 of the 17.

Once returned, 5: from husbands, 3; from homes, 1; from places, 1.

Twice returned, 4: when a runaway from the school once and from a place once, 2; when a runaway from places twice, 1; at home once and when a runaway from a place once, 1.

Three times returned, 1: ran from places three times, 1.

Committed to other penal institutions on new charge while on probation, 3 of the 17 (having run from place, 2; while at home, 1).

Doing badly but not returned, 4 of the 17 (having left husband, 2; having run from her home, 1; having run from her place, 1).

TABLE X. — *Concluded.*

Having behaved badly, etc. — Concluded.

Had illegitimate children (all but 1 mother never having been returned to the school for immorality), 4 of the 17.

Happened at home, 2; when in places, 2. Of the 4, 2 of the mothers were pregnant when they came of age, the other 2 had babies with them, one being two years, eight months old, and one two years old.

Conduct unknown group, 7.

Married, 2. Single, 5.

With friends out of New England, 2.

Been gone two years, six months, 2.

Had been on probation one year, four months, 1; one year, one month, 1.

Last report living respectably, both before they went. Later, two years ago, one was reported wild and is now married.

Lost track of, 2.

Last seen three years ago, 1; two years ago, 1.

Had been on probation two years, one month, 1; one year, two months, 1.

Last reports living respectably, although their record had not been hopeful.

Ran away, 3.

Over six years ago, 1; over two years ago, 1; over one year ago, 1.

Had been on probation, 2 of 3: one year, five months, 1; three months, 1.

Never on probation, having escaped from the school, 1 of 3.

Last reports living respectably before they ran away, 2.

TABLE XI.

Showing, in the Light of their Parents' Nativity, the Status at Twenty-one of 74 Girls coming of Age during the Year, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Living respectably.	Conduct bad.	Conduct unknown.
Both parents American,	6	4	–
Both parents colored,	4	–	–
Both parents French Canadian,	6	4	–
Both parents from the Provinces,	2	–	1
Both parents English,	1	1	–
Both parents Irish,	8	3	1
Both parents Scotch,	1	–	1
Both parents Swedish,	2	2	–
Both parents German,	1	–	–
Both parents Italian,	6	–	–
Both parents Russian,	1	–	–
Both parents Poles,	2	–	1
Both parents Bohemian,	–	–	1
American and French Canadian,	–	1	–
American and from the Provinces,	1	–	–
American and English,	–	–	1
American and Scotch,	1	–	–
French Canadian and English,	–	1	1
French Canadian and Scotch,	–	1	–
From the Provinces and English,	1	–	–
From the Provinces and Irish,	1	–	–
From the Provinces and Scotch,	1	–	–
English and Irish,	1	–	–
Irish and Portuguese,	1	–	–
Unknown,	1	–	–
Totals,	50	17	7

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[1] See footnote to Table X.

TABLE XII.

Hospital Treatment was given Girls in Following Cases at the Following Hospitals.

	In-patient.	Out-patient.		In-patient.	Out-patient.
Eyes, defect of vision,	–	28	Hernia,	1	–
Ear troubles,	–	4	General debility,	–	5
Adenoids removed,	4	1	Tonsillitis,	–	1
Nose and throat troubles,	–	7	Diphtheria,	1	–
Tonsils removed,	2	–	Typhoid fever,	1	–
Glands removed,	2	1	Appendicitis,	5	2
Flat foot,	–	9	Tubercular,	2	9
Operation on foot,	1	–	Gynæcological,	5	9
Housemaid's knee,	–	1	Maternity cases,[1]	10	–
Diseased coccyx,	1	–	Syphilis (Wasserman test),	1	19
Abscess,	3	1	Gonorrhœa,	1	–
Skin trouble,	–	3	Convalescing,	21	–
Goiter,	–	1	Examined for feeble-mindedness,	–	2
Heart trouble,	–	1			
			Totals,	61	104

Boston City Hospital,	2	–	Massachusetts General Hospital,	10	44
Boston Consumptive Hospital,	–	5	Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital,	3	–
Boston Day Camp,	1	–	Melrose Hospital,	1	–
Boston Dispensary,	–	6	Milton Convalescent Home,	15	–
Carney Hospital,	2	6	Newton Hospital,	1	–
Clinton Hospital,	3	–	New England Hospital,	2	–
Florence Crittenton Home,	1	–	New England Dispensary,	–	7
Harvard Medical School clinic,	–	2	State Hospital,	5	–
Lynn Hospital,	1	1	Saint Luke's Convalescent Home,	6	–
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Hospital,	4	33			
			Totals,	57	104

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[1] Condition previous to commitment, 4. Confined in hospital, 4; in doctor's family, 3; in nurse's family, 1; in maternity home, 2.

Table XIII.

Showing the Home City or Town of 115 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	27
Brockton,	2
Cambridge,	6
Chicopee,	1
Everett,	1
Fall River,	3
Fitchburg,	1
Haverhill,	2
Holyoke,	1
Lawrence,	5
Lowell,	3
Lynn,	3
Malden,	1
Marlborough,	2
Medford,	1
Melrose,	1
New Bedford,	4
Newburyport,	2
Newton,	1
North Adams,	1
Quincy,	1
Salem,	3
Somerville,	3
Springfield,	4
Taunton,	1
Woburn,	1
Worcester,	8
From 27 cities,	89

Athol,	1
Bournedale,	1
Clinton,	1
Falmouth,	1
Foxborough,	1
Framingham,	1
Harwich,	1
Ipswich,	1
Leominster,	2
Millers Falls,	1
Milton,	1
Needham,	1
Peabody,	2
Pepperell,	2
Reading,	2
Rowley,	1
Sheffield,	1
Westfield,	1
Whitinsville,	1
Yarmouth,	1
From 20 towns,	24
In care of the State during childhood,	2

TABLE XIV.

Showing Technical Causes of 115 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	40	Leading idle, vagrant and vicious life,	1
Stubborn and disobedient,[2]	4	Leading vagrant and vicious life,	1
Delinquency (no charge stated),	15	Adultery,	1
Wayward child,	1	Larceny,[5]	11
Truancy,[2]	1	Breaking and entering and larceny,	1
Runaway,	1	Breaking and entering,	1
Vagrancy,	5	Drunkenness,	1
Night walker,	1	Transferred from State Board,	1
Lewd, wanton and lascivious,[3]	6		
Lewd and lascivious,[4]	8		115[6]
Lewdness,[3]	4		
Fornication,[5]	5		
Idle and disorderly,[2]	4		
Disorderly conduct and behavior,[3]	2		

---

[1] The charge of stubbornness may cover any offense, from the least serious to the most serious. The complaint of stubbornness can be made by the parent only. Fourteen of the 40 were sent on the charge of delinquency because of stubbornness under the delinquency law.

[2] Sent under delinquency law, 1.

[3] Sent under delinquency law, 2.

[4] Sent under delinquency law, 7.

[5] Sent under delinquency law, 3.

[6] Total sent under the delinquency law, 36 of the 115.

Table XV.

Showing Ages[1] of 115 Girls committed within the Year.

9 years,	2	14 years,	28
10 years,	1	15 years,	25
11 years,	4	16 years,	30
12 years,	7		
13 years,	18		115

Average age, 14 years, 9 months, 26 days.

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[1] Real age ascertained from the birth records when born in the State.

Table XVI.

Showing Nativity of 115 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	85	Born in Canada,	4
Born in Maine,	1	Born in the Provinces,	1
Born in New Hampshire,	4	Born in Scotland,	1
Born in Vermont,	5	Born in Russia,	2
Born in Rhode Island,	6	Born in Italy,	3
Born in New Jersey,	1	Foreign born,	11
Born in Pennsylvania,	1		
Born in District of Columbia,	1		
Born in United States,	104		

Table XVII.

Showing Nativity of Parents of 115 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,[1]	36	American and French Canadian,	4
Both parents French Canadian,	13	American and English Canadian,	3
Both parents from the Provinces,	3	American and from the Provinces,	2
Both parents English,	4	American and English,	1
Both parents Irish,	13	American and Irish,[3]	4
Both parents Scotch,	1	American and Scotch,	2
Both parents Swedish,	1	American and Swedish,	1
Both parents Danish,	1	American and French,	1
Both parents German,	2	American and unknown,	4
Both parents Russian,[2]	2	French Canadian and from the Provinces,	1
Both parents Polish,	1	French Canadian and Scotch,	1
Both parents Lithuanian,	1	French Canadian and unknown,	1
Both parents Austrian,	1	English and Irish,	3
Both parents Italian,	2	English and Swedish,	1
Both parents Portuguese,	1	English and Swiss,	1
Both parents unknown,	2	Irish and Mexican,	1
	84		31

---

[1] Both parents colored, 5; one parent colored, 1.

[2] Jewish.

[3] One parent colored, 1.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Character of the Family and Home and the Occupation and Record of the 115 Girls committed this Year.[1]

LIVING IN THE HOME.	Number of Girls.	FAMILY.												HOME.					GIRL.											
		FATHER.					MOTHER.												OCCUPATION.				RECORD.							
		Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Sub-normal.	Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Sub-normal.	Worked out.	Immoral Brothers or Sisters.	Congested or Undesirable Neighborhood.	Immoral Taint.	Miserably Poor.	Had received Public Relief.	Associated Charities Cases.	Mill, Factory or Store.	Housework.	Miscellaneous.	Attending School.	Been in Care of Societies.	Probation from the Courts.	Been in Court before.	Runaways.	Under Average of Intelligence.	Prostitutes or Street Walkers.	Immoral in Lesser Degree.	Begun to be wayward or to thieve.
Both parents,	24	8	14	2	3	3	10	5	–	4	7	9	7	18	11	15	4	3	12	5	2	6	7	7	5	8	6	13	6	5
Mother only,	41	6	22	1	13	5	13	17	5	20	6	31	9	25	22	20	7	6	22	9	6	10	17	7	4	21	11	18	10	13
Father only,	21	11	8	2	3	5	10	4	2	7	3	–	6	9	7	5	2	2	3	4	9	10	5	5	4	10	5	7	8	6
Mother and stepfather,	10	2	2	–	1	1	3	2	2	6	2	1	6	5	5	6	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	3	3	2	4	3	3
Father and stepmother,	14	5	6	2	4	2	2	–	–	1	2	–	8	8	6	4	2	1	8	3	–	4	6	2	3	6	7	7	5	2
Both parents dead,	5	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	2	4	1	–	2	–	2	2	1
Total,	115	32	54	8	24	17	39	29	9	39	20	42[2]	37[3]	65	53	50	19	14	49	27[4]	18[5]	35	43[6]	24	19	50	31	51[7]	34[7]	30[7]
Other guardian's character,	9	2	2	–	1	–	3	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Step-parent's character,	26	4	2	2	1	1	8	2	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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[1] Information not complete.

[2] One other took work in.

[3] Thirty-three others were delinquent children.

[4] Thirteen of these were placed out by societies.

[5] Helping at home, 9; hotel or restaurant, 4; boarding house, 1; on stage, 4.

[6] Some had been in the care of more than one society making a total of 53 societies; 10 had been in the care of the State Board of Charity.

[7] Of the 115 girls, 2 had illegitimate children; 5 were pregnant; 1 was married.

TABLE XIX.

Showing Literacy of 115 Girls committed within the Year.

In high school,	1	Recently left school,	27
In 9th grade,	1	Out of school one year,	14
In 8th grade,	6	Out of school one and one-half years,	4
In 7th grade,	11	Out of school two years,	23
In 6th grade,	15	Out of school two and one-half years,	1
In 5th grade,	27	Out of school three years,	8
In 4th grade,	24	Out of school four years,	5
In 3d grade,	9	Out of school five years,	1
In 2d grade,	4	Out of school six years,	1
In 1st grade,	2	Out of school seven years,	1
Could neither read nor write,	7	Could not remember,	30
Not graded,[1]	8		
	115		115

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[1] Those not graded were committed pregnant or in such a physical condition that they have not been in school. A girl might not read or write English and still be able to do sufficiently well in arithmetic to be placed above first grade. In such a case, the average of her work determines her grade.

TABLE XX.

Showing the Cause for Return to the School during the Last Eight Years.[1]

	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.[2]		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Change of place, visit, illness,	54	.46	57	.41	51	.39	44	.36	24	.34	36	.43	34	.32	51	46
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	23	.20	38	.28	39	.30	26	.22	22	.31	16	.19	23	.22	23	.20
Danger of immoral conduct,	17	.14	16	.12	15	.11	16	.13	8	.11	7	.08	15	.14	3	.03
Immoral conduct,	23	.20	27	.20	27	.20	35	.29	16	.23	25	.30	33	.31	36	.32
	117	–	138	–	132	–	121	–	70	–	84	–	105	–	113	–

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

[2] Fourteen months.

Table XXI.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.[1]

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1901-1906.[1]		1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
A. — Living respectably.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	105	-	19	-	30	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	165	-	23	-	13	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	9	-	2	-	2	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	26	-	2	-	5	-
	175	.71	207	.62	305	.70	46	.48	50	.56
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	183	-	28	-	37	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	282	-	35	-	41	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	661	-	157	-	181	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	31	-	10	-	12	-
Attending school, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	36	-	3	-	6	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	1,193	.54	233	.47	277	.53
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	1,498	.57	279	.47	327	.53
B. — Conduct Bad or Doubtful.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	15	-	5	-	8	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	41	-	48	-	7	-	9	-
	39	.16	54	.16	63	.14	12	.13	17	.19
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —										
Married,	21	-	14	-	25	-	3	-	2	-
On probation with friends or at large,	8	-	24	-	37	-	5	-	7	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	-	48	-	76	-	21	-	12	-
In penal institution,	43	-	58	-	21	-	6	-	4	-
In hospital through their own misconduct, or pregnant and working or boarding,	28	-	27	-	22	-	6	-	4	-
	143	.11	171	.09	181	.08	41	.08	29	.06
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	182	.12	225	.10	244	.09	53	.09	46	.07

C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	–	11	–	11	–	8	–	2[2]	–
Unmarried,	14	–	32	–	40	–	10	–	5[3]	–
II. Still in the Care of the State: —	23	.10	43	13	51	.12	18	.19	7	.08
Married,	5	–	43	–	39	–	4	–	3[4]	–
On probation with friends, out of State, and unvisited,	–	–	55	–	51	–	15	–	7[5]	–
Runaways from the school, homes or places,	89	–	110	–	139	–	23	–	29[6]	–
Total, conduct unknown,	94 117	.07 .07	208 251	.11 .11	229 280	.10 .10	42 60	.08 .10	39 46[7]	.07 .07
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	–	25	–	18	–	16	–	16	–
Died, never on probation,	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
II. Still in the Care of the State: —	7	.03	28	.09	18	.04	19	.20	16	.18
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	–	42	–	62	–	48	–	55	–
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	–	270	–	377	–	112	–	105	–
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	3	–	63	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Recalled to school for illness, change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining,	37	–	92	–	142	–	20	–	22	–
Total whose conduct is not classified,	189 196	.14 .12	467 495	.24 .22	596 614	.27 .23	180 199	.36 .34	182 198	.35 .32
Grand total,	1,585	–	2,261	–	2,636	–	591	–	617	–

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[1] 1905-06 includes fourteen months.

[2] Last report, conduct good, 1; bad, 1.

[3] Last report, conduct good, 4; never on probation, 1.

[4] Last report, conduct good, 3.

[5] Last report, conduct good, 6; bad, 1.

[6] Last report, conduct good, 17; bad, 6; never on probation, 6.

[7] Total conduct unknown, 46; at last report, conduct good, 31; conduct bad, 8; never on probation, 7.

TABLE XXII.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan 1, and, beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, and, beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Relatives.	Boarded out during Year.	Married.
1876, ...	$28,300	$25,683 00	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1894, ...	25,383	21,617 00	$520 18	117	3 49	$3 46	78	122	–	–	3
1895, ...	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896, ...	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897, ...	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898, ...	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899, ...	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900, ...	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901, ...	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902, ...	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903, ...	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904, ...	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47
1905, ...	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49
1906,[2]	46,936[2]	56,582 74[3]	294 08[3]	214	4 33[3]	4 31[3]	126[3]	142	61	5	59
1907, ...	51,543	53,896 00	572 17	228	4 54	4 49	107	117	64	19	55
1908, ...	57,393	61,063 48	399 19	245	4 76	4 73	131	158	64	21	54
1909, ...	63,430	62,513 21	583 50	260	4 62	4 58	121	172	52	27	35
1910,[4]	65,580	66,522 16	783 01	265	4 83	4 77	115	202[5]	54[5]	14	42[5]

---

[1] Not reported.

[2] Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1906.

[3] Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.

[4] Amount spent by Department of Boarding Out and Probation, $15,182.45.

[5] Nov. 30, 1910.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Current Expenses and Salaries of the School.

1909. —	December, received from State Treasurer,	$4,381 04
1910. —	January, " " " "	6,083 47
	February, " " " "	5,153 41
	March, " " " "	5,691 87
	April, " " " "	6,655 08
	May, " " " "	5,335 71
	June, " " " "	8,098 26
	July, " " " "	5,024 18
	August, " " " "	4,487 16
	September, " " " "	5,063 31
	October, " " " "	4,178 16
	November, " " " "	6,370 51
		$66,522 16

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

1909. —	December,	$4,381 04
1910. —	January,	6,083 47
	February,	5,153 41
	March,	5,691 87
	April,	6,655 08
	May,	5,335 71
	June,	8,098 26
	July,	5,024 18
	August,	4,487 16
	September,	5,063 31
	October,	4,178 16
	November,	6,370 51
		$66,522 16

Current Expenses and Salaries of the Department of Boarding Out and Probation.

1909. —	December, received from State Treasurer,	$1,086 53
1910. —	January, " " " "	1,183 27
	February, " " " "	1,246 83
	March, " " " "	1,135 37
	April, " " " "	1,096 97
	May, " " " "	1,369 39
	June, " " " "	1,286 58
	July, " " " "	1,352 12
	August, " " " "	1,057 63
	September, " " " "	1,279 27
	October, " " " "	1,296 67
	November, " " " "	1,791 82
		$15,182 45

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

1909. —	December,	$1,086 53
1910. —	January,	1,183 27
	February,	1,246 83
	March,	1,135 37
	April,	1,096 97
	May,	1,369 39
	June,	1,286 58
	July,	1,352 12
	August,	1,057 63
	September,	1,279 27
	October,	1,296 67
	November,	1,791 82
		$15,182 45

Expenditures.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

Appropriation (act of June 9, 1908, chapter 129) for building and furnishing new office: —

1910. —	May,	$5 70

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1909, chapter 105) for furnishing chapel, office and third floor of new cottage No. 1: —

1910. —	March,	$246 22
	June,	28 95
		$275 17

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1909, chapter 105) for building new dormitory: —

1909. — December,	$4,000 00
1910. — February,	4,000 00
March,	2,000 00
April,	1,700 00
May,	2,037 50
June,	2,558 07
July,	2,400 70
September,	2,112 11
October,	5,266 50
November,	647 00
	$26,721 88

Summary of Current Expenses of the State Industrial School, by the Month.

	1909.	1910.											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
Salaries, wages and labor, . .	$2,314 21	$2,453 70	$2,307 24	$2,507 38	$2,479 40	$2,491 20	$2,435 89	$2,588 89	$2,371 03	$2,607 34	$2,609 84	$2,541 36	$29,707 48
Food, ...	745 85	1,157 21	647 01	673 75	789 48	1,183 61	547 51	727 20	648 98	1,271 74	616 97	730 83	9,740 14
Clothing and clothing materials,	708 94	617 72	587 82	419 77	890 80	51 11	271 76	163 59	197 84	275 80	140 55	332 28	4,657 98
Furnishings, ...	45 74	339 52	189 55	746 82	557 06	176 29	218 29	191 88	89 34	176 36	119 11	85 44	2,935 40
Heat, light and power, . .	78 01	303 45	272 77	400 48	25 00	186 35	3,934 98	925 66	100 39	46 13	45 34	1,630 86	7,949 42
Repairs and improvements, .	29 39	179 49	256 93	87 23	371 47	109 67	12 37	35 58	193 82	18 76	50 53	234 77	1,580 01
Farm, stable and grounds, .	261 67	575 91	515 58	445 96	1,191 17	744 02	331 64	263 01	508 28	390 02	436 97	381 00	6,045 23
Miscellaneous, ...	197 23	456 47	376 51	410 48	350 70	393 46	345 82	128 37	377 48	277 16	158 85	433 97	3,906 50
Totals, ...	$4,381 04	$6,083 47	$5,153 41	$5,691 87	$6,655 08	$5,335 71	$8,098 26	$5,024 18	$4,487 16	$5,063 31	$4,178 16	$6,370 51	$66,522 16

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES.

For the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

Salaries, wages and labor,		$29,707 48
Food: —		
Butter,	$897 52	
Butterine,	337 64	
Beans,	311 43	
Bread and crackers,	519 73	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	288 37	
Cheese,	43 23	
Eggs,	44 36	
Flour,	2,111 50	
Fish,	577 66	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	124 48	
Meats,	2,747 38	
Molasses and syrup,	262 39	
Sugar,	730 36	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	360 91	
Vegetables,	154 95	
Sundries,	228 23	
		9,740 14
Clothing and clothing material: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$1,162 58	
Clothing,	992 05	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	1,996 23	
Furnishing goods,	357 23	
Hats and caps,	100 89	
Leather and shoe findings,	6 37	
Sundries,	42 63	
		4,657 98
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	$843 90	
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	185 86	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	448 92	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	301 72	
Furniture and upholstery,	278 35	
Amounts carried forward,	$2,058 75	$44,105 60

Amounts brought forward,	$2,058 75	$44,105 60
Kitchen furnishings,	759 80	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	91 30	
Sundries,	25 55	
		2,935 40
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$5,815 73	
Freight on coal,	1,352 66	
Wood,	250 00	
Oil,	530 03	
Sundries,	1 00	
		7,949 42
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	$2 90	
Cement, lime and plaster,	29 00	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	6 57	
Electrical work and supplies,	92 98	
Hardware,	203 28	
Lumber,	128 14	
Machinery, etc.,	33 02	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	388 82	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	669 80	
Sundries,	25 50	
		1,580 01
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	$204 93	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	206 24	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,362 07	
Hay, grain, etc.,	3,471 00	
Harnesses and repairs,	139 50	
Rent of machinery,	19 50	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	500 42	
Sundries,	111 57	
Sawdust,	30 00	
		6,045 23
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$204 12	
Chapel services and entertainments,	60 00	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	699 79	
Funeral expenses,	41 00	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	936 60	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	112 79	
Manual training supplies,	103 07	
Amounts carried forward,	$2,157 37	$62,615 66

Amounts brought forward,	$2,157 37	$62,615 66
Postage,	264 55	
Return of runaways,	88 40	
Soap and laundry supplies,	181 50	
Stationery and office supplies,	197 47	
School books and school supplies,	199 70	
Travel and expenses (officials),	182 22	
Telephone and telegraph,	410 83	
Sundries,	224 46	
		3,906 50
Total,		$66,522 16

FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1909,	$5,610 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1909,	3,864 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1909,	290 00
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1909,	5,580 00
fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,362 07
services of veterinary,	25 00
sawdust,	30 00
grains,	3,471 00
tools, farm machines, etc.,	500 42
carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	206 24
harness and harness repairs,	139 50
blacksmithing and supplies,	204 93
scouting for gypsy moths,	13 50
hire of farm machinery,	19 50
labor and board,	5,648 13
sundry supplies,	111 57
	$27,075 86

Cr.

By produce consumed,	$11,534 38
labor,	1,003 29
produce sold to State Treasurer,	783 01
produce on hand, 1910,	5,003 00
live stock, as per inventory, 1910,	6,747 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1910,	4,165 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1910,	300 00
	$29,535 68
Balance for the farm,	$2,459 82

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	$12,000 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,000 00	
Total tillage,		$14,000 00
12 acres pasturage (Broderick lot),		1,000 00
10 acres woodland,	$300 00	
7 acres woodland,	420 00	
30 acres woodland,	600 00	
		1,320 00
Total,		$16,320 00
Water works, reservoir and land,		7,500 00
		$23,820 00

BUILDINGS.

Storehouse,	$5,000 00	
Hospital,	9,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam,	18,000 00	
Fisher,	18,000 00	
Richardson,	18,000 00	
Laundry,	3,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,300 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Holden shop,	400 00	
Hose house,	600 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house,	100 00	
Reservoir No. 2 and land,	300 00	
Roger,	16,000 00	
Fay,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb,	16,000 00	
Elm,	7,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	11,400 00	
New office,	3,500 00	
Lend-a-Hand,	31,000 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$204,350 00	$23,820 00

Amounts brought forward,	$204,350 00	$23,820 00
Pines,	29,000 00	
Bolton annex,	21,000 00	
Silo,	500 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Corn crib,	100 00	
Root cellar,	150 00	
Schoolhouse,	500 00	
		257,600 00
Total real estate,		$281,420 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Beds and bedding,	$6,100 00
Other furniture,	18,470 00
Carriages and farm wagons,	2,515 00
Agricultural implements,	750 00
Drugs and surgical implements,	330 00
Fuel,	5,583 00
Library,	900 00
Live stock,	6,747 00
Mechanical appliances,	900 00
Provisions and groceries,	2,500 00
Produce on hand,	5,003 00
Ready-made clothing,	5,250 00
Dry goods,	1,270 00
Other supplies,	300 00
Superintendent's department,	1,200 00
Total personal property,	$57,818 00

Schedule of Persons employed at the State Industrial School within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

[Names starred are still in service.]

NAME.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Amount.
F. F. Morse,	Superintendent,	– –	$1,800 per year.	5 months,	$695 00
*A. F. Everall,	Superintendent,	7 months.	1,500 per year.	7 months.	895 85
*C. M. Campbell,	Assistant superintendent,	4 years.	900 per year.	12 months.	900 00
L. E. Allbee,	Second assistant superintendent,	– –	600 per year.	9 months.	425 76
*B. M. Barrett,	Clerk,	1 year, 10 months.	500 per year.	12 months.	484 32
*M. M. Cook,	Stenographer,	2 years, 1 month.	350 per year.	12 months.	327 32
F. H. Mitchell,	Steward,	– –	650 per year.	9 months.	422 94
*L. H. Hemenway,	Steward,	4 months.	480 per year.	4 months.	147 09
*C. C. Beckley,	Physician,	3 years, 11 months.	800--1,000 per year.	12 months.	883 27
*E. T. Fox,	Dentist,	5 years, 11 months.	750 per year.	12 months.	750 00
*D. F. O'Connor,	Oculist,	5 years.	20.83 per visit.	26 visits.	541 58
C. M. Church,	Matron (hospital),	– –	600 per year.	8 months.	395 08
*A. A. Dillon,	Trained nurse in charge of hospital,	4 months.	600 per year.	4 months.	196 69
C. M. Herrick,	Nurse,	– –	500 per year.	3 months.	114 61
E. C. Carter,	Nurse,	– –	500 per year.	2 months.	64 28
*J. C. Mackie,	Nurse,	3½ months.	500 per year.	4 months.	147 79
N. R. Maxwell,	Matron,	– –	600 per year.	8 months.	361 18
*E. B. Mitchell,	Matron,	3 years, 2 months.	500–600 per year.	10 months.	425 19
*C. C. Russell,	Matron,	8 years, 6 months.	560 per year.	12 months.	529 98
*M. E. Mitchell,	Matron,	5 years, 2 months.	500 per year.	12 months.	477 13
*H. E. Hatch,	Matron,	3 years, 2 months.	500 per year.	11 months.	453 49
B. G. Foss,	Matron,	– –	500 per year.	9 months.	345 42
*F. A. Kerr,	Matron,	1 year, 10 months.	500 per year.	12 months.	481 02
*K. E. Page,	Matron,	4 years, 1 month.	500–600 per year.	12 months.	526 84
*F. M. Greaves,	Matron,	3 years, 3 months.	450 per year.	12 months.	420 33
*V. M. Rollins,	Matron,	2 years, 8 months.	450 per year.	4 months.	127 83
*C. E. Waite,	Matron,	22 days.	450 per year.	1 month.	27 50
*H. M. Page,	Matron,	5 years, 5 months.	450 per year.	1 month.	13 75
D. J. Root,	Matron (laundry),	– –	400 per year.	4 months.	114 03
*M. C. Durcan,	Matron (laundry),	3 months.	400 per year.	3 months.	99 99
E. L. Morse,	Matron (bakery),	– –	400 per year.	8 months.	241 95
*G. C. Porter,	Matron (bakery),	4½ months.	400 per year.	5 months.	150 60

Schedule of Persons employed at the State Industrial School within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910 — Continued.

[Names starred are still in service.]

NAME.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Amount.
*H. B. Shaw,	Supervisor of schools,	8 years, 3 months.	$420–600 per year.	11 months.	$420 95
*K. M. Adams,	Sloyd teacher,	9 months.	540–360 per year.	10 months.	393 35
A. G. McCabe,	Sloyd teacher,	– –	480–300 per year.	4 months.	120 46
*K. C. Smith,	Music teacher,	1 year, 1 month.	400 per year.	12 months.	397 95
*M. I. Noyes,	Primary teacher,	2 years, 3 months.	500 per year.	11 months.	440 54
V. M. Rollins,	Teacher,	– –	420 per year.	8 months.	280 00
A. L. Mead,	Teacher,	– –	400 per year.	11 months.	335 82
*M. T. Noyes,	Teacher,	3 years, 1½ months.	400 per year.	12 months.	367 71
*A. M. Sherman,	Teacher,	9 months.	350–400 per year.	6 months.	184 06
*E. L. Gammon,	Teacher,	2 years, 5 months.	350 per year.	11 months.	314 16
H. M. Sweet,	Teacher,	– –	400 per year.	3 months.	69 99
*L. E. Kelley,	Teacher,	1 month.	400 per year.	1 month.	27 75
*G. U. Purinton,	Teacher,	9 months.	400 per year.	3 months.	92 19
*L. A. Strout,	Teacher,	2½ months.	400 per year.	3 months.	82 20
*M. F. Wadlin,	Teacher,	2 years, 3 months.	350 per year.	12 months.	340 80
*O. M. Lasselle,	Teacher,	1 year, 3 months,	350 per year.	11 months.	302 71
*V. E. Carson,	Teacher,	1 year, 3 months.	350 per year.	12 months.	321 70
*E. L. Tucker,	Teacher,	1 year, 1 month.	325–350 per year.	12 months.	331 20
A. M. Clarke,	Teacher,	– –	350 per year.	4 months.	103 46
M. A. Chadbourne,	Supervisor of housekeepers,	– –	500 per year.	3 months.	103 31
Mable Fletcher,	Supervisor of housekeepers,	– –	500 per year.	1 month.	13 89
*F. E. Young,	Housekeeper,	5 years, 2 months.	400 per year.	11 months.	348 42
*A. E. Estes,	Housekeeper,	4 years, 8½ months.	400 per year.	11 months.	363 45
*I. G. Westphal,	Housekeeper,	2 years.	400 per year.	12 months.	397 95
*F. E. Larrabee,	Housekeeper,	1 year, 2 months.	400 per year.	11 months.	349 65
J. B. Higgins,	Housekeeper,	– –	400 per year.	8 months.	271 57
*E. L. Morse,	Housekeeper,	1 year, 8 months.	400 per year.	4 months.	103 23
*H. L. Leet,	Housekeeper,	2 years.	350–400 per year.	12 months.	356 77
*L. A. Davis,	Housekeeper,	2 years, 1 month.	350–400 per year.	12 months.	350 61
*A. F. Jackson,	Housekeeper,	2 years, 5 months.	350–420 per year.	12 months.	390 55
*N. M. Hunt,	Housekeeper,	7½ months.	360 per year.	3 months.	75 00
L. S. Duncan,	Housekeeper,	– –	350–375 per year.	11 months.	320 94
*I. N. Bailey,	Housekeeper,	8 years, 5½ months.	350 per year.	11 months.	304 76

*J. McCormick,	Housekeeper,	2 months.	350 per year.	2 months.	59 16
G. U. Purinton,	Housekeeper,	— —	325 per year.	5 months.	126 59
H. H. Smith,	Housekeeper,	— —	350–400 per year.	9 months.	262 95
*M. Johnson,	Housekeeper,	1 week.	360 per year.	1 month.	7 00
H. M. Dempsey,	Supply officer,	— —	400 per year.	10 months.	301 26
H. H. Allan,	Supply officer,	— —	350 per year.	11 months.	306 64
H. M. Kennedy,	Supply officer,	— —	350 per year.	2 months.	58 32
M. M. Nickerson,	Vacation supply,	— —	600 per year.	3 months.	130 58
L. S. Throop,	Vacation supply,	— —	400 per year.	2 months.	59 25
A. G. Flynn,	Vacation supply,	— —	360 per year.	1 month.	8 00
F. I. Tompkins,	Vacation supply,	— —	360 per year.	2 months.	36 79
M. H. Nugent,	Vacation supply,	— —	350 per year.	1 month.	19 44
N. L. Hanson,	Vacation supply,	— —	350 per year.	2 months.	38 88
M. R. Kenney,	Vacation supply,	— —	350 per year.	2 months.	56 60
S. D. Macleod,	Vacation supply,	— —	360 per year.	2 months.	53 00
S. R. White,	Vacation supply,	— —	360 per year.	2 months.	53 00
M. J. Shaughnessey,	Vacation supply,	— —	360 per year.	2 months.	30 28
F. W. Shore,	Vacation supply,	— —	400 per year.	1 month.	7 77
E. A. Hemenway,	Vacation supply,	— —	400 per year.	1 month.	6 66
A. B. Anderson,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	2 months.	31 54
E. M. Patten,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	2 months.	29 86
L. O. Peirce,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	4 months.	80 81
F. B. Goodhue,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	2 months.	48 49
E. F. Mears,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	2 months.	48 49
A. M. Roberts,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	2 months.	29 16
K. M. Bickford,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	2 months.	50 00
E. J. Sweet,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	2 months.	46 06
Violet Marshall,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	1 month.	20 25
F. M. Brown,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	1 month.	23 65
M. E. Richmond,	Vacation supply,	— —	400 per year.	2 months.	45 21
H. M. Albee,	Vacation supply,	— —	400 per year.	2 months.	64 65
D. H. Graves,	Vacation supply,	— —	400 per year.	1 month.	33 3
J. Tarbell,	Vacation supply.	— —	400 per year.	2 months.	46 29
A. Wilson,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	4 months.	89 01
M. A. Coleman,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	3 months.	74 12
E. J. Dennis,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	1 month.	17 49
C. V. Conlon,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	1 month.	3 24
M. J. Campbell,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	1 month.	5 73
J. A. Neeley,	Vacation supply,	— —	300 per year.	2 months.	25 11

Schedule of Persons employed at the State Industrial School within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910 — Concluded.

[Names starred are still in service.]

Name.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Amount.
*D. H. Bailey,	Carpenter,	8 years, 5 months.	$540 per year.	12 months.	$496 40
*W. B. Eastman,	Superintendent of farm,	7 years, 3 months.	800 per year.	12 months.	799 92
G. E. Smith,	Foreman (Bolton),	– –	540 per year.	11 months.	472 54
*F. H. Mitchell,	Foreman (Bolton),	3 years, 2 months.	650 per year.	2 months.	108 34
C. E. Stevens,[1]	Gardener,	5 years.	350 per year.	11 months.	300 33
C. C. Mead,	Driver,	– –	420 per year.	11 months.	379 56
*E. E. Hunt,	Driver,	12 days.	420 per year.	1 month.	14 00
*Merton Parker,	Teamster,	3 months.	35 per month.	4 months.	116 30
*A. R. Harrington,	Teamster,	6 years.	34 per month.	12 months.	408 00
*C. A. Vining,	Dairyman,	4 years, 6½ months.	32 per month.	12 months.	375 69
H. M. Vining,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	7 months.	201 00
Roland Vining,	Farm hand,	2 years.	30 per month.	12 months.	342 61
J. J. Nunes,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	7 months.	191 00
*H. Harrington,	Farm hand,	1 year, 3 months.	30 per month.	12 months.	349 00
E. C. Jackson,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	3 months.	81 34
*L. H. Mansfield,	Farm hand,	8½ months.	30 per month.	9 months.	255 52
*R. D. Morrell,	Farm hand,	7½ months.	30 per month.	8 months.	227 00
C. E. Root,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	4 months.	101 64
*R. E. Bickford,	Farm hand,	5 months.	30 per month.	6 months.	151 00
*C. H. Gordon,	Farm hand,	3 months.	30 per month.	3 months.	89 00
L. Murphy,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	1 month.	2 91
C. M. Lowd,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	1 month.	2 34
R. Estes,	Farm hand,	– –	20 per month.	3 months.	56 25
Charles Armstrong,	Day laborer,	– –	1.75–1.55 per day.	134 days.	196 40
Barton Veinot,	Day laborer,	– –	75 cts. per day.	3½ days.	2 63
F. E. Howard,	Day laborer,	– –	$2 per day.	2 days.	4 00
Thos. Blaine,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	2 days.	4 00
W. F. Macleod,	Day laborer.	– –	2 per day.	2½ days.	5 00
Michael Lynch,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	3½ days.	7 00
Chester Paine,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	4 days.	8 00
Harry Prosser,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	4 days.	8 00
P. A. Spinney,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	5 days.	10 00
C. L. Bickford,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	4 days.	8 00

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[1] Service not continuous throughout these five years.

Schedule of Persons employed by the Department of Boarding Out and Probation of the State Industrial School for Girls.

[Names starred are still in service.]

NAME.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate per Year.	Time.	Amount.
*Mary W. Dewson,	Superintendent,	10 years, 2 months.	$1,700	12 months.	$1,699 98
*Sarah W. Carpenter,	Visitor,	4 years, 1 month.	1,000	12 months.	1,000 00
*Grace C. Albee,	Visitor,	3 years, 9 months.	800	12 months.	799 98
*Lenora A. Hurley,	Visitor,	3 years, 8½ months.	700	12 months.	700 00
*Almeda F. Cree,	Visitor,	1 year, 1 month.	700	12 months.	700 00
*Madeline B. Dyar,	Visitor,	1 year, 5 months.	600–700	12 months.	616 67
*Mary E. Driscoll,	Visitor,	8 months.	600	—8 months.	384 62
*Eleanor F. Brennan,	Visitor,	9 months.	600	+8 months.	438 71
*Louise F. Bristol,	Visitor,	2 months.	600	—2 months.	85 48
Marion G. Noyes,	Visitor,	1 year, 3 months.	700	—10 months.	598 38
Ann M. Cummins,	Visitor,	2 years, 1 month.	700	—3 months.	163 37
Elizabeth H. Woodward,	Visitor,	4 months.	600	4 months.	166 13
Grace L. Pomeroy,	Summer supply visitor,	– –	600	—1 month.	27 42
*Mary M. Glynn,	Stenographer,	7 years.	800	—12 months.	784 92
*Florence L. Brooks,	Bookkeeper,	5 months.	520	—5 months.	205 00
Nellie M. McCleary,	Bookkeeper,	6 months.	520	+6 months.	276 46
Mary A. Norris,	Supply stenographer,	– –	600	+1 week.	13 34
Alice K. Friot,	Supply stenographer,	– –	600	—1 week.	8 06
Carrie Salmon,	Supply stenographer,	– –	600	—1 week.	9 68
H. R. A. Flood,	Supply stenographer,	– –	520	1 week.	10 00
Edna M. Kingman,	Office assistant,	1½ months.	364	+1 month.	32 67
Susan Ainslee Clark,	Office assistant,	– –	—[1]	—[1]	25 00
					$8,745 87

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[1] By the job.

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Dr. James S. Stone, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, Dr. James J. Putnam, Dr. Henry C. Baldwin, and Dr. William N. Bullard.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Mrs. John Barstow,	Lee.
Mrs. Michael Callahan,	Holyoke.
Mrs. James B. Carroll,	Springfield.
Mrs. John B. W. Day,	Fall River.
Mrs. J. B. Donnelly,	Gardner.
Mrs. David L. Evans,	Pittsfield.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Weston.
Mrs. Frederick T. Fuller,	Walpole.
Mrs. Joshua Hale,	Newburyport.
Mrs. Albert G. Hurd,	Millbury.
Miss Caroline Lloyd,	Springfield.
Mrs. John McQuaid,	Pittsfield.
Mrs. A. C. Moore,	Watertown.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	Sandwich.
Miss Fanny S. Packard,	Greenfield.
Mrs. Arthur Perry, Jr.,	Boston.
Miss Mary G. Porter,	Boston.
Miss Martha L. Sanford,	Worcester.
Miss Helen Schindler,	School for Social Workers.
Miss Mary B. Smith,	Andover.
Miss Mary Cushing Smith,	Fitchburg.
Miss Caroline Sperry,	North Adams.
Miss Maud E. Strong,	Northampton.
Mrs. Howard Whiting,	Great Barrington.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 1, 1906.]

Name of Institution: STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	–	267	267
Number received during the year, . . .	–	238	238
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	–	258	258
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.	–	247	247
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	–	265	265
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	17	51	68

Number in Care of the Probation Department.

Number in care of probation department for part or all of the year, ...	424
Average number on the probation department's list, . .	378
Number coming of age within the year, and so passing out of custody, ...	92
Employees of probation department, ...	11

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor, . .	$29,707 48
2. Clothing and clothing material, .	4,657 98
3. Subsistence, ...	9,740 14
Amount carried forward, . . .	$44,105 60

Amount brought forward, . . .	$44,105 60	
Current expenses — *Concluded.*		
4. Ordinary repairs, ...	1,580 01	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses, ...	20,836 55	
Total, ...		$66,522 16
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc., . .	$26,721 88	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, ...	280 87	
Total, ...		27,002 75
Grand total, ...		$93,524 91

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors, ...	$7,380 74	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses, .	5,983 12	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for girls, ...	1,818 59	
		$15,182 45
Total expenditures for the State Industrial School, .		$108,707 36

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.
Superintendent of probationers: MARY W. DEWSON.

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Public Document **No. 18**

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS TRUSTEES OF THE STATE PRIMARY AND
REFORM SCHOOLS),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
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1911.

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

M. H. WALKER, WESTBOROUGH, *Chairman.*
CARL DREYFUS, BOSTON, *Secretary.*
GEORGE H. CARLETON, HAVERHILL.
MATTHEW B. LAMB, WORCESTER.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS, BOSTON.
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.
SUSAN C. LYMAN,[1] WALTHAM.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ELMER L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent of Lyman School.*
THOMAS H. AYER, *Visiting Physician of Lyman School.*
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.*
AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of State Industrial School.*
C. C. BECKLEY, *Visiting Physician of State Industrial School.*
MARY W. DEWSON, *Superintendent of Industrial School Probationers.*

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[1] Mrs. Lyman has since resigned, and has been succeeded by Sarah B. Hopkins of Worcester.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910, for the two reform schools under their control.

M. H. WALKER.
CARL DREYFUS.
GEORGE H. CARLETON.
MATTHEW B. LAMB.
ELIZABETH G. EVANS.
JAMES W. McDONALD.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

The institution now known as the Lyman School was founded in 1848, at the suggestion and with the financial assistance of the late Hon. Theodore Lyman, who purchased the beautiful site on which the school was originally located, and who later gave the sum of $60,000, which, with an additional $10,000 from the State, has been held as a trust fund for the benefit of the institution. Mr. Lyman's private donation has since been handsomely supplemented by public funds, from which the institution is now wholly supported. The Lyman fund, however, has been of incalculable value in the development of the school, as it has allowed the introduction of many forms of manual and other educational training before the value of such methods was recognized by the public. Thus it has happened that in some respects the Lyman School has led the educational movement of the State by many years. Lecture courses, athletic equipment and prizes, holiday festivals and outings, and other things that strict economists might consider luxuries, are still paid from the Lyman fund.

The age limit for receiving boys at Westborough was originally fixed at fourteen; some years later the age limit was raised to sixteen, and later still to seventeen; and a correctional department, which was established to receive these older boys, in effect turned the school into a prison. Results which followed brought the good name of the school into disrepute, and went far to defeat the purpose for which it had been founded. Accordingly, in 1884, the age limit was reduced to fifteen. The plant, site and all, was abandoned, to be used as an insane hospital, and a new institution was built up, arranged upon the cottage system, with unbarred windows and open playgrounds. From that day to this neither effort nor money has been stinted in developing the Lyman School (as the reform school was renamed when it was remodeled) in accordance with its founder's enlightened plans.

The methods now in use have been carefully devised to meet the special needs of the pupils. The necessary work on the farm and about the institution, and the school curriculum (which includes the common branches, music and drawings), are supplemented by industrial courses, with elementary instruction for every boy and advanced instruction for those who show capacity.

Many of the pupils, boys as they are, have become sufficiently skilled to have taken a responsible part in the construction and finish of several of the buildings on the grounds. Thus, all the inside woodwork of the big schoolhouse was fashioned in the boys' workshops and put together by boy labor, including the hand-carved newel posts and ornaments over the door frames, which were the product of the wood-carving classes. Of recent work, the three newer cottages are furnished throughout with products of the boys' handiwork, — chairs and tables, bureaus, bedsteads and sideboards, — which would pass muster in any leading store. The boys take the utmost pride in their achievements, as is evidenced at their annual exhibition, in the way each hovers around his own particular exhibit, showing it off to visiting friends. At the last exhibition one lad in particular was noticeable, explaining the system of his work to every guest whose attention he could engage. "Here is my first piece," he would say, showing a small wedge, "and here," pointing to a handsome sideboard, "is my last." He was the son of a contractor, and had voluntarily prolonged his stay in the school to finish his course in the workshop and to participate in the exhibition.

Much attention is given to physical development, there being a well-equipped gymnasium with a splendid swimming tank, and an athletic instructor in charge, both of the systematic exercises and of the sports. And while competitive games are of necessity less of a feature than in ordinary schools, every cottage has its ball team, and on occasions the Lyman School plays an outside school team.

The length of detention at Westborough is regulated by a marking system which ordinarily detains a boy for about nineteen months; but this does not apply to boys under thirteen, who, upon their arrival, are immediately sent to the Berlin department, 7 miles distant. The Berlin group is so small that informal methods, such as would work havoc in a large institution, are efficacious. The former matron, Mrs. Warner, who presided over the household for many years, was little less than a genius with children, and the art of her gentle authority was acquired by her fellow workers, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, who have been at the cottage ever since it was opened, fifteen years ago. Thus, a group of from 15 to 20 unruly youngsters who have grown up on the street and apparently never obeyed in their lives, are controlled almost entirely without punishments, and are kept busy and happy from morning to night. They help with the farm chores just as if they were farmers' sons, and every one of them acquires the skill which will presently make him acceptable in a farmer's household. Several hours a day of rough-and-tumble play allow uproarious spirits to find their legitimate expression. At night the grown folks take part in the games and the singing, just as parents do with their own children.

After a stay of a few months the majority of them have grown sufficiently well mannered and obedient to be boarded out, thereafter to attend the district school and be treated in all respects like other boys in the community. Those who do well in their boarding places — and most of them do — go home later to their own people, provided they have good homes to go to; but, as a rule, it is found advisable to let about two years elapse before they can return, without too much risk, to the influences which originally brought them into the care of the State. Even so, an appreciable number of them fall back into lawless ways when they go back to their own people, and must be returned to Westborough.

It is one happy result of this method of dealing with the younger children that those with whom it succeeds (who make up about one-half of the whole number) neither learn to think of themselves, nor to be thought of by others, as Westborough boys; nor do they make the undesirable acquaintances, inevitable in a large public institution, which, whatever may be its merits, is made up of boys who have been practically expelled from the community.

When the Westborough boy has earned his right to a release, if his people are respectable, and the surroundings are not too unfavorable, he goes home; and in truth he sometimes goes home to conditions which are very far from favorable, because, unfortunately, the only occupation nowadays in which a home goes with the job is that of a farm hand, and in starting a city-reared boy of fifteen or older out to earn his bread, his natural taste for city life must be reckoned with. His case, in this respect, is quite different from that of the little Berlin boys, who are of an age when a farm possesses delights superior even to the joys of the city streets.

Of the boys under the care of the visiting department on Nov. 30, 1910, 639 were in their own homes, 99 were placed with farmers or others, 80 were at board and 60 were for themselves, as the phrase goes, meaning by this term the older boys at work in the cities who are not living with relatives or who hire themselves out as farm hands. The amount of $1,794.16 was collected within the year in behalf of 74 boys, mostly under eighteen years of age, at work for farmers, and was placed in the savings bank for their benefit.

The years of probation are the critical ones in the formation of character. Training in an institution is at best preparatory. It is life in the world, with its temptations and struggles, which is the real thing, — the arena in which success or failure is demonstrated, — and it is a wise provision that gives the State a practical guardianship over Lyman School boys throughout their minority. The trustees employ a corps of five visitors who supervise boys on probation, reinforcing the weak authority of parents, when that is necessary, but simply keeping in touch, in an unobtrusive way, with the boys who do not seem to need guidance. Numerous letters could be cited as evidence of the cordial relations which grow up between the visitors and their charges, and also of the grateful memory which many a boy cherishes, of the helpful influence which he found at the Lyman School.

The beneficial results of the present methods of supervision are graphically set forth by a comparison of the table analysing the conduct of boys coming of age this year with a similar table for the year 1892, which date was shortly before the present visiting system was inaugurated. This year's table shows that of the 157 boys who came of age, 100, or 64 per cent., were doing well without question; 18, or 12 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 17, or 10 per cent., have left the

State (most of them with their people and by consent of the trustees); 11, or 7 per cent., whereabouts unknown; and only 11, or 7 per cent., were classed as doing badly, most of them being in penal institutions. Comparing these figures with the table of 1892 (which was compiled upon a closely similar basis) we find an *increase* this year of 20 per cent. who are doing well, a *decrease* of 24 per cent. who have been in prison at some time during their minority, and a *decrease* of 20 per cent. in the number whose whereabouts and conduct are unknown. On page 32 of this report will be found very complete information and interesting statistical tables relative to the probation work.

On the 7th of June a returned runaway, who was under detention at the Lyman School, committed suicide. This deplorable event precipitated an investigation by a legislative committee, both as to the cause of the boy's death and as to the methods of the institution. The investigations of the committee were most searching. Its report, which was published last August, has already been presented to the Governor and Council, and will be presented to the Legislature when it assembles.

After much consideration the trustees have come to the conclusion that the services of a general agent, who shall act as their executive officer, would greatly increase the efficiency of the Board. This view is in line with one of the recommendations of the committee. Authority to employ such an agent will be asked from the Legislature.

A recommendation of the committee that a disciplinary cottage be established, has been already adopted by the trustees. A cottage of this character, be it said, was maintained for some eighteen months a number of years ago, and was discontinued because it was not a success. But it is possible that the elements which previously made it a failure may now be avoided, and this second trial will be carefully watched and its results reported a year hence. Other recommendations of the committee are receiving careful consideration.

The special appropriations last year were $7,000 for enlargement of the heating, lighting and power plant, and $2,500 for apparatus for protection against fire.

An appropriation will be asked for this year to buy additional land. There are only 169 acres in the school property at Westborough, and much of this is taken up by buildings and the cottage playgrounds. For many years an adjoining farm has been hired for cultivation, but this farm can be no longer rented, and it is imperative that additional land be secured.

An appropriation will also be asked for enlarging the hospital, which at present allows no proper room for isolation in case of a contagious disease, and which in other ways is inadequate.

Also, an appropriation will be asked for coal bunkers. As it is, coal is piled up in the open.

Also, an appropriation will be asked for an extension of the subway.

The Lyman school opened the year with 398 inmates and closed with 330. The whole number of individuals in the school during the year was 723, and the average number was 358.56.

The appropriations asked were: for expenses of the institution, $109,000; for salaries and traveling expenses of visitors, $11,400; for boarding out, $9,000; for tuition fees to towns, $1,000. The expenditures were: $106,304.30 (a surplus of $1,133.29 was turned back into the treasury) for the institution, and $21,641.56 for boys outside the institution, or $126,812.62 for the whole number in the care of the school.

The per capita cost of the school was $5.62; for the Berlin department, $2.98; for the visiting, 20 cents;[1] and for the whole number of boys in the care of the trustees, whether in or outside the institution, approximately $1.63.

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[1] Maintenance of boys at board, hospital or doctor's bills are not counted in this sum.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

The State Industrial School receives girls from the court who are under seventeen years of age, and retains them in the care of the trustees during the remainder of their minority, — supplementing the training of eighteen months or longer which they receive in the institution by a system of careful supervision during the critical years when they are freed from the restraint of the institution and are establishing new relations with the community.

Of the 115 newcomers received within the year, 7 were between the ages of nine and twelve, 25 between twelve and fifteen, and 83 between fifteen and seventeen. Children under twelve or thirteen years of age are usually placed at board by the State Board of Charity, and only extreme cases come to Lancaster.

During recent years there has been a gradual but steady progress in supplementing the training of the family cottages by special classes, into which girls are gathered according to their aptitudes and needs. The advanced dressmaking class, under the capable direction of Miss Carr, has been successful beyond belief. All the pupils in this class learn to plan, draft, cut and make a tasteful dress, and a number of them become sufficiently responsible to act as pupil teachers. This class and also two afternoon sewing classes, one for advanced work and one for returned girls, are held during the hours while the other pupils are at school, and meet the needs of girls who formerly were droning along in the schoolroom, perhaps repeating lessons they had once learned but forgotten, receiving no proper food for their activities, and retarding the progress of their companions.

An advanced class for academic work which was maintained for some years, has been suspended, industrial training being found far more developing to girls who are grounded in an elementary education and who lack real interest in the pursuit of the higher branches. Pupils in the primary grades, in what-soever households they live, are now classed together in their school work. Thus some approach to grading is attained in all the class rooms. Moreover, two of the grade teachers are replaced by a drawing and a nature teacher, who give special instruction in the cottage schoolrooms. To have brought this system of grading and specializing to pass without the facilities of a central school building has taken much ingenuity and planning, for which both Mrs. Morse, the recent superintendent, and Miss Shaw, the school principal, deserve the greatest credit, — they having succeeded in doing that which it was long thought, without additional facilities, simply could not be done. But the inconveniences entailed are very great, and if a central school building is not asked for this year, it is only because there are other more urgent needs which must take precedence.

As in former years, a singing teacher goes from cottage schoolroom to cottage schoolroom, and also gathers girls in the chapel for choir practice. A sloyd class, which, moreover, includes some basketry, repair work, etc., gives a six months' course of two lessons a week to practically every girl in the school, and classes in skilled laundering and breadmaking are attended by each girl for two months before she leaves the school. By these various provisions the work in every department has been raised to a highly creditable standard, as was evidenced in the large display of useful and pretty articles which were shown in the exhibit last spring.

Great advance has also been made in the medical care given the girls, both while they are in the school and afterwards, when they are under the care of the probation department. The school physician, Dr. C. C. Beckley, a thoroughly up-to-date practitioner, is on the grounds every day, and discovers and treats many ailments which would once have been neglected. In particular, specific diseases, which in the past were recognized only when very definitely developed, are now diagnosed in their more obscure stages, the Wasserman test having been used upon a number of suspected cases, through the kindness of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Girls with specific diseases are now separated in a cottage with a trained nurse in charge.

As in former years, teeth are cared for by Dr. E. T. Fox, who spends two mornings a week at the school, and eyes, ears and throat by Dr. D. F. O'Connor, who comes twice a month. Dr. O'Connor states that over 40 per cent. of the Lancaster girls showed defective vision, where similar defects among public school children average from only 19 to 32 per cent. This is evidence, also, of what is found in other directions, — that the girls who find their way to Lancaster are in far worse health than the average of the community. To start its wards out in the world with sound bodies, so far as this is possible, is a tangible good which it is the duty of the State to bestow. The expense is, of course, considerable; but no apologies are needed for such an outlay.

We are handicapped by a most inadequate hospital, which is cramped in every way, lacks proper day rooms and affords no means for outdoor sleeping nor for proper isolation of tubercular patients, of whom there are several now in the school, besides a number of pretubercular cases. An appropriation will be asked for to remedy this matter.

Over and above his distinctly medical work, Dr. Beckley is giving much attention to the question of the feeble-minded and the border-line cases, who, it is coming to be realized, make up a considerable element in the school. A body of data was collected two years since by Miss Dewson, superintendent of the probation department, and published in the report of 1908, which showed such shocking histories for girls of a fairly well-defined type of low mentality, weak wills, perverse or semi-insane impulses, joined, perhaps, to over-sexual development, that the policy pursued in dealing with such cases has since been profoundly modified. Dr. Walter E. Fernald, the able superintendent of the School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley, in describing this type in his annual report for 1905 wrote: —

> These children are not simply bad and incorrigible, but they are irresponsible by way of the underlying mental defect. The mental defect and the moral lack are alike the visible effects of the incurable affection of the cerebral cortex. No method of training or discipline can fit them to become safe or desirable members of society. They cannot be placed out without great moral risk to innocent people.

Such children, growing into adults, it is now coming to be realized are filling our almshouses and prisons, are the parents whom the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are prosecuting for abuse of helpless offspring, and make up a not inconsiderable per cent. of the families with whom the Associated Charities' agents are wrestling.

In the past, Industrial School girls of the markedly feeble-minded type, and also a number of the higher grade who had not been considered feeble-minded in the school, but who in the world had been found incapable of self-support or self-direction, have been received at Waverley, and, under observation, were considered by Dr. Fernald fit subjects for custodial care. But the Waverley school finds itself unable to assimilate more than a limited number of such cases, and these only of the more docile type. Meanwhile, some 50 or 60 " border-line " cases have accumulated at Lancaster, — girls who, in the light of past experience, the trustees are not willing should be placed out, or who at best should be given but one trial. They are a hindrance to the legitimate work of the school, which has been seriously overcrowded through their presence. No training can fit them for life in the world; yet at twenty-one they will be set free, to breed their kind and to become festering centers in the community. A proper provision for these girls should be considered in connection with others of their kind, of whom there are probably many hundreds drifting in and out of our public institutions.

The State has already two institutions for the feeble-minded, — one at Waverley, with accommodations for 1,440 inmates, including its outlying colony at Templeton, and a new institution at Wrentham, which will shortly be equipped to receive 250 inmates. To these institutions any person who has been certified as a " suitable subject " may be committed by a probate judge. What constitutes a " suitable subject " is a shifting standard, not defined by statute nor by a scientific classification, but is in process of determination as case after case comes up for medical examination and for judicial decision. Were the State to enter upon the policy of providing custodial accommodations for all the definitely feeble-minded within its borders who belong to the pauper or the criminal class, a step and a long one would be taken toward the elimination of a most potent source of social degeneration. Meanwhile, subnormal people of a less recognizable type — "morons" or foolish ones, they are coming to be called by psychologists — could be identified by the various agencies dealing with them, their characteristics studied and their histories followed. Thus gradually a body of experience would be built up which might affect both medical and judicial decisions, and become the basis for legislative action.

This whole subject of feeble-mindedness and of social degeneration is now under consideration by a legislative committee. The broad policy which the State may adopt must materially affect our policy in the matter of enlarging accommodations at Lancaster. If commitments continue as at present, and if custodial cases must be retained for four or five years, the new cottage which was opened last summer will be hardly more than a temporary relief, and a new cottage should be asked for this year, and still other cottages in the near future. This course, however, is not rational, since methods appropriate to the equipment of girls for life in the world are not appropriate to custodial cases, and are, moreover, needlessly expensive; thus it is urgently hoped that some other alternative may be found.

Girls who are considered fit subjects for placing, or whom it is thought should be given the benefit of the doubt, pass into the care of the probation department, to be assigned as special charges to one of its well-trained visitors, paid or volunteer. These good friends stand by their wards in every possible way. The girls are far less hopeful material than the boys, both in their antecedents and in their personal quality. Very few of them have suitable homes of their own to go back to, while the temptations which lie in wait for them, as they leave the protected life of the institution, are besetting and peculiarly demoralizing in character. Their best chance to win back their good name lies in finding work in families where the employer will likewise act as mentor and judicious friend. It is the part of the visitor to develop these qualities in the employer, — to interpret the girl to her, and to win her intelligent co-operation. As can be readily seen, this is a difficult and a delicate task.

But so great is the demand for the girls' services that employers are ready to agree to almost anything, and from the employers already known to the department and from the 356 new places investigated by the visitors and reported on this last year, there is a wide field from which to select.

On the side of the girls, so hungry are they for affection, so do they crave to be the center of interest to some one, that they welcome the friendly offices of the "lady visitor," who forthwith becomes a paramount influence in their lives. Of course, there are many failures, — many more than with the boys, as is inevitable; but the failures are offset by a goodly number who, with a tragic cloud upon their young lives, at twenty-one have grown into well-conducted, self-respecting young women.

The report of the superintendent of the probation department, to be found on page 72, and the statistical tables which follow, describe the work with much detail, while on pages 69, 80 and 82 will be found reports of the superintendent and the physicians of the school.

Last winter Mrs. Fannie F. Morse resigned the superintendency, which she had discharged ably for over eight years, to take charge of a similar school in Minnesota. She retired on April 19, and was succeeded by Mrs. Amy Ford Everall.

In June a tragedy occurred at the school in the suicide of one of the girls. A searching investigation by the trustees failed to reveal any cause for the desperate deed, unless it were the suggestion of a similar act which had taken place a few days earlier at the Lyman School, — it being recognized by psychologists that auto-suggestion often acts with fatal power in such cases. The event was a terrible shock to the good women in charge of the girls, and a terrible anxiety, as thereafter any girl in a perverse temper found a sure way to torment by threatening suicide.

The special appropriations which will be asked are: (1) $10,000 for the enlargement of the hospital, the need for which has been explained; (2) $12,000 for sewage disposal, — a long-standing need. Present conditions are strongly disapproved by the local board of health.

The school opened the year with 267 girls and closed with

247. The appropriation for running the institution was $63,430, and for the probation department (including hospital bills and the care of maternity cases) was $13,800. The sum expended for the institution was $66,522.16, and the sum expended for the probation department was $15,182.45. The per capita for the institution was $4.77 for the probation department, 77 cents,[1] and for the whole number in the care of the institution, $2.42.

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[1] This is not comparable with the per capita spent in visiting the boys, from which the clothing and maintenance of boarded boys, and doctors' or hospital bills, are excluded.

APPENDIX A.

TRUST FUNDS

OF

LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

1909-1910.

TRUST FUNDS OF LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

[Held by the Treasurer and Receiver-General, under chapter 407 of the Acts of 1906.]

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909, ...	$1,355 59	$22,700 00	$249,055 59
Receipts in 1909–10.			
Income of investments, ...	967 28		967 28
E. L. Coffeen, treasurer, ...	300 00		300 00
	$2,622 87	$22,700 00	$25,322 87
Payments in 1909–10.			
Lyman School for Boys, . . .	2,139 30		2,139 30
Balance Nov. 30, 1909, ...	$483 57	$22,700 00	$23,183 57
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . .	$300 00		
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad Company bond, ...	5,000 00		
Worcester Trust Company stock, . .	400 00		
Athol bond, ...	2,000 00		
Everett bond, ...	3,000 00		
Easthampton bond, ...	6,000 00		
Norwood notes, ...	6,000 00		
	$22,700 00		
Cash on hand Nov. 30, 1910, . . .	483 57	. . .	$23,183 57

LYMAN SCHOOL, LYMAN TRUST FUND.

Balance Nov. 30, 1909, ...	. . . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
No transactions in 1909–10.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910, ...	. . . .	$20,000 00	$20,000 00
Present Investments.			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificate of stock, ...	$14,000 00		
Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards Company bond, ...	5,000 00		
New London Northern Railroad Company certificate of stock, ...	1,000 00	. . .	$20,000 00

Income Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$5,562 52		$5,562 52
Receipts in 1909–10.			
Income of investment,	1,674 10		1,674 10
	$7,236 62		$7,236 62
No payments in 1909–10.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$7,236 62		$7,236 62
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	. . .	$7,236 62

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1909–10.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Athol bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

Income Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$2,402 11	$100 00	$2,502 11
Receipts in 1909–10.			
Income of investment,	109 50		109 50
	$2,511 61	$100 00	$2,611 61
Payments in 1909–10.			
No transactions.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$2,511 61	$100 00	$2,611 61
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	$2,511 61	
Boston & Albany Railroad stock,	. . .	100 00	
			$2,611 61

Industrial School, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1909–10.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
American Telegraph and Telephone Company bond,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAMB FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$19 27		$19 27
Receipts in 1909–10.			
Income of investment,	40 09		40 09
Transfer from income Industrial School, Fay fund,	32 12		32 12
	$91 48		$91 48
Payments in 1909–10.			
Industrial School for Girls,	89 04		89 04
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$2 44		$2 44
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	. . .	$2 44

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
No transactions in 1909–10.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	. . .	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Present Investment.			
Peabody bond,	. . .	. . .	$1,000 00

INCOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAY FUND.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	$128 06		$128 06
Receipts in 1909–10.			
Income of investment,	43 12		43 12
	$171 18		$171 18
Payments in 1909–10.			
Income Industrial School, Lamb fund,	32 12		32 12
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,	$139 06		$139 06
Present Investment.			
Cash on hand,	. . .	. . .	$139 06

LYMAN FUND EXPENDITURES FOR 1910.

1909.		
Dec. 31.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	$163 40
	Bosworth Optical Company,	1 20
	Wright & Ditson,	29 00
	F. B. Pratt,	4 00
	Ira G. Dudley,	10 00
	Denholm & McKay Company,	32 40
	De Wolfe & Fiske Company,	8 40
	Amount carried forward,	$248 00

Date	Payee	Amount
	Amount brought forward,	$248 00
1910.		
Jan. 26.	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	182 98
	W. B. Clarke Company,	8 35
	H. F. Chamberlain,	1 50
	Denholm & McKay Company,	4 80
Feb. 28.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	140 36
	Elizabeth R. Kimball,	5 58
	A. S. Roe,	10 00
Mar. 31.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	127 00
Apr. 30.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	118 20
	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	5 88
	Wright & Ditson,	7 20
	H. F. Chamberlain,	2 70
May 29.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	155 13
	Oliver Ditson Company,	3 29
June 30.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	130 96
	Mrs. E. G. Evans,	39 00
	Oliver Ditson Company,	32 40
	George H. Woodman & Co.,	40
	Fuller Regalia and Costume Company,	2 00
	N. G. Wood & Sons,	8 48
Aug. 1.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	100 00
	Albert R. Marryatt,	50 07
	Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company,	10 00
Sept. 1.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	115 00
Sept. 30.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	131 66
	Wright & Ditson,	87 25
Oct. 31.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	116 60
	G. S. Warner,	10 00
	Pfister & Vogel Company,	21 49
Nov. 30.	E. L. Coffeen, superintendent,	107 78
	Rev. L. W. Adams,	10 00
		$1,994 46

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MARY LAMB FUND, EXPENDITURES, NOV. 30, 1909, TO DEC. 1, 1910.

Celebration, Christmas, 1909,	$71 39
Celebrations, Fourth of July, 1910,	17 65
	$89 04

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROGERS BOOK FUND, EXPENDITURES, NOV. 30, 1909, TO DEC. 1, 1910.

Sept. 28, 1910, E. L. Johnson,	$15 75

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT
WESTBOROUGH.

1909-1910.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

Herewith I submit for your consideration the sixteenth annual report of the Lyman School for Boys. In the accompanying statistical tables there is much of interest and value to any one who is interested in the education of delinquent boys. The year has been one of encouragement in many respects, as well as very trying in others. The number of commitments this year has dropped from 268 during 1908 and 232 during 1909 to 180 during 1910. The smaller number of commitments is doubtless due to two causes: first, there is a stronger effort on the part of the courts to use their probation officers; and second, a probable reluctance on the part of some of the courts to commit boys to us, occasioned by the widespread and much unjust newspaper publicity due to the legislative investigation of the last summer, following the suicide of one of our boys.

If this smaller number of commitments is not to be followed by a reaction, there is cause for gratification in that the probation system of the courts is doing more effective service, and in the fact that the school can do more effective work with smaller numbers. It is to be hoped that the successful handling of juvenile delinquents can be accomplished as much as possible through the probation officers of the courts, because if they are efficient it ought to produce as good results for the boys, and is much cheaper for the State. Fewer commitments mean also more individualizing of the treatment of the boys committed to the school. This is a much desired factor in the education of a delinquent boy. We have been enabled to reduce the numbers in our cottages from an average of 34 in December, 1909, to 28 in December, 1910. At the present time we have one cottage with 34 boys, while the remainder have 30 or fewer. This reduction gives the master an opportunity for efficient personal work which he cannot accomplish with the larger numbers.

When the one remaining new cottage is opened we shall be able to reduce the cottage average census still more. This reduction of the number of boys in a cottage has its corresponding disadvantage from the financial point of view, in that it raises the weekly per capita cost. Owing to this reduction of boys in the cottages, to the depletion of our stocks of food and clothing last year, in order to avoid a deficiency, and to the high prices paid for supplies, our net per capita cost has been increased 66 cents per week.

In the matter of escapes and captures we are able to make a better report than last year. This year there has been a net loss of 3, while last year there was a net loss of 13. I can see no special reason for this, as I do not feel that we have been more zealous in our work than we were last year. It is a case, perhaps, of being a little more fortunate.

Physical Condition of Boys.

The health of the boys during the past year has been unusually good. Through the school physician, the dentist, a graduate nurse, and with what able assistance we have been able to have from the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Westborough State Hospital and Dr. Jelly, the boys have received excellent individual attention. If the additional hospital facilities which you are asking from the Legislature are granted, we shall be able to do even more.

I am coming to believe that much delinquency is due to a low vitality, that may be caused by various organic difficulties. In the future I am convinced that the medical and physical side of the work should be more and more emphasized. I attach much importance to the work of the physician in removing tonsils and adenoids, in giving a careful examination of the eyes and ears, and in giving especial care to any manifested organic troubles, such as the difficulties of the heart, lungs and digestive organs.

The important work of the dentist cannot be too highly recognized. Bad conditions of the teeth lead to many serious troubles.

While I have said that the health of the boys has been good, I cannot say that the physical and mental condition of the boys upon entering is up to that of the normal boy. The deficiencies are due both to hereditary taints and the conditions of life from which most of the boys come.

An examination of tables No. 4 and No. 7, which give statistics as to the parentage and domestic condition of boys committed to the school during the year, will reveal much as to the reasons why the boys come to us. I would recommend a study of these tables to any one interested in the study of delinquency. The truths brought out by these statistics are still further borne out by the reports of the visitors made upon the homes.

There has been no material change in the average time of detention in the institution, it still remains at about nineteen months. Likewise, there has been no change in the average age of boys committed to the school, which is 13.3 years.

While I do not believe that the discipline of the school has suffered, at the same time the investigation by the legislative committee caused a tremendous strain upon the officers of the school in order to maintain the usual behavior. The committee could in no way avoid this in performing its duties, in making the thorough investigation which it made. The newspaper publicity made the parents very uneasy, and their uneasiness was very plainly manifested on visiting days. The surprise is not that it had a bad effect upon the conduct, but that we were able to minimize its effects as much as we did. The school cannot produce the best results unless its officers have the co-operation of the parents of the boys, and unless there is a warm, healthy sympathy coming from an interested public. Our great aim is to merit this sympathy in our endeavors to give the unfortunate boys who come to us a chance to make something of themselves.

As an aid to discipline, and so far as possible to avoid the use of detention rooms, I have organized a disciplinary squad under the extra officer which you gave me to look after the boys while in detention. Just as soon as I can do so I shall place the boys who go to this squad in the disciplinary cottage. In this cottage it will be my purpose to give them a different and special treatment in the way of work and supervision.

Financial Matters.

The last Legislature appropriated for the current expenses of the school for 1910 the sum of $109,000. Of this amount we have used $106,304.36, leaving a surplus to our credit of $2,695.64. There was an appropriation of $9,000 for the boarded boys from Berlin, while vouchers have been issued for $9,375.67, leaving a deficiency in this fund of $375.67.

Repairs and Improvements.

Our leading improvement is the completion of the double cottage for which the Legislature of 1909 provided. One of the cottages is now occupied and the other part will soon be opened. The building is well adapted to its purposes, and is convenient in management and well arranged for the occupancy and comfort of boys. This cottage is heated from the central boiler system by means of pipes conducted through a subway.

The subway from Elms to Willow Park has been completed, and the latter cottage is also heated from the main plant. The only cottages at the Lyman School that are not on the main heating system are Oak, Bowlder and Wayside. As this report is being written an extension to our boiler house and a circular brick stack are being built, to make possible the installation of a new boiler and a hot-water tank.

An addition to the horse barn is being made, to accommodate a combination hose, ladder and chemical wagon. The wagon and 500 feet of hose have been purchased, ready to be installed as soon as the house is ready. This and the power plant extension were provided for by the Legislature of 1910.

At Berlin the continued drought of the summer caused a giving out of our water supply. The emergency was so great that we could not await a session of the Legislature, so, in accordance with your vote giving the chairman of the trustees and the superintendent the power, a well was lowered on the bottom land situated on the opposite side of the metropolitan aqueduct from the cottage, and an electrically driven pump was installed. The sum of about $300 was taken from the current funds.

FARM MATTERS.

So far as the matter of production goes, this has been a successful year upon the farm. The fruit yield was very fair, as were the garden and farm products. I sincerely hope your request to the Legislature for more land may be granted. The lease for the Stone farm cannot be renewed. If new land is not procured it will be a serious handicap to our farming operations and to our ability to keep the boys profitably employed. During the summer months the boys receive much valuable experience in observing and taking part in the farming operations.

A misfortune of this year has been in the fact that 22 of our herd have been removed on account of tuberculosis. This of course depletes the net gain shown in our farm account.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Our material side has been gradually improving. A proper housing, boarding and clothing of the boys is important. But more important than all is the official staff in charge of the boys. The superintendent feels that at present he has a good force of officers, instructors and teachers. They are for the most part earnest, loyal and devoted to the work. They are making their best possible efforts to make good men out of the unpromising boys who come to them. Their problems are many and vexing. Their work is confining, and in many cases their hours are long. Their compensation is none too great. For their efforts in the work I bespeak for them, on the part of the Commonwealth, every encouragement that can be given them. Of course they make mistakes, but those mistakes are those of conscientious judgment. Many of our officers are of long-tried experience, who have devotedly given the best part of their life service to the work.

For your continued helpful suggestions and co-operation, the kindly sympathy of the visiting department during the year just completed, I desire to extend my sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LYMAN SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The fifteenth annual report of the department of visitation is herewith respectfully presented: —

The total number of individuals on the visiting list for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910, was,			1,309
Becoming of age during the year,		159	
Died,		2	
Returned to the school and not relocated: —			
For serious fault,	36		
Not serious,	26		
		62	
			223
On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1910,			1,086
Adding to the above number: —			
Transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory: —			
This year,		8	
Previously,		7	
Runaways from school: —			
Having been returned from probation,		16	
Never having been on probation,		24	
			55
Total number under twenty-one outside of the school,			1,141

Classification of Visiting List.

Of the 1,086 boys on the visiting list, 61 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 58 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 967 boys, with the number engaged in each employment, are shown in the following table: —

Army (United States),	17
Assisting parents,	13
At board, attending school,	80
Attending school,	38
Bakery,	7
Barber,	2
Blacksmith,	3
Bleachery,	2
Bookbindery,	2
Bookkeeper,	1
Box shop,	3
Brakeman,	1
Bricklayer,	3
Broom shop,	1
Candy factory,	3
Carpenter,	22
Cement worker,	2
Chauffeur,	3
Clerk,	19
Cobbler,	1
Electrical works,	5
Elevated railroad,	3
Elevator boy,	3
Errand boy,	21
Farmer,	137
Fireman,	1
Fisherman,	2
Forester,	1
Foundry,	6
Gas fitter,	2
Glass works,	6
Hat factory,	1
Hostler,	1
Hotel worker,	6
Idle,	20
Invalid,	9
Janitor,	2
Jewelry shop,	3
Laborer,	32
Lamp factory,	3
Laundry,	7
Leather shop,	3
Lithographer,	1
Longshoreman,	2
Machinist,	33
Market,	5
Massachusetts Reformatory,	32
Metal workers,	14
Milk wagon,	4
Mill (textile),	76
Moving picture operator,	1
Navy (United States),	29
Newsboy,	2
Nurse,	1
Occupation unknown,	28
Office boy,	9
Other penal institutions,	26
Painter,	3
Paper mill,	5
Pedler,	8
Piano factory,	3
Pin shop,	1
Plasterer,	2
Plumber,	11
Porter,	2
Printer,	16
Recently released, occupation unknown,	25
Restaurant,	5
Rope factory,	1
Rubber works,	4
Sailor,	6
Salesman,	2
Shipper,	3
Shoe shop,	44
Singer,	3
Tailor,	4
Tannery,	1
Teamster or driver,	43
Tinsmith,	3
Toy factory,	1
Trunk factory,	2
Upholsterer,	1
Valet,	1
Wheelwright,	1
Whip shop,	1
Wire mill,	5

Reduced to approximate percentages, this table will show: —

	Per Cent.
In the United States army and navy, about	4
At board,	7
Employed on farms,	13
In mills (textile), about	7
Classed as laborers,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord,	3
In other penal institutions,	2
In 80 different occupations, about	61

The report cards of the above-mentioned 967 boys show that at the time of the last report 840, or 87 per cent., were doing well; 66, or 7 per cent., doubtfully; and 61, or 6 per cent., badly.

An analysis of the unknown list shows that —

29 disappeared this year.
29 disappeared previously.

And, again, that of this number —

24 left place with a farmer.
17 left home or relatives.
17 not located, family having moved.

The number of boys retransferred from the Massachusetts Reformatory to the custody of your Board during the past year has been 4. In providing for these boys all have been sent to their homes and seem to be living respectably.

The following tables give the placings, returns, visits and collections of wages for the past year: —

Placings.

Number of boys placed in their homes when leaving the school,	211
Number of boys placed with others when leaving the school,	122
Number of boys boarded out when leaving the school,	70
Total number placed out within the year and becoming subjects of visitation,	403

Returns.

Number of boys within the year returned to the school: —

For serious fault, not relocated,	36
For relocation and other purposes,	142
Total returned,	178

Visits.

Number of visits to probationers,	3,678
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	983
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited,	508
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age,	1.93
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	2,695
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited,	626
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age,	4.3
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing,	488
Number of new places investigated and reported upon,	132

Collections

Amount of money collected and paid over to the Lyman School as wages of boys, and placed in the bank to their credit,	$1,794 16
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected,	74

Boys over eighteen usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages.

One hundred and fifty-seven boys whose names are upon the visiting list have become of age during the year. The following table shows their occupation and standing: —

Army,	4	Hostler,	3
Bakery,	1	Hotel clerk,	1
Bookbinder,	1	Jewelry shop,	1
Bookkeeper,	2	Laborer,	5
Chauffeur,	3	Leather shop,	3
Clerk,	3	Lunch cart,	1
Conductor,	1	Machinist,	7
Cook,	1	Massachusetts Reformatory,	5
Elevator boy,	1	Mill,	4
Farmer,	17	Navy,	8
Forester,	2	Occupation unknown,	24
Foundry,	3	Other institutions,	5
Glass works,	1	Out of employment,	2

Painters,	4	Shoe shop,	4
Paper mill,	1	Teamster,	13
Porter,	1	Theatre,	1
Printer,	4	Unknown,	11
Rubber works,	1	Waiter,	2
Shipper,	2	Woodworkers,	4

The above table, expressed in percentages, shows: —

	Per Cent.
United States army and navy, about	8
Employed on farms, about	9
In other penal institutions, including Massachusetts Reformatory,	6
Employed in textile mills,	2

The remaining 75 per cent. is divided among 32 different occupations.

By our usual classification of boys in the visiting department becoming twenty-one years of age, 100, or 64 per cent., are doing well without question; 18, or 12 per cent., not so well, but honestly self-supporting; 11, or 7 per cent., badly, most of them in penal institutions; 11, or 7 per cent., whereabouts unknown; 17, or 10 per cent., out of the New England States. Of the latter it is fair to presume that 50 per cent. are doing creditably. Assuming this to be the case, the total percentage of boys who became twenty-one years of age this year and who are living in the community much as others who have never been in the Lyman School would be about 80.

The following table differs from the foregoing one in that it includes all boys becoming of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1910, who have ever been on probation or parole from the Lyman School. In this number are 2 who have been transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory and 2 who were runaways from the school, — hence the basis of percentages used in this table is 161 instead of 157. It compares the conduct of those placed on farms with that of those who returned to their own people.

	Standing —	
	Of 62 Boys placed on Farms.	Of 99 Boys released to their Parents or Relatives.
Doing well without question,	39, or 63 per cent.	61, or 62 per cent.
Not so well, but self-supporting,	6, or 10 per cent.	13, or 13 per cent.
Out of State,	6, or 10 per cent.	11, or 11 per cent.
Unknown,	8, or 12 per cent.	6, or 6 per cent.
Badly,	3, or 5 per cent.	8, or 8 per cent.

Again, of the 62 boys who were sent to farms: —

13 are now doing well on farms, earning good wages.
19 are now doing well in their city homes.
7 are in the army or navy.
6 are not doing so well, but are self-supporting.
11 are either unknown or are doing badly.
6 are out of the State.

One hundred and eighteen of the 157 boys on the visiting list becoming of age were never returned to the school for a second term.

More boys have been returned to the school for serious fault this year than were recalled last year. The visitor seeks by every means he can devise to prevent the necessity of such returns. Yet it must be considered that returning a boy to the school for fault often saves him from more serious consequences; for example, of the boys returned this year for fault it is safe to say, judging from the history of these cases, that, if not returned, 34 would have been sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 9 would have been recommitted to the Lyman School had their cases gone to court, 3 would have probably gone to the house of correction, 7 would have been sentenced to reform schools in other States, 2 were vagrants and would probably have been State Farm cases.

Of this number, 16 were returned at the request of parents and 1 with the parents' consent, at the request of the police.

Four of the returned boys were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Some boys were returned for hospital treatment and 5 returned voluntarily, while many of the returns were merely for relocation.

Three boys were taken, with the consent of the court, and placed out on a farm remote from their own localities, without being returned to the school at all.

Pursuant to a request made by your Board in the early part of the year, we have considered our boys with the view of a possible discharge from custody of such as give pretty clear evidence of being so thoroughly fixed in habits of rectitude, and whose surroundings are of so good a character, as to render it probable that they would do well without further supervision. In this estimate we have not included (*a*) good boys in very doubtful homes or surroundings, (*b*) wayward or weak boys in good homes or surroundings, (*c*) young boys whose characters and habits are so subject to change with environment. After thus canvassing the boys now on probation at a recent conference of the visitors, we could probably recommend about 70 boys for such discharge.

The effect of such discharge would, of course, be problematical. The mere fact of being on probation is presumably a restraint upon many boys even though they may not be frequently visited. We do not often visit boys in their twenty-first year more than once, and this, in most cases, is to ascertain their measure of success in standing upon their own feet.

The fact of one boy, whose record is good and surroundings helpful, being discharged, and another, whose record is equally good but who needs the restraint or support of the visitor, not being so discharged, might easily lead to complaints of partiality and favoritism.

Again, it is our belief that if such action is contemplated, the parents of each boy should be consulted as to their wishes in the matter.

It is a fact that, with only one or two exceptions, the parents of the boys whom we could recommend for discharge, and the boys themselves, are entirely in sympathy with the visitor, gladly greet his coming and might not wish those relations to cease.

This attitude of the parents may be easily understood when we consider the work of the visitor. When, prior to a boy's home-coming, the visitor calls at the home and talks with the parents relative to the probationary release of the boy, stating that he will call more or less frequently to see that everything is going well, and stating his desire to help the parent in control of the boy, the prevailing response is one of complete acquiescence in the plan, and the visitor is welcomed as a valuable auxiliary to parental control.

Again, in the case of a boy becoming unmanageable at home, he may be returned to the school without the formalities and publicity of a court proceeding, which most parents dread. Many boys are so returned at their parents' request. In the case of petty crimes of boys on probation, too old to be committed to the Lyman School, and whose probable sentence would be the Massachusetts Reformatory or house of correction, the courts usually consult with the school officials, and if there is any good reason therefor the visitor is allowed to take such a boy, either to be returned to the school or to be removed from the influences which caused his downfall. We have taken several older boys, with the consent of the court, even from jail, to country homes where work could be found, and where their particular temptations did not exist, — and with good results.

Older boys, even those of twenty years of age, often apply to us for aid in securing employment. One of our older boys, who lost both arms while trifling with electric wires where he was not employed, and who subsequently was given a permit by the city authorities to beg upon the public streets, was recently taken by the probation department, upon the advice of a competent surgeon and with the consent of your Board, and is being fitted with artificial arms, automatic in their action, thereby transforming a beggar to a self-supporting individual. It is no wonder that the parents of this boy are not asking for his release from the custody of your Board.

At the present writing a boy in his twentieth year, ill in a hospital in a neighboring State, whither he had gone of his own choice, and whose parents will do nothing for him, is asking our aid, which could not be given him were he discharged.

The economic side of the question of releasing these boys is almost negligible, as our best boys in our best homes take but little of our time, and rarely occasion extra travel.

In all cases where boys do not go to their own homes or to relatives it is because of one or more of several reasons: (1) many boys have no parents living, or if living, their whereabouts are unknown; (2) some boys who have one and sometimes both parents living are not desired at home, *i.e.,* their parent or parents refuse to take them; this frequently happens in the case of step-parents; (3) families are separated, the father and mother not living together, and neither being able to care for the boy; (4) parents living, but under such conditions and surrounded by such influences that to allow the boy to go to them immediately upon his release would be extremely hazardous, not to say disastrous; (5) the little boys who are sent to the Berlin annex, and are kept in the school proper only for a few months, have the experience of living for a time at board in the open community and attending the public schools as a part of their training. If they do well for a season, and their home appears a proper place for them, they go from such boarding places directly to their homes.

It should be stated that, aside from the parents of the boy, other relatives are sought for who might assume the care and responsibility of the absent or unfit parent. During the year just closed 25 boys, whose parents were either dead or not able to care for them, were sent to relatives, as follows: —

1 to grandparent.
5 to sister.
3 to brother.
4 to uncle.
10 to aunt.
1 to guardian.
1 to cousin.

Nor does the fact that a boy is well placed with others, even though the boy may be earning wages and is expected to remain in his place for a definite period, militate against his return to his home if it has become possible, or to a relative who appears competent to care for him. Several such cases have occurred this year.

In placing boys in homes other than their own we use every endeavor to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the law relative to the religious preferences of the boys and the wishes of their parents, living or deceased (chapter 84, Acts of 1905). We have made strenuous efforts to secure places of the same religious faith as the boys, and in doing so we have written nearly 200 letters to pastors and town clerks, asking their aid in finding such homes. I quote the reply of Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, Bishop of Springfield, of the Roman Catholic Church: —

> Dear Sir: — I am pleased to learn that you have written our clergy anent the placing out of the boys. Those who have spoken to me, and they are quite a few, have been advised and encouraged to do all in their power to assist you.
>
> Respectfully yours,
> Thomas D. Beaven.

The field is so thoroughly covered in Massachusetts that such places are hard to find, as evinced by the reply of Edward A. Hall of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Springfield in response to the inquiry of Mr. A. I. Montague, our visitor in the western district of the State, which I now submit: —

> Dear Mr. Montague: — Your favor of October 20, asking me to recommend or suggest Catholic homes for boys in this vicinity, was received, and I have read your letter at our conference meetings; also called the attention of a few pastors to the matter, and will continue to do so, with, I hope, some results in the near future.
>
> As you doubtless are aware, we have an agent finding homes for the children in our institution all the time, and he finds it a hard proposition. Just as soon as I hear of anything suitable I will communicate with you.
>
> Very truly yours,
> Edward A. Hall.

As a result of this special effort a few more Catholic homes have been open to us, but the best we can honestly say is that we are making progress though slowly.

The need of Catholic homes is a constant one. Jewish homes are also very scarce in country districts, though as yet the number of Jewish children is small, and nearly all such boys go home after a brief period of probation.

We are strict in our interpretation of the article of our instructions to those taking boys from the Lyman School in regard to the religious faith of such boys. Section 6, part 2, reads as follows: —

> The religious faith of the boy must be absolutely respected and he must not be denied the right to attend the church of his own faith. Any infringement of this rule will be deemed sufficient cause for the boy's removal.

When we are obliged to place a boy of one faith in the home of another faith we try to notify the pastor in charge of the church most convenient for the boy to attend, and ask his kind offices in behalf of the boy. Where we can make it convenient we introduce such a boy to the pastor.

We are now issuing a card, unofficial in its character, to be filled in and sent to pastors in the communities where such boys are placed. Of course this applies only to those boys who are placed from the school with families other than their own.

The amount of money collected for the services of boys in place is slightly less than last year. We have of late been gradually changing our policy in regard to quite a part of these boys' earnings, and are allowing more individual freedom in spending their money, encouraging the boys to use such spending money economically and for useful purposes. In some cases we are dividing the amount to be saved into two parts, asking the boy to start a bank account with one part and having the other sent to the Lyman School for deposit in the savings bank. This scheme has not been eminently successful, as money looks much larger to boys before it is earned than afterwards.

Definite terms cannot always be made when a boy is first placed out, as his value to his employer is yet to be determined, and it so happens that many accounts are kept open for two weeks or a month, to be finally settled by the boy's ability or lack of it. Each visitor determines and reports the arrangements made, and these are at once recorded on the boy's card, which is on file at the office of the department at the Lyman School.

The work of the visitors has been somewhat embarrassed during the past summer by the inflammatory headlines and sensational reports, in a part of the public press, attendant upon the public hearings of the special committee upon the Lyman School, appointed by the last Legislature. This has been especially the case in the eastern part of the State, where such reports were widely circulated. Gradually, however, a better feeling is appearing. The central and western parts of the State have not been so affected. Through it all our visitors have worked with unremitting zeal, and with a single purpose of doing their entire duty. The statistics and extra reports made necessary by the many hearings have occasioned a substantial increase in the amount of clerical work at the office.

For the first time in the history of the department of visitation our ranks have been broken by death. Mr. John H. Cummings, for thirteen years a visitor and truant officer of the department, and for twenty-three years preceding this service an officer of the Lyman School, serving in many capacities, departed this life on the twenty-seventh day of September. Owing to ill health he had been given a six months' leave of absence, dating from August 1. In the death of Mr. Cummings the State has lost a valuable public servant and the department of visitation a faithful, energetic and conservative officer. No work was too laborious, no day too long for him. He had a remarkable faculty of remembering boys after he had once seen them, and all the boys knew him. Habitually honest, plain spoken and true hearted, he sought to instil into the boys with whom he had relations the same admirable qualities. Abstemious in his habits, he abhorred waste and extravagance everywhere. He spent the money of the State as carefully as he would spend his own. Nothing was too good for the boy whom he saw trying to help himself, but for the liar and idler he had very little hope.

He is gone, but his memory remains, — a valuable legacy to the department of visitation and to the Lyman School.

During the illness of Mr. Cummings his place was filled by the temporary appointment of Mr. William S. Davies, who served till the death of Mr. Cummings, — a period covering about two months. Mr. Davies went energetically about his duties, and was successful in locating many boys lost sight of for a time, and proved an efficient and valuable officer.

To permanently fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Cummings, the Civil Service Commission furnished us with a list of possible candidates, from which list we selected Mr. Clarence A. Merrill, for twelve years a master of one of the cottages at the Lyman School, and a valued and trusted officer. He will enter upon his work on December 1. His previous experience with this class of boys should be of great value to him.

The same harmony of action and unity of purpose which have always characterized the relations of the department of visitation to the superintendent and officers of the Lyman School still continue to prevail, the end and aim of both being the making of upright and loyal citizens.

While acknowledging our obligations to these officials we do not forget to extend to your honorable Board our appreciation of your wise counsel and patient forbearance.

Financial Statement, 1910.

Expended for: —

Salaries of visitors,	$6,259 15
Office assistance,	513 34
Telephone service,	82 94
Traveling expenses,	4,315 59
Stationery and postage,	127 72
Exchange of typewriter,	35 00
Badges for visitors,	17 00
	$11,350 74

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,
Superintendent of Lyman School Probationers.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the Lyman School for Boys.

I submit the following medical report.

The number of cases treated in the hospital was 323; the number treated as out-patients, 2,832. Eight boys were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment and 8 to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Three operations were performed at the school by Dr. James Stone; one for empyema, one for appendicitis. and a second operation on the same boy for adhesions. Sixteen operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids were performed by the school physician.

Six boys were sent to the Westborough Insane Asylum for observation, 3 of whom were later committed. Dr. Jelly made one visit to the school and had 5 boys transferred to Wrentham.

The only really serious accident of the year occurred at Berlin. A boy fell from a tree, receiving a severe blow upon the head. His condition seemed critical for several days, but his recovery was complete.

There were 2 deaths during the year, a suicide and a returned boy who was ill when brought to the school. He was seen in consultation by Dr. Richard Cabot and later by Dr. S. C. Fuller of the insane asylum. Dr. Cabot diagnosed the case as a rare form of arthritis.

We have had 1 case of scarlet fever and 1 of diphtheria. As these cases occurred at the same time, we were obliged to quarantine the entire hospital, and treat other sick boys at one of the cottages. This emergency demonstrated the need of the addition to our hospital for which we have asked.

Seventeen boys have been prescribed glasses, and many others were examined in whom the fault was not sufficient to demand glasses at present.

The dentist, Dr. Brigham, reports 268 extractions, 425 fillings, 55 treatments and 300 cleanings.

The hospital is now in charge of an experienced trained nurse. Patients who are seriously ill are also being cared for by trained nurses. I feel that this policy has greatly increased the efficiency of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS H. AYER,
Physician.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

TABLE No. 1.

Number received and leaving the School for Twelve Months ending Nov. 30, 1910.

Boys in the school Nov. 30, 1909,		398
RECEIVED: — Committed,	180	
Returned from places,	146	
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	32	
Runaways recaptured,	41	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital,	7	
Returned from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	5	
Recommitted,	2	
		413
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,		811[1]
RELEASED: — On probation to parents,	211	
On probation to others,	115	
Boarded out,	70	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	8	
Runaways,	44[2]	
Self,	7	
Massachusetts General Hospital,	8	
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary,	5	
Died,	2	
Wrentham State School,	5	
Insane Hospital, for observation,	6	
		481
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1910,		330

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[1] This represents 723 individuals.

[2] There were 67 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE NO. 2.

Monthly Admissions, Releases and Average Number of Inmates.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Released.	Average Number.
1909.			
December,	36	37	400.90
1910.			
January,	29	37	397.22
February,	26	31	386.93
March,	28	68	358.90
April,	38	42	341.23
May,	38	30	343.39
June,	31	21	352.70
July,	36	49	346.06
August,	44	22	354.42
September,	40	63	346.13
October,	36	40	341.87
November,	31	41	333.06
Totals,	413	481	358.56

TABLE NO. 3.

Commitments from the Several Counties, Past Twelve Months and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past Year.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable,	1	80	81
Berkshire,	7	316	323
Bristol,	18	929	947
Dukes,	–	19	19
Essex,	27	1,434	1,461
Franklin,	1	77	78
Hampden,	8	623	631
Hampshire,	5	118	123
Middlesex,	55	1,926	1,981
Nantucket,	–	19	19
Norfolk,	14	559	573
Plymouth,	7	202	209
Suffolk,	22	2,012	2,034
Worcester,	15	1,075	1,090
Totals,	180	9,389	9,569

TABLE No. 4.

Nativity of Parents of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Fathers born in the United States, .	18	20	49	21	14	26	21	25	25	26
Mothers born in the United States, .	19	19	8	22	20	12	18	29	14	14
Fathers foreign born, ...	17	17	8	19	16	14	22	28	13	14
Mothers foreign born, ...	15	1	24	19	12	27	12	23	24	26
Both parents born in the United States,	47	52	48	32	46	53	32	62	42	29
Both parents foreign born, . . .	83	80	71	74	89	95	108	122	109	79
Unknown, ...	14	17	17	18	23	31	17	21	31	23
One parent unknown, ...	1	22	13	29	12	15	27	21	24	18
Per cent. of American parentage, . .	35	37	36	30	32	32	25	33	27	27
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . .	54	40	50	52	53	51	60	55	55	55
Per cent. unknown, ...	11	14	14	18	15	17	15	12	18	18

Nativity of Boys committed during the Past Ten Years.

Born in United States, ...	158	167	153	155	171	200	173	220	198	158
Foreign born, ...	24	26	18	23	18	25	31	39	30	20
Unknown, ...	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	9	4	2

TABLE No. 5.

Authority for commitments during the Past Year.

COMMITMENTS.	Twelve Months.
By district court, ...	96
municipal court, ...	7
police court, ...	48
superior court, ...	4
trial justices, ...	5
State Board of Charity, ...	4
juvenile court, ...	16
Total, ...	180

TABLE No. 6.

Age of Boys when committed, Past Year and previously.

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Past Year.	Committed from 1885 to 1909.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six,	–	–	5	5
Seven,	2	1	25	28
Eight,	4	14	115	133
Nine,	3	38	231	272
Ten,	4	126	440	570
Eleven,	12	256	615	883
Twelve,	24	598	748	1,370
Thirteen,	57	1,044	897	1,998
Fourteen,	69	1,663	778	2,510
Fifteen,	5	103	913	1,021
Sixteen,	–	13	523	536
Seventeen,	–	3	179	182
Eighteen and over,	–	–	17	17
Unknown,	–	12	32	44
Totals,	180	3,871	5,518	9,569

TABLE No. 7.

Domestic Condition of Boys committed to the School during the Year.

Had parents,	110
no parents,	11
father,	25
mother,	34
stepfather,	9
stepmother,	5
intemperate father,	58
intemperate mother,	2
both parents intemperate,	8
parents separated,	23
attended church,	176
never attended church,	4
not attended school within one year,	15
not attended school within two years,	8
not attended school within three years,	2
been arrested before,	107
been inmates of other institutions,	40
used intoxicating liquor,	15
used tobacco,	99
Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested,	40
Were attending school,	68
Were idle,	70
Parents owning residence,	36
Members of family had been arrested,	41

TABLE No. 8.

Length of Retention of 424 Boys who have left during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

3 months or less,	47	2 years 3 months,	8
4 months,	12	2 years 4 months,	9
5 months,	10	2 years 5 months,	8
6 months,	8	2 years 6 months,	8
7 months,	4	2 years 7 months,	3
8 months,	2	2 years 8 months,	10
9 months,	4	2 years 9 months,	7
11 months,	10	2 years 10 months,	2
1 year,	15	2 years 11 months,	5
1 year 1 month,	18	3 years,	2
1 year 2 months,	18	3 years 1 month,	6
1 year 3 months,	18	3 years 2 months,	5
1 year 4 months,	21	3 years 3 months,	3
1 year 5 months,	18	3 years 5 months,	1
1 year 6 months,	19	3 years 7 months,	2
1 year 7 months,	21	3 years 8 months,	1
1 year 8 months,	18	3 years 9 months,	1
1 year 9 months,	16	3 years 10 months,	2
1 year 10 months,	10	3 years 11 months,	1
1 year 11 months,	20	4 years,	5
2 years,	11		
2 years 1 month,	8		424
2 years 2 months,	7		

	Months.
Average time spent in the institution,	18.77
Average time spent in the institution of boarded boys,	7.15
Average time spent in the institution of probationers not boarded, released for the first time,	18.96

TABLE NO. 9.

Comparative Table, showing Average Number of Inmates, New Commitments, Returns by Probation or Otherwise, for Ten Years.

YEAR.	Average Number.	New Commitments.	Returned for Cause.	Placed on Probation.	Discharged Otherwise.
1900–01, ...	303.89	185	107	208	56
1901–02, ...	310.19	195	104	264	45
1902–03, ...	323.37	174	132	208	95
1903–04, ...	319.72	179	117	231	42
1904–05, ...	336.21	191	142	282	64
1905–06 (14 months), .	338.13	226	178	311	78
1906–07, ...	329.57	207	136	288	58
1907–08, ...	378.50	268	229	324	96
1908–09, ...	408.23	232	217	374	96
1909–10, ...	358.56	180	233	403	78
Average for ten years,	340.64	204	159.5	289.3	70.8

TABLE NO. 10.

Commitments by Months for Ten Years.

MONTHS.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
October, . . .	31	33	23	8	16	25	–	–	–	–
November, . . .	12	13	14	16	10	25	–	–	–	–
December, . . .	7	9	11	10	16	17	11	23	18	18
January, . . .	15	10	4	8	10	13	12	21	15	8
February, . . .	8	21	3	9	6	8	6	16	13	14
March, ...	17	16	15	12	17	12	12	23	14	10
April, ...	11	21	22	16	25	12	12	18	11	16
May, ...	11	21	15	20	18	15	23	20	23	20
June, ...	11	19	17	20	14	14	18	37	28	15
July, ...	15	20	15	17	20	23	21	27	36	15
August, ...	29	13	18	23	17	21	22	16	15	22
September, . . .	18	19	17	20	22	15	18	13	20	15
October, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	16	30	34	21	13
November, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	10	22	20	18	14
Totals, . . .	185	195	174	179	191	226	207	268	232	180

TABLE No. 11.

Offences for which Boys were committed during Past Year.

Assault,	8
Breaking and entering,	34
Burning a building,	1
Delinquent child,	59
Disturbing the peace,	1
False fire alarm,	2
Injury to building,	1
Larceny,	40
Receiving stolen goods,	1
State Board of Charity,	4
Stubbornness,	23
Vagrancy,	1
Violating rules of Truant School,	5
Total,	180

TABLE No. 12. — SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

A. Showing the Average Age of Boys released on Probation for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1901,	15.50	1906 (14 months),	14.83
1902,	14.42	1907,	15.10
1903,	14.50	1908,	14.92
1904,	15.30	1909,	15.59
1905,	15.41	1910,	15.16

B. Showing the Average Time spent in the Institution for the Past Ten Years.

	Months.		Months.
1901,	20.25	1906 (14 months),	17.05
1902,	19.53	1907,	19.41
1903,	19.03	1908,	20.28
1904,	20.36	1909,	18.93
1905,	20.39	1910,	18.77

C. Showing the Average Age of Commitments for the Past Ten Years.

	Years.		Years.
1901,	13.70	1906 (14 months),	13.23
1902,	13.38	1907,	13.19
1903,	13.51	1908,	13.44
1904,	13.47	1909,	13.36
1905,	13.51	1910,	13.34

D. Showing Number of Boys returned to the School for Any Cause for Ten Years.

1901,	107	1906 (14 months),	178
1902,	104	1907,	136
1903,	132	1908,	229
1904,	117	1909,	217
1905,	142	1910,	233

E. Showing Weekly Per Capita Cost of the Institution for Ten Years.

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1901,	$4 47	$4 45	1906 (14 months),	$4 90	$4 84
1902,	4 54	4 47	1907,	5 29	5 19
1903,	4 74	4 72	1908,	4 89	4 87
1904,	4 90	4 87	1909,	4 88	4 86
1905,	4 63	4 61	1910,	5 68	5 62

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Current Expenses of the Institution for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

1909. —	December,	$6,477 33
1910. —	January,	11,267 46
	February,	9,665 01
	March,	11,208 43
	April,	9,016 57
	May,	8,031 55
	June,	8,742 84
	July,	7,429 11
	August,	7,330 76
	September,	7,225 86
	October,	6,876 00
	November,	8,196 77
		$106,304 36

Expenditures.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury (Acts of 1910, Chapter 160) for Boarding.

1910. —	February,	$2,253 63
	May,	2,554 26
	August,	2,180 20
	November,	2,387 58
		$9,375 67

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1909, Chapter 522) for New Cottage.

1909. —	December,	$6,477 33
1910. —	January,	6,093 19
	February,	270 86
	March,	4,850 55
	April,	95 27
	May,	1,200 00
	June,	1,200 00
	July,	1,522 50
	August,	1,627 20
	October,	7,387 73
	November,	1,913 17
		$32,637 80

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1909, Chapter 81) for Subway Heating.

1909. — December,	$499 87
1910. — January,	58 62
February,	84 82
April,	64 58
June,	17 05
July,	191 40
August,	152 16
September,	184 20
October,	191 32
November,	149 37
	$1,593 39

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1909, Chapter 48) for Furnishing New Cottage.

1909. — December,	$21 96
1910. — January,	181 00
February,	563 42
March,	28 81
April,	13 96
May,	194 61
June,	140 48
July,	29 86
September,	1,038 81
October,	780 31
November,	35 04
	$3,028 26

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1910, Chapter 35) for Enlargement of Power Plant.

1910. — November,	$762 65

Special Appropriation (Acts of 1910, Chapter 35) for Fire Apparatus.

1910. — November,	$480 39

CASH RECEIPTS PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1910.

Farm produce sales,	$713 07
Miscellaneous,	374 37
Labor of boys,	45 85
	$1,133 29

Summary of Current Expenses, Monthly.

	1909.	1910.											Totals.
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Salaries, wages and labor,	$3,480 03	$3,490 99	$3,451 06	$3,788 26	$3,698 12	$3,307 03	$3,307 33	$3,782 69	$3,453 29	$3,319 99	$3,294 65	$3,411 78	$41,785 22
Food,	2,099 54	2,939 84	1,205 50	1,965 34	940 54	2,063 55	831 99	984 08	1,290 83	1,467 25	1,429 38	1,138 26	18,356 10
Clothing and clothing material,	1,286 09	989 19	946 98	1,115 99	897 75	454 54	582 73	339 43	258 04	456 30	241 37	144 47	7,712 88
Furnishings,	188 98	264 93	1,210 80	442 88	194 96	146 70	95 49	164 99	71 85	97 89	62 47	84 36	3,026 30
Heat, light and power,	1,452 27	1,065 50	1,287 22	1,987 45	693 69	859 16	1,697 16	995 65	225 65	430 43	532 17	1,096 65	12,323 00
Repairs and improvements,	314 51	579 15	478 85	771 81	526 94	214 36	412 16	218 49	386 98	166 21	227 07	355 31	4,651 84
Farm, stable and grounds,	1,654 28	924 24	421 17	450 45	1,362 14	453 01	1,074 67	290 88	517 49	237 40	327 18	769 32	8,482 23
Miscellaneous,	838 30	1,013 62	663 43	686 25	702 43	533 20	741 31	652 90	1,126 63	1,050 39	761 71	1,196 62	9,966 79
Totals,	$11,314 00	$11,267 46	$9,665 01	$11,208 43	$9,016 57	$8,031 55	$8,742 84	$7,429 11	$7,330 76	$7,225 86	$6,876 00	$8,196 77	$106,304 36

SUMMARY OF FARM ACCOUNT.

For the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

Dr.

Live stock, agricultural implements and farm produce on hand, as appraised Nov. 30, 1909,	$16,952 60	
Board,	468 00	
Farm tools and repairs,	354 59	
Fertilizer,	564 60	
Grain and meal for stock,	4,207 37	
Horse shoeing,	105 99	
Labor,	209 38	
Live stock,	182 00	
Seeds and plants,	373 58	
Veterinary,	110 50	
Wages,	1,360 75	
Rent,	497 96	
		$25,387 32
Net gain,		1,324 56
		$26,711 88

Cr.

Produce sold,	$713 07	
Produce consumed,	11,789 71	
Produce on hand,	5,745 90	
Live stock,	5,792 25	
Agricultural implements,	2,670 95	
		$26,711 88

Poultry Account.

Dr.

To fowl, feed, incubators, etc., on hand Nov. 30, 1909,	$613 15	
To feed and supplies,	457 53	
To net gain,	93 56	
		$1,164 24

Cr.

By eggs and poultry used,	$607 29	
By fowl, feed and incubators on hand Nov. 30, 1910,	556 95	
		$1,164 24

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LYMAN SCHOOL.

REAL ESTATE.

138¾ acres tillage land,	$22,419 00	
15 acres pasturage,	450 00	
6 acres wood land,	300 00	
100 acres Berlin farm,	1,100 00	
		$24,269 00

BUILDINGS.

Administration building,	$11,100 00	
Lyman hall,	38,000 00	
Maple cottage,	3,700 00	
Willow Park cottage,	5,000 00	
Wayside cottage,	5,900 00	
Hillside cottage,	15,000 00	
Oak cottage,	16,000 00	
Bowlder cottage,	17,000 00	
The Inn,	1,000 00	
The Gables,	9,000 00	
The Elms,	22,000 00	
Cottages A and B,	47,000 00	
Bakery building,	9,800 00	
School building,	43,400 00	
Laundry building and power station,	17,762 00	
Greenhouse,	2,000 00	
Tool house at Bowlder,	100 00	
Scale building,	400 00	
Hospital,	12,000 00	
Piggery,	500 00	
Cow barn,	11,500 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Horse barn and fire house,	7,980 00	
Subway, fire tank, etc.,	15,268 00	
Farmhouse, Berlin,	3,000 00	
Berlin barn, sheds and tool house,	1,500 00	
		316,910 00
Amount carried forward,		$341,179 00

Amount brought forward,		$341,179 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Beds and bedding,	$9,024 95	
Other furniture,	20,115 11	
Carriages,	930 00	
Agricultural implements,	2,670 95	
Dry goods,	131 37	
Drugs and surgical implements,	208 85	
Fuel and oil,	1,974 50	
Library,	3,516 07	
Live stock,	5,792 25	
Mechanical tools and appliances,	24,813 14	
Provisions and groceries,	2,646 55	
Produce on hand,	5,745 90	
Ready made clothing,	11,266 26	
Raw material,	733 76	
		89,569 66
		$430,748 66

HENRY L. CHASE,
Appraiser.

A true copy. Attest. ELMER L. COFFEEN,
Superintendent.

Schedule of Persons employed at the Lyman School for Boys within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

[Names starred are still in service.]

Name.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Amount.
*Elmer L. Coffeen,	Superintendent,	4 years.	$2,000 to 2,200	12 months.	$2,183 32
*Walter M. Day,	Assistant superintendent,	19 years.	1,300 to 1,400 [1]	12 months.	1,391 67
*Mable T. Davies,	Amanuensis,	10 years.	400 to 450	12 months.	435 90
*Helen L. Chandler,	Amanuensis,	1 year.	250	—8 months.	153 37
Grace C. Moffatt,	Amanuensis,	–	350 [1]	3 months.	87 02
Florence Ryan,	Amanuensis,	–	350 [1]	—2 months.	43 53
Ethelind W. Taft,	Supply,	–	At 25 cents.	482 hours.	140 50
*Lillie F. Wilcox,	Matron,	13½ years.	400	12 months.	400 00
*Eldred A. Dibbell,	Charge of storeroom,	9 years.	600	12 months.	642 28
Henry L. Chase,	Appraiser and supply at storeroom,	–	3 and 600	25 days.	54 65
*Fred P. Trask,	Charge of general kitchen,	5 years.	800	12 months.	874 33
*Julia M. Trask,	Seamstress,	5 years.	176 and 276	12 months.	184 18
Mabelle M. King,	Supply,	–	300	—2 months.	50 39
*Susie E. Wheeler,	Housekeeper, administration building,	–	370 80	12 months.	370 80
William D. Beaman,	Supply,	–	500 [1]	—6 months.	290 24
*Lucy M. Chapin,	Hospital housekeeper,	7½ years.	300	—11 months.	271 38
M. Everett Howard,	Supply,	–	400	—1 month.	28 98
Ella C. Bruce,	Supply,	–	300	+1 month.	29 11
Christine C. Brown,	Supply,	–	300	5 days.	4 11
*Irving A. Nourse,	Engineer,	10 years.	1,100 [1]	12 months.	1,123 49
*Eugene F. Temple,	Assistant engineer,	6 years.	500 to 600 [1]	12 months.	705 06
*Harold Lammers,	Assistant engineer,	1 year.	500	—4 months.	186 26
*Frank W. Holmes,	Assistant engineer,	1 year.	500	—4 months.	172 65
William J. Moore,	Assistant engineer,	–	500	—4 months.	178 84
Carl A. Tromblon,	Assistant engineer,	–	500 to 600 [1]	—10 months.	602 27
George Huckins,	Assistant engineer,	–	600 [1]	—3 months.	146 82
Edwin H. Munson,	Assistant engineer,	–	500	+1 month.	60 96
George A. Holyoke,	Assistant engineer,	–	500	—1 month.	22 35
Willard P. Whitten,	Assistant engineer,	–	500	—1 month.	25 41
*George E. Chapin,	Watchman and detail officer,	1 year.	400 to 450	—4 months.	165 79

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[1] Board and lodging not included.

Schedule of Persons employed at the Lyman School for Boys, within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910 — Concluded.

NAME.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Amount.
Lewis B. Earle,	Watchman,	–	$400	—4 months.	$145 53
Thomas F. McNulty,	Watchman,	–	400	—1 month.	29 52
*Thomas H. Ayer,	Physician,	9 years.	600 to 800 [1]	12 months.	749 99
George H. Ryder,	Oculist,	–	–	2 visits.	40 00
Arthur C. Jelly,	Specialist in cases of feeble-mindedness,	–	–	2 visits.	50 00
*Ernest P. Brigham,	Dentist,	6 years.	400 [1]	12 months.	400 00
Edith Howard,	Nurse,	–	400	+1 month.	45 94
*Helen A. Sackett,	Nurse,	1 year.	650	9 months.	577 00
Candace Furgeson,	Nurse,	–	At $3	40 days.	120 00
Rolla H. Adams,	Nurse,	–	$15 and $21 wk.	75 days.	192 75
Alice C. Parmenter,	Nurse,	–	At $3	24 days.	72 00
Florence Gilmore,	Nurse,	–	At $3	28 days.	84 00
Emma Sager,	Nurse,	7 years.	400	—1 month.	15 62
*Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lasselle,	Charge of family,	10 years.	800	—12 months.	773 01
*Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Hennessy,	Charge of family,	–	800	12 months.	870 89
*Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hoyt,	Charge of family,	6 years.	900	—12 months.	836 42
*Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Leighton,	Charge of family,	1½ years.	650 to 800	12 months.	787 21
*Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Wiggin,	Charge of family,	7 years.	800	12 months.	866 45
*Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morton,	Charge of family,	7 years.	900	—12 months.	885 74
Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Gerrish,	Charge of family,	–	800	—10 months.	650 84
*Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Meleady,	Charge of family,	½ year.	600	3 months.	157 73
*Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pierce,	Charge of family,	10 years.	800	12 months.	845 10
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Merrill,	Charge of family,	–	900	12 months.	942 53
*Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Arthur,	Charge of family,	1 year.	700	—3 months.	153 89
*Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Packard,	Charge of family,	1½ years.	800	12 months.	853 80
*Mr. and Mrs. Ira G. Dudley,	Charge of Berlin family,	15 years.	1,200	12 months.	1,200 00
*Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Towne,	Charge of family,	½ year.	600	—1 month.	34 51
Mr. and Mrs. F. Kimball Packard,	Charge of family,	–	600 and 650	11 months.	610 89
Mr. and Mrs. V. E. Backus,	Charge of family,	–	800	—2 months.	135 57
W. J. Allaire,	Master of family,	–	450	—6 months.	213 92
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Dalford,	Charge of family,	–	600	+1 month.	60 53
William S. Davies,	Master of family,	–	500 to 600	5 months.	214 95
Lillia V. Burhoe,	Matron of family,	–	300	—9 months.	217 99
Bessie R. Bartlett,	Housekeeper at Berlin,	–	300	+9 months.	232 40
*Edith L. Greene,	Housekeeper at Berlin,	½ year.	300	—2 months.	48 02

Emiline Converse,	Supply,	–	At $1.08	13 days.	14 04
Isabelle C. Shattuck,	Supply,	–	At $1.08	7 days.	7 56
A. Lillian Williams,	Supply,	–	300	+3 months.	76 78
Edith Keeler,	Supply,	–	300	—1 month.	24 81
*John J. Ryan,	Principal,	2½ years.	1,000 to 1,300[1]	12 months.	1,263 28
*William J. Wilcox,	Instructor in carpentry,	13½ years.	1,100	12 months.	1,123 24
*Charles A. Keeler,	Instructor in painting and masonry,	6 years.	800[1]	—12 months.	785 26
*Charles W. Wilson,	Instructor in physical drill and band,	7 years.	1,100[1]	12 months.	1,132 96
*Daniel J. Higgins,	Instructor in advance manual training,	2½ years.	1,200[1]	12 months.	1,210 24
*J. Joseph Farrell,	Instructor in printing,	7 years.	800 to 900[1]	12 months.	932 39
*Anna L. Wilcox,	Teacher of sloyd,	20 years.	800	—11 months.	708 28
*Mary F. Wilcox,	Teacher of sloyd,	15½ years.	650	—12 months.	634 99
*Fannie H. Wheelock,	Teacher of drawing,	13 years.	650	—12 months.	646 44
*Mabel Richmond,	Teacher of music,	½ year.	500	—4 months.	153 74
Elizabeth R. Kimball,	Teacher of music,	–	500	+8 months.	347 01
*Emma J. McHugh,	Teacher,	5 years.	400 to 450	—11 months.	383 16
*Emma F. Newton,	Teacher,	22 years.	400 to 450	12 months.	445 84
*May Knox,	Teacher,	6 years.	400 to 450	12 months.	445 84
*Magdeline Stumpf,	Teacher,	2½ years.	400 to 450	12 months.	445 84
*A. Gertrude Edmands,	Teacher,	4 years.	400 to 450	12 months.	445 84
*Harriet McCarthy,	Teacher,	5 years.	400 to 550[1]	12 months.	537 50
*Lydia R. Hiller,	Teacher,	10 years.	400 to 450	12 months.	445 84
*Alice McKeon,	Teacher,	1½ years.	500 to 550[1]	12 months.	545 82
Bessie Edmands,	Supply teacher,	–	400 to 450	—7 months.	241 24
Adelaide C. Parmenter,	Supply teacher,	–	At $1.50	20 days.	30 00
Emily E. Newton,	Supply teacher,	–	400	+1 month.	39 92
Nellie E. Paine,	Supply teacher,	–	400	—1 month.	9 75
Frances E. Rice,	Supply teacher,	–	400	—1 month.	28 50
*Arthur L. Jones,	Steam fitter and plumber,	–	At $3	133 days.	399 00
*John T. Burhoe,	Carpenter,	–	At $2.80	259⅞ days.	727 65
*Lewis Wynott,	Farmer,	5 years.	500	12 months.	512 07
*Foreman Wynott,	Driver,	4 years.	400 to 500[1]	12 months.	505 68
*Era C. Dudley,	Teamster,	1 year.	400	12 months.	421 48
*Edward N. Kelly,	Detail man,	4 years.	400 to 436	12 months.	474 07
Robert B. Whitman,	Teamster,	–	400	—1 month.	22 18
David E. Roche,	Supply,	–	At $1.36 and $1.65	+44 days.	76 89
Julian Dibbell,	Supply,	–	At $1.23 and $2.50	—10 days.	21 27
					$41,406 80

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[1] Board and lodging not included.

Schedule of Persons employed by the Department of Probation of the Lyman School for Boys during the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

[Names starred are still in Service.]

NAME.	Nature of Service.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Compensation.
*Walter A. Wheeler,[1] . . .	Superintendent of Lyman School probationers.	18 years.	$2,000	12 months.	$2,000 00
*Albert I. Montague,[1] . . .	Visitor, ...	2½ years.	1,200	12 months.	1,200 00
*Thomas M. Devlin,[1] . . .	Visitor, ...	4 years.	1,000 to 1,100	12 months.	1,091 68
*Charles F. Barter,[1] . . .	Visitor, ...	3 years.	1,000 to 1,100	12 months.	1,091 68
John H. Cummings, . . .	Transportation and truancy officer, . .	–	900	10 months.	750 00
*Clarence A. Merrill, . . .	Transportation and truancy officer, . .	–	1,000	–	100 00
William S. Davies, . . .	Transportation and truancy officer, . .	–	800	—2 months.	125 79
*Gertrude B. Day, ...	Secretary, ...	–	35 cents an hour.	–	513 34

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[1] Lives away from grounds.

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Dr. James S. Stone, Dr. H. C. Baldwin, Dr. W. N. Bullard, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, **Dr.** James J. Putnam.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.]

Name of Institution: Lyman School for Boys.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	398	–	398
Number received during the year, . .	413	–	413
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	481	–	481
Number at the end of the fiscal year, . .	330	–	33–
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	358.56	–	358.56
Average number of officers and employees during the year..	35	32	67

Number in Care of Probation Department.

Number on visiting list of the probation department Dec. 1, 1910, ...	1,086
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the probation department, ...	159
Employees of probation department, ...	6

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —		
1. Salaries and wages, ...	$41,785 22	
2. Clothing, ...	7,712 88	
3. Subsistence, ...	18,356 10	
4. Ordinary repairs, ...	4,651 84	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, ...	33,798 32	
Total, ...		$106,304 36
Amount carried forward, ...		$106,304 36

Amount brought forward,		$106,304 36
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$32,637 80	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	5,864 69	
Total,		38,502 49
Grand total for institution,		$144,806 85

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$6,259 15	
Other expenses,	5,091 59	
Board of boys under fourteen,	10,290 71	
		21,641 45
Grand total, including probation,		$166,448 30

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are not manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): ELMER L. COFFEEN.
Executive head of probation department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT

LANCASTER.

1909-1910.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

I have held the position of superintendent somewhat over seven months. During that time the work of the school has been carried on very much according to the methods of my predecessor. There have been no radical changes, nor any attempt to revolutionize. There have been some changes in the corps of officers, but all have shown a most generous spirit and loyalty to me, though they keenly felt the loss of Mrs. Morse, of whom they were very fond. Especial credit is due Miss Campbell, who most unselfishly assumed the burdens of management while I was becoming initiated, and in an unassuming way has been very helpful to me.

The number of girls in the school reached, during August, 281, — a larger number than were ever before enrolled. We were very much crowded till the opening of our new cottage, The Pines, which relieved the pressure. Here we have placed a class of feeble-minded girls. We have 60 of these girls in the school, who are not of a low enough grade to be transferred to the School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley, and yet are not capable of becoming self-supporting, self-protecting individuals. It would seem that permanent custodial care were best for this class, who are a menace to the community. And yet Massachusetts has no institution to fill this need. Such an institution might be made self-supporting, and thus free the State of the expense this class now costs, and the community of a dangerous element.

The monetary system with the use of toy money has been introduced into all the houses. By this system the girls are paid wages for all work done, and in turn buy all wearing apparel and other necessary articles. A system of fines is imposed as punishment for different offences. This handling of money teaches the girl money values in a practical way and the making of change. A fine is quite as serious an affair as if it were real money.

Beginning January 1 there will be a slight change in the industrial work. We have one cottage for the returned girls. These girls had their course of training before they were placed out, and it is not well that the institution should be made too attractive to them; therefore we aim, on their return to us, to make them work very hard, producing for the institution. In their house all the underwear for the school will be made in the quickest possible way, — the aim being to keep a supply on hand from which the matrons of all the houses may draw. This will give more time in each house for careful instruction to the beginners, and to the making of dresses.

Our girls continue to attend church services in the village at the Catholic and Unitarian churches, and have vesper services in our chapel Sunday afternoons. Instruction is given each week to the Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist and Jewish girls at the school, by clergymen of the respective churches.

Our farm did not produce as much as usual this year. A second planting, necessitated by frost, and later a long drought, brought but small yield. The potato crop has netted 1,200 bushels, against 1,700 bushels last year. There were but 100 barrels of apples, while last year's crop was 150 barrels. We have 200 tons of ensilage in the silo; the hay crop was average. The farm shows a balance to its credit of $2,459.82.

We have a deficit this year of $942.16. This is partly accounted for by the fact that Fay cottage was remodeled and a hospital room added for the care of the specific cases, without having been allowed for in last year's appropriation. A nurse has been added to the pay roll, which expense was not allowed for. A greater deficit would have resulted but for the fact that we have been buying in very small quantities. Instead of a large stock on hand, our supplies are very low. The purchase of flour, for instance, usually made in November, has been postponed till the next fiscal year. The buying of other purchases, also, has been delayed. The increased numbers and advanced price have also made necessary a larger expenditure than formerly.

Each year brings its needs. This year we are very much in need of an enlargement to the hospital. The present hospital was built nine years ago, when we had fewer girls, so it is inadequate for present needs; and we ought to have a place to care for our tubercular girls. These come to us in increasing numbers, and we want them to sleep out of doors, and yet be where they cannot too easily run away. Our girls need supervision, which State sanatoriums do not afford.

We need also an appropriation for filter beds. The present arrangement is very unsanitary.

Our need for the central schoolhouse is no less than in former years, and we are still without it.

The work here presents great opportunities. I am full of enthusiasm and impulse, and trust, with the continued hearty co-operation of my Board of Trustees, to whom I owe sincere gratitude, that I may accomplish all I hope to.

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PROBATIONERS.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The probation department closes the year in excellent working condition. All the visitors are civil service appointees, and all, with one exception, have passed through the initial period of training, during which they are of the least value. In spirit, efficiency and willingness to work without stint, the present force as a whole has not been excelled. The trustees have given the department a sufficient number of visitors, so that the real purpose of visiting can be realized.

Parole and probation are successful through adequate visiting alone. Any one who thinks otherwise is deceived by an optimism which is not based on the facts. One of the new ideas that is sweeping the country is that adequate after-care should be given to all inmates released from any institution; that is, that the boys and girls, the men and women from institutions, should be befriended until they have again become normal members of society. This principle demands no casual befriending, but the kind that we all should want if we were in trouble ourselves. No one can befriend a girl whom she rarely sees. In order to get results the visitor should be liked by her girls, but the girls would not be apt to care much for a visitor who came only in a perfunctory way, at a stated time, to get a report. Our visitors can know their girls individually. They have the opportunity to be a real influence over them, and to keep up their courage and interest, which flags on meeting the difficulties of life; they have the opportunity to help the employer of the girls to handle them judiciously, and to have a wise, sympathetic attitude toward them; and they have the opportunity to arrange conditions from time to time so that the girls will be given the best chance to succeed. Without such an opportunity for individual work the visitor's task must be one of surveillance only. Surveillance, especially among the girls who most need a visitor, is deeply resented. The visitor who has the time to do individual befriending is not only very welcome to come, but she is urged to do so by mail and telephone much more often than she can, whereas, the officer who goes to get a quarterly report is not welcome, and her mandates often seem to the girl unjust, because they are half understood and because they are adapted to meet a situation with which the visitor is not closely in touch.

Effective parole work will show that excellent institutional training is the necessary foundation, but it will also show that to the weaker boy or girl life is tremendously difficult, almost impossible, every time a special temptation arises, or every time some small crisis comes, such as the loss of work, disappointment in a friend or illness. There is in institutions, on an average, 1 officer to every 7 children. In our school, where the girls are picked for their troublesomeness, and where the training is intensive because it must be short, there is an officer to every 6 girls. The steward, driver and farm hands are not included in this calculation. Every one agrees that such a proportion is wise and necessary. Yet it makes the proportion of 1 officer to every 34 girls who are on probation during the remainder of the formative and difficult years of their youth seem not excessive. The officers of the probation department, in addition to visiting, look up the homes of the new girls and of those whose parents have applied for their return home, and they also attend to any outside duties for the institution, such as taking a girl from the school to a medical specialist.

Last year we made a careful study of the home conditions from which our girls came. There has been much generalizing as to the causes of juvenile delinquency and the confirmation by this special study of certain causes was interesting to social workers. The five hundred copies of the report have been exhausted. This year we have classified the home conditions under the same headings in Table XVIII.

The question as to when a girl should be allowed to go back to her parents on probation is one of the most delicate with which we have to deal. From repeated experience we know that our girls do best when they have the transforming experience of living as a part of a normal happy family, sharing their pleasures and interests and work, before they go back to their own people. Sometimes a girl has character enough and her family is sufficiently strong to make it safe to send her directly home from the school. She is an exception. Yet, urged by sympathy for the parents in their desire for their daughter, and by the daughter's natural longing to be at home, we are constantly making the unsuccessful experiment. Careful visiting makes it less disastrous than it otherwise would be. For instance, one girl who went straight home from the school became so uncontrollable that her parents asked us to find a place for her. In her place she improved so much that later we tried her at home again. Once more the parents lacked judgment in managing the daughter, and, since she was headstrong and unwise, for the third time they gave her up. There was, however, no fundamental difficulty. All the girl needed was a fair chance under good visiting. She is now doing splendidly, and before long she plans to have a home of her own, with a capable, sensible young man.

Now and then we can get the co-operation of the parents, and they will rely on our judgment as to when the time is ripe for their daughter's return. Some, even of the lower grade of mothers, have shown a self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of their daughters by recognizing how much better off they were for the training in another family, away from the old locality, and they have co-operated with us to that end.

We realize that the family and not the individual is the basis of society, and that this is not an empty phrase, but that it voices a fundamental fact upon which every social worker must found his plan of social work. Yet the cry to-day is no longer one of parental right but of parental responsibility. Parents should be held responsible for the delinquency of their children. At the same time, the parents' burden should be lightened by better opportunities for recreation for their children, by better housing conditions and working conditions, and by opportunities for industrial training. In the mean while every individual child should have a chance to learn what is a wholesome life and how to lead it. It is his birthright, and no rights of the parents should be allowed to deprive him of it. Especially should no parents, who are parents in name only, be allowed to take it from him by their wretched example, persuasion or force. It is more cruel to a child to allow him to live with immoral parents than to live with brutal parents.

The hearty co-operation of the school department increases the effectiveness of our work. Consultations between the officers in charge of the girls when in the school and when on probation, and the physician and the oculist, insure attention to each girl's interests from various points of view. Every one charged with the care of a number of persons realizes that great vigilance alone prevents the overlooking of vital needs in some of the individuals. A small proportion of girls, owing to their personality, insist on more than their share of attention. But often the need of a quiet, unattractive girl is the greatest of all. Time goes by so quickly that even though an individual is not overlooked, she sometimes fails to receive the necessary attention, which is postponed far longer than the officer realizes. Consultations between the officers help them to see the difficulties and possibilities in each other's departments, and make them more sympathetic and helpful to each other and wiser as to the general problem of wayward girls.

This year the girls have been given to us for placing out in the greatest numbers at the periods when there has been the most demand for help in private families. By this means we have been able to get more advantageous places for many of the girls. We placed 60 girls from the school in the fall, compared with 33 girls in the summer. We have also been able to give a good chance on probation to the better grade of that residuum of irresponsible, periodically insane or high-grade feeble-minded girls found in every penal or semi-reformatory institution, for whom no special custodial care is as yet provided. The School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley has taken some of these girls, but they defeat the purpose of that admirable school. The insane hospitals take some others of these girls, but since they are able to do well for a while, especially under the new surroundings at the hospitals, they are soon discharged.

Under the friction of life their mental peculiarities recur with disastrous results. The great need is for a custodial institution, where such girls as the doctors and the judges are to-day ready to send to it may be carefully studied and classified. Then the medical profession and the judges will have scientific knowledge behind their decisions, and the citizens who are trying to arouse public opinion to recognize the unfortunate condition of these defective girls, their danger to the community and to the next generation, will have convincing facts at their command. In the mean time we are carefully noting the success or lack of success, and the reasons for it, among the 76 mentally defective girls who are on probation under our care. There are 19 more of these girls now in Lancaster who have been tried on probation unsuccessfully, — some of them several times.

The chances of success of a mentally defective girl are greatly increased by the efforts of our department. If under our care she fails to hold any position, as she usually does, and if she gets into trouble morally in addition, as she usually does, — these facts, when properly collated, should be of real value. No one would lightly deprive an individual of her liberty; but society has rights as well as the individual, and until a careful correlation is made between mental deficiency and crime, in a convincing number of instances, society's case will be overborne by the concrete appeal of the individual for a freedom which she will misuse, to her own misery. Within the last few years we have discovered something quite wonderful, and, like all wonderful things, very simple; that is, what we have often taken for "natural cussedness" is really arrested development. You can blame a normal girl for not controlling her "natural cussedness," but you cannot blame a girl whose mental development was arrested, for instance, at the mental age of twelve years, for behaving at twenty like a twelve-year-old girl, with the physical instincts of the physical age of twenty. No amount of training in a school for the backward can ever appreciably increase that child's mental age beyond twelve. Training can make the child more useful, and consequently happier, but she will always have the judgment and the will power of a child of twelve. In short, she should have permanent custodial care, and she will, being mentally a child of twelve, be very happy and contented in an institution. A group of such women, who are mentally children, working on a dairy, poultry, fruit and vegetable farm, would be practically self-supporting. The State would not be forced to carry a heavy burden; the cost of illegitimate children, of a demoralized community, and disease-wrecked lives would be spared; and the problem of the worker for juvenile delinquents would be brought within the possibility of solution. Roughly speaking, one-quarter of the juvenile delinquents of Massachusetts should, we believe, be practically self-supporting inmates of custodial institutions.

We are developing our policy of strengthening our work where it intersects with the work of some other agency. At the visitors' meetings specialists have talked with us about defective vision, diseases of the eye, infant mortality, general physical debility, tuberculosis and probation from the juvenile court. Nothing is more enlightening than to see parts of our own work from some one else's point of view. It is helpful to the visitor to consider her work as a whole and in relation to general social work. Day by day she is wholly occupied with the individual girl. As another means to this end we are having given to us privately a library of books on social problems. The visitors regularly attend the Monday Evening Club gatherings, the State conferences and similar meetings.

This year we have an unexpended balance of $317.55. Last year there was a deficit. It is particularly difficult to estimate closely the year's expenses, since there is not, as in an institution, a comparatively regular per capita charge. A few items of sickness may make a considerable variation in the total expense.

In the statistical tables (pages 84–104) the facts concerning every girl under twenty-one years of age are recorded.

The work of our office during the past year, exclusive of volunteer assistance, is outlined in the following statement: —

Girls taken to new places,	367	times.
Girls seen in places,	1,904	times.
Girls seen in their homes,	278	times.
Girls seen elsewhere,	974	times.
Girls escorted,	739	times.
Work hunted with girls,	50	times.
Work found, other than house work,	12	times.
Boarding places found for working girls or maternity cases,	32	
Shopping with girls,	99	times.
Homes visited with girls,	53	times.
Funerals attended with girls,	5	
Weddings arranged,	2	
Hospital cases,	193	
Girls taken to physicians,	67	times.
Girls taken to dentists,	52	times.
Legal cases,	2	
Court cases,	2	
Girls committed to the School for the Feeble-minded,	7	
Girls entered at the House of the Good Shepherd,	2	
Runaways hunted,	54	
Runaways found, not counting those found by police,	36	
Visits at the industrial school,	94	
Parents and relatives seen,	738	times.
Lovers and husbands seen,	115	times.
Homes reported on,	131	
Places reported on,	356	
Employers seen at the office,	357	times.
Other people interviewed,	1,444	times.
Girls, applicants for girls, and others visited but out,	191	times.
Errands, finding trunks, shopping, depositing savings, etc.,	441	
New volunteer visitors enlisted,	2	

Our expenses for the year were as follows: —

Salaries (of superintendent and visitors),		$7,380 74	
Traveling expenses (officers),		2,850 19	
Office expenses: —			
Rent (including gas and cleaning),	$375 67		
Salaries of office employees,	1,365 13		
Telephone,	602 11		
Supplies,	744 87		
Furniture,	45 15		
		3,132 93	
Total expended for visiting,			$13,363 86
Traveling expenses (girls),		$846 83	
Clothing,		201 41	
Board,[1]		368 02	
Hospitals, medicine, etc.,[2]		366 53	
Returning runaways, etc.,		35 80	
Total expended for girls,			1,818 59
			$15,182 45

Respectfully submitted,

MARY W. DEWSON,

Superintendent of Probationers for the State Industrial School.

198 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Dec. 1, 1910.

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[1] Of the $368.02 spent for board, $195.27 was for maternity cases and $172.75 for others.

[2] Of the $366.53 spent for hospitals, medicine, etc., $169.72 was for maternity cases, and $196.81 for others.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools.

The following report of the medical work at the Lancaster State Industrial School for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910, is respectfully submitted.

There have been several cases of organic heart disease, an infection of the heart following a tonsillar infection which caused the death of the patient, a case of typhoid fever, a fractured leg and a large number of minor ailments. There were 4 surgical cases operated upon at the Clinton Hospital, and 3 cases of flat feet treated in the out-patient department. Fourteen girls were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for the Wasserman reaction.

There have been a number who have required constant attention on account of a poor physical condition; 6 gave a positive reaction to a tuberculin test, 2 having an active pulmonary tubercular lesion. If cases of tuberculosis are to be treated at the school, some arrangements should be made so they can be separated from other patients and given proper treatment. The hospital is not adequate for the amount of work which is being done; an addition should be made.

The disposal of sewage from the Lancaster School is unsatisfactory and unsanitary; a proper system should be installed to meet the requirements.

The cottage which was equipped for the care and treatment of certain specific diseases is in successful operation, and although it is too early to report results obtained, many cases show improvement. Other cottages as well as the hospital have been relieved of the danger caused by having these girls with others not so infected.

There have been 15 girls transferred to the School for the Feeble-minded at Waverley, and 1 to the Worcester State Hospital. Arrangements are being made to have the Binet and De Sanctis tests given to certain selected cases and to the new commitments.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Number of physician's visits to school,	350
Number of girls seen by physician,	1,509
Number of visits, out-patients,	4,098
Number of treatments given,	3,350
Number of visits to cottages,	84
Number of days patients spent in hospital,	2,143
Number of patients under treatment Nov. 30, 1910,	28
Number of treatments given at Fay[1] Aug. 1–Nov. 30, 1910,	1,961
Number under treatment at Fay[1] Nov. 30, 1910,	38

The dentist, Dr. E. T. Fox, reports: —

Amalgam fillings,	875
Cement fillings,	254
Gutta-percha fillings,	30
Abscesses cured,	18
Gas administrations,	103
Extractions,	223
Treatments,	158
Cleanings,	83
Partial plates,	1

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. BECKLEY, M.D.

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[1] Fay Cottage, where specific diseases are treated.

REPORT OF THE EYE, EAR AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

The number of defects found among the eye, ear and throat cases during the past year does not vary to any extent from that of the several years preceding; it rather corroborates them. I wish to call attention again to the great number of commitments who present defects of vision of sufficient degree to indicate the need of wearing of glasses.

The visual defects of children of corresponding ages in the schools of the cities and towns of the State range from 19 per cent. to 31 per cent. Let us, then, take 31 per cent. as the maximum and criterion of visual defects where the work is carefully done. The eye defects of this past year's commitments were, like last year, over 40 per cent.; to be exact, they were 44 per cent.

If we rated these cases according to the standard of some of the examiners, who classify "all who miss four or more letters on the normal line as defective," we should easily reach 55 per cent. or higher. We rank as defective in vision only such cases as fail to read the normal line when they have, in addition, inflammation of the lids or eye-ball, headache, difficulty in reading or sewing, or other symptoms indicative of refractive error, or cases which read only $\frac{6}{9}$ (that is, the line next to normal) or less. When the eyes are corrected with properly fitting glasses, there is, in almost all cases, a marked improvement in the mental as well as in the physical condition, and, we may add, in the moral condition also.

During the past year we have tested the eyes and ordered glasses for 43 girls at the school, most of them new commitments.

The nose and throat work is also of some interest from a comparative standpoint. We found 40 per cent. of the commitments had tonsils and adenoids of such size that an operation was performed for removal. A few refused operation. Again, we did not class "a tonsil as large as an almond" enlarged sufficiently to indicate removal unless ear symptoms, frequent sore throat, tonsillitis, defective nasal or mouth breathing, etc., warranted it.

Thirty-one per cent. is a high average for enlarged tonsils among ordinary children, and it ought to be less as age develops. Fifty-one operations for tonsils and adenoids were performed, with the co-operation and assistance of Dr. Beckley. In addition we found the following troubles: —

Defective hearing, one ear,	23
Defective hearing, two ears,	10
Purulent discharge, one ear,	8
Purulent discharge, two ears,	12
Chronic rhinitis,	32
Atrophic rhinitis,	16
Deviated septum,	49
Chronic pharyngitis,	39
Atrophic pharyngitis,	2
Enlarged cervical glands,	66

Respectfully submitted,

D. F. O'CONNOR, M.D.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

Table I.

Showing Total Number in Custody of the State Industrial School, both Inside Institution and Outside.

In the school Nov. 30, 1909,		267
Outside the school, and either on probation, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown,		350
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1909,		617
Since committed,		115
		732
Attained majority,	85	
Died,	2	
"Honorably discharged" from custody for good conduct,	5	
Total who passed out of custody,		92
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1910,		640
Net increase within the year,		23

Table II.

Showing Status, Nov. 30, 1910, of All Girls in Custody of the State Industrial School, being All those committed to the School who are under Twenty-one.[1]

On probation with relatives,	44	
On probation with relatives out of Massachusetts and not visited,	10	
On probation in families, earning wages,[2]	184	
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	12	
At public school or other school, self-supporting,[3]	6	
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	42	
Ran away from the school, or from other institutions,[4]	8	
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown,[5]	22	
Discharged from Reformatory Prison,	4	
		332

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[1] Average number on probation department's list, 378. Number of individuals on probation for part or all of the year, 424.

[2] Mothers with babies, 14; maternity cases, 2.

[3] Occasional help with clothing.

[4] Five escaped from the school, 1 only having ever been on probation; 4 of the 5 ran away in former years. Of the 3 escaping from other institutions, 1 only had been on probation.

[5] Three ran away from their homes; 18 from places; 1 from work elsewhere. Five of the 22 ran away in former years.

TABLE II. — *Concluded.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1910,		247
In other institutions: —		
Hospital,	4	
Insane hospital, sent former years,	5	
Insane hospital, sent since Nov. 30, 1909,[1]	1	
Insane hospital, formerly at School for the Feeble-minded,	3	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent former years,	22	
School for the Feeble-minded, sent since Nov. 30, 1909,[2]	21	
Florence Crittenton Home, sent former year,	1	
House of the Good Shepherd, sent since Nov. 30, 1909,	2	
Reformatory Prison, sent since Nov. 30, 1909,	2	
		61
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1910,		640

TABLE III.

Showing the Number coming into and going from the School.

	Individual[3] Girls.		
In the school Nov. 30, 1909,		267	
Since committed,		115	
			382
Recalled to school: —			
For change of place,	11	11	
For a visit,	18	23	
From a visit to her home,	2	2	
On account of illness,	1	2	
From hospital,	6	6	
For observation as to feeble-mindedness,	13	13	
For running away or planning to run away,[4]	15	16	
For larceny,	3	3	
Because unsatisfactory,	5	6	
Because in danger of immoral conduct,[5]	3	4	
For immoral conduct,[6]	36	37	
			123[7]
			505

---

[1] Was on probation 1 month, 3 days.

[2] Nine were never on probation. One was on probation for 2 years, 6 months; 1 for 2 years 2 months; 1 for 1 year, 6 months; 1 for 1 year, 3 months; 1 for 1 year; 1 for 5 months; 4 for 4 months; 1 for 3 months, 19 days; 1 for 2 months, 6 days.

[3] Counting each individual under the most serious cause for her return during the year.

[4] Ran away from the school, 10; from places, 2; from place to home, 1; from home, 2; planned to run away, 1.

[5] While in places, 2; while a runaway from home, 2.

[6] While a runaway from the school, 8; while a runaway from places, 11; while a runaway from home, 3; in places, 11; at home, 2; and 2 who were living with their husbands and who were returned at their request.

[7] Recalled girls, 123; 85 were recalled once within the year; 15 twice; 1 three times; 1 five times.

TABLE III. — *Concluded.*

Released from school: —		
On probation to parents or relatives,	18	
On probation at work other than housework,	4	
On probation to other families for wages,	179	
To attend school,	4	
To be married,	1	
For a visit home,	2	
To go to husband,	2	
Ran away from the Industrial School,	18	
Transferred to a hospital,	6	
Committed to School for the Feeble-minded,	15	
Committed to insane hospital,	1	
Transferred to the House of the Good Shepherd,	1	
Transferred to Reformatory Prison,	2	
Became of age at the school,	3	
Died,	2	
		258[1]
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1910,		247

[1] Released girls, 258; 202 were released once within the year; 23 twice; 2 three times; 1 four times.

TABLE IV.

Showing Length of Training in the School before Girls were placed out on Probation for the First Time.

In places: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1[1] girl,	–	1	4 girls,	2	–
1[1] girl,	–	2	2 girls,	2	1
1[1] girl,	–	9	4 girls,	2	2
1 girl,	–	11	1 girl,	2	3
1 girl,	1	–	2 girls,	2	4
4 girls,	1	1	1 girl,	2	5
1 girl,	1	3	1 girl,	2	6
5 girls,	1	4	4 girls,	2	7
5 girls,	1	5	2 girls,	2	8
5 girls,	1	6	1 girl,	3	–
15 girls,	1	7	1 girl,	3	5
5 girls,	1	8	1 girl,	3	8
7 girls,	1	9	1 girl,	4	–
2 girls,	1	10	1 girl,	4	9
11 girls,	1	11	1 girl,	5	2
65 girls, under 2 years.			1 girl,	6	–
			28 girls, 2 years and over.		

93 girls, on an average[2] of 1 year, 6 months, 13 days.

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[1] Were committed pregnant.

[2] Not including those who were committed pregnant.

TABLE IV. — *Concluded.*

With relatives: —

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
2 girls, . . .	1	–	1 girl, . . .	1	8
1 girl, . . .	1	1	2 girls, . . .	1	9
1 girl, . . .	1	4	1 girl, . . .	2	7
1 girl, . . .	1	5	1 girl, . . .	3	2
1 girl, . . .	1	6	1 girl, . . .	4	1
3 girls, . . .	1	7			

15 girls, on an average of 1 year, 4 months, 17 days.

TABLE V.

Showing Length of Time outside the School of All Girls breaking down during the Year who were out on Probation for the First Time and had been out Less than Twelve Months.

Recalled for immoral conduct: —
2 girls over 1 month.
1 girl over 2 months.
3 girls over 4 months.
1 girl over 5 months.
3 girls over 6 months.
1 girl over 8 months.
—
11[1]

Recalled because in danger of immoral conduct: —
1 girl over 3 months.
1 girl over 11 months.
—
2[2]

Immoral conduct but not returned: —
1 girl over 4 months.
—
1[3]

Runaways from the school returned and had been immoral.
At large for: —
1 girl, 6 days.
2 girls, 8 days.
1 girl, 19 days.
1 girl, 20 days.
1 girl over 2 months.
1 girl over 5 months.
—
7

Recalled for larceny: —
1 girl over 1 month.
—
1

Recalled for running away from her place: —
1 girl over 6 months.
—
1

---

[1] One was at home; 2 were in places; 8 had run away from places.

[2] All were in places.

[3] Was in a place.

TABLE V. — *Concluded.*

Recalled for running away from her home: — 1 girl over 3 months. — 1	In danger of immoral conduct but not returned: — 1 girl over 6 months. — 1[2]
Ran away and have not been found: — 2 girls over 1 month. 1 girl over 6 months. — 3[1]	

[1] All were in places.

[2] Was in a place.

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Relocations[1] of Girls during the Year.

95 were relocated once.	9 were relocated four times.
52 were relocated twice.	4 were relocated five times. —
30 were relocated three times.	190 were relocated 345 times in all.

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[1] Not counting those who went home, or to institutions, hospitals, etc., or the 93 who were placed on probation in a family for the first time within the year, including 2 new commitments, both of which were maternity cases.

Of 184 girls in places Nov. 30, 1910, 35 had been in same place throughout the year.

TABLE VII.

Showing Employment of Girls not placed in Families.

Assisting mother or relative,	8
Assisting mother, who keeps lodgers,	1
Attendant in hospital,	2
Attending trade school, living at home,	1
Bead bags at home,	1
Book bindery,	1
Clerk,	1
Doctor's assistant,	1
Dressmaking,	6
Factory, automobile,	1
box,	1
brush,	1
candy,	1
carpet,	1
electric lamp,	1
rubber,	1
shoe,	2
slipper,	1
tag,	1
underclothing,	1
Housekeeper,	3
Housework by the day,	2
Institution cooking,	1
Institution second work,	2
Laundry,	2
Mailing company,	1
Mill, cotton,	2
hosiery,	2
woolen,	2
Millinery,	2
Nurse in training,	2
Nurse maid,	1
Sales girl,	2
Stage,	1
Stringing tags at home,	1
Telephone,	1
	61[1]

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[1] Including those coming of age this year. Two others have just gone home.

TABLE VIII.

Showing Cash Account of Girls on Probation.

Cash received from savings to credit of 227 girls, from Nov. 30, 1909, to Nov. 30, 1910,	$2,804 46
Cash received in trust to credit of 4 girls,	594 00
	$3,398 46
By 601 deposits in savings bank,	3,398 46
Cash drawn from savings bank on account of 190 girls, from Nov. 30, 1909, to Nov. 30, 1910,	3,070 70
By cash paid on 377 occasions,	3,070 70

TABLE IX.

Showing Use of Savings withdrawn during the Year.

USE.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
To prepare for wedding or to start housekeeping,	11	$200 20
Expenses for schooling and lessons, ...	1	6 00
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc., .	23	130 80
Dentistry, ...	22	156 30
Clothing, ...	60	442 85
Board while convalescing, ...	8	43 20
Expenses for baby, ...	3	11 60
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, ...	16	37 83
Board during relocations paid by girls, when the fault was theirs or when they were meeting all their expenses, ...	87	289 43
To repay money and articles stolen, . . .	8	59 00
To help at home, ...	1	10 00
Funeral expenses, ...	1	18 28
Accounts transferred to the School for the Feeble-minded, ...	5	62 35
Of age, ...	44	1,206 02
	290	$2,673 86
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc., ...	6	396 84
	296 [1]	$3,070 70

[1] One hundred and ninety individuals, some drawing for more than one purpose.

TABLE X.

Showing the Conduct of the 92 Girls who passed out of Custody within the Year.

Summary.

Living respectably, . . .	50,	or 54 per cent.	or 68 per cent.
Having behaved badly, . .	17,	or 18 per cent.	or 23 per cent.
Conduct unknown, . . .	7,	or 8 per cent.	or 9 per cent.
Conduct not classifiable,[1] . .	18,	or 20 per cent.	

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[1] Conduct unclassified because found to be feeble-minded, or insane, and therefore unfit for school or for placing.

TABLE X. — *Continued.*

In Detail.

Living respectably group, 50.

Married, 13. All living with husband but 1 (husband deserted), who works in restaurant.

Single, 37. At home, 7; doing housework, 23 (of whom 9 had been tried at home unsatisfactorily; 3 of the 23 went home when of age); doing work other than housework, 5 (of whom 2 had been tried at home unsatisfactorily); died, 2.

Had been returned to the school for immorality, 6 of the 50.

Once returned, 5: from their own homes, 2; from places, 2; as a runaway from place, 1.

Twice returned, 1: from places, 1.

Had illegitimate children but were not returned to the school, 6 of the 50. (One had two children, and is also counted once among the 6 who were returned to the school for immorality.)

Girls became pregnant while at home, 5; while in a place, 1; while doing other work than housework and in an approved boarding place, 1.

Mothers single when twenty-one years old, and their babies still with them, 4 (one baby was then eight months old; one was nine months old; one was one year, four months old; one was three years old).

Mothers married when twenty-one years old, 2 (the baby of one mother died at birth; one mother married one year ten months before she was of age, and one of her babies was then four years, eight months old, and the second was two years, five months old).

Having behaved badly group, 17.

Married, 9. Separated from husband, 7 (at large, 5; with disreputable relatives, 2); planning to leave her husband, 1; just married, been at large, 1.

Single, 8. At large, having been at home, 4; with disreputable relatives, 1; with decent relatives, 2; in a place, being pregnant, 1.

Had been returned to the school for immorality, 10 of the 17.

Once returned, 5: from husbands, 3; from homes, 1; from places, 1.

Twice returned, 4: when a runaway from the school once and from a place once, 2; when a runaway from places twice, 1; at home once and when a runaway from a place once, 1.

Three times returned, 1: ran from places three times, 1.

Committed to other penal institutions on new charge while on probation, 3 of the 17 (having run from place, 2; while at home, 1).

Doing badly but not returned, 4 of the 17 (having left husband, 2; having run from her home, 1; having run from her place, 1).

TABLE X. — *Concluded.*

Having behaved badly, etc. — Concluded.

Had illegitimate children (all but 1 mother never having been returned to the school for immorality), 4 of the 17.

Happened at home, 2; when in places, 2. Of the 4, 2 of the mothers were pregnant when they came of age, the other 2 had babies with them, one being two years, eight months old, and one two years old.

Conduct unknown group, 7.

Married, 2. Single, 5.

With friends out of New England, 2.

Been gone two years, six months, 2.

Had been on probation one year, four months, 1; one year, one month, 1.

Last report living respectably, both before they went. Later, two years ago, one was reported wild and is now married.

Lost track of, 2.

Last seen three years ago, 1; two years ago, 1.

Had been on probation two years, one month, 1; one year, two months, 1.

Last reports living respectably, although their record had not been hopeful.

Ran away, 3.

Over six years ago, 1; over two years ago, 1; over one year ago, 1.

Had been on probation, 2 of 3: one year, five months, 1; three months, 1.

Never on probation, having escaped from the school, 1 of 3.

Last reports living respectably before they ran away, 2.

TABLE XI.

Showing, in the Light of their Parents' Nativity, the Status at Twenty-one of 74 Girls coming of Age during the Year, excepting the Non-classifiable Class.[1]

	Living respectably.	Conduct bad.	Conduct unknown.
Both parents American,	6	4	–
Both parents colored,	4	–	–
Both parents French Canadian,	6	4	–
Both parents from the Provinces,	2	–	1
Both parents English,	1	1	–
Both parents Irish,	8	3	1
Both parents Scotch,	1	–	1
Both parents Swedish,	2	2	–
Both parents German,	1	–	–
Both parents Italian,	6	–	–
Both parents Russian,	1	–	–
Both parents Poles,	2	–	1
Both parents Bohemian,	–	–	1
American and French Canadian,	–	1	–
American and from the Provinces,	1	–	–
American and English,	–	–	1
American and Scotch,	1	–	–
French Canadian and English,	–	1	1
French Canadian and Scotch,	–	1	–
From the Provinces and English,	1	–	–
From the Provinces and Irish,	1	–	–
From the Provinces and Scotch,	1	–	–
English and Irish,	1	–	–
Irish and Portuguese,	1	–	–
Unknown,	1	–	–
Totals,	50	17	7

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[1] See footnote to Table X.

TABLE XII.

Hospital Treatment was given Girls in Following Cases at the Following Hospitals.

	In-patient.	Out-patient.		In-patient.	Out-patient.
Eyes, defect of vision,	–	28	Hernia,	1	–
Ear troubles,	–	4	General debility,	–	5
Adenoids removed,	4	1	Tonsillitis,	–	1
Nose and throat troubles,	–	7	Diphtheria,	1	–
Tonsils removed,	2	–	Typhoid fever,	1	–
Glands removed,	2	1	Appendicitis,	5	2
Flat foot,	–	9	Tubercular,	2	9
Operation on foot,	1	–	Gynæcological,	5	9
Housemaid's knee,	–	1	Maternity cases,[1]	10	–
Diseased coccyx,	1	–	Syphilis (Wasserman test),	1	19
Abscess,	3	1	Gonorrhœa,	1	–
Skin trouble,	–	3	Convalescing,	21	–
Goiter,	–	1	Examined for feeble-mindedness,	–	2
Heart trouble,	–	1			
			Totals,	61	104

	In-patient.	Out-patient.		In-patient.	Out-patient.
Boston City Hospital,	2	–	Massachusetts General Hospital,	10	44
Boston Consumptive Hospital,	–	5	Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital,	3	–
Boston Day Camp,	1	–	Melrose Hospital,	1	–
Boston Dispensary,	–	6	Milton Convalescent Home,	15	–
Carney Hospital,	2	6	Newton Hospital,	1	–
Clinton Hospital,	3	–	New England Hospital,	2	–
Florence Crittenton Home,	1	–	New England Dispensary,	–	7
Harvard Medical School clinic,	–	2	State Hospital,	5	–
Lynn Hospital,	1	1	Saint Luke's Convalescent Home,	6	–
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Hospital,	4	33	Totals,	57	104

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[1] Condition previous to commitment, 4. Confined in hospital, 4; in doctor's family, 3; in nurse's family, 1; in maternity home, 2.

Table XIII.

Showing the Home City or Town of 115 Girls committed within the Year.

Boston,	27	Athol,	1
Brockton,	2	Bournedale,	1
Cambridge,	6	Clinton,	1
Chicopee,	1	Falmouth,	1
Everett,	1	Foxborough,	1
Fall River,	3	Framingham,	1
Fitchburg,	1	Harwich,	1
Haverhill,	2	Ipswich,	1
Holyoke,	1	Leominster,	2
Lawrence,	5	Millers Falls,	1
Lowell,	3	Milton,	1
Lynn,	3	Needham,	1
Malden,	1	Peabody,	2
Marlborough,	2	Pepperell,	2
Medford,	1	Reading,	2
Melrose,	1	Rowley,	1
New Bedford,	4	Sheffield,	1
Newburyport,	2	Westfield,	1
Newton,	1	Whitinsville,	1
North Adams,	1	Yarmouth,	1
Quincy,	1		
Salem,	3	From 20 towns,	24
Somerville,	3		
Springfield,	4	In care of the State during childhood,	2
Taunton,	1		
Woburn,	1		
Worcester,	8		
From 27 cities,	89		

TABLE XIV.

Showing Technical Causes of 115 Commitments within the Year.

Stubbornness,[1]	40	Leading idle, vagrant and vicious life,	1
Stubborn and disobedient,[2]	4	Leading vagrant and vicious life,	1
Delinquency (no charge stated),	15	Adultery,	1
Wayward child,	1	Larceny,[5]	11
Truancy,[2]	1	Breaking and entering and larceny,	1
Runaway,	1	Breaking and entering,	1
Vagrancy,	5	Drunkenness,	1
Night walker,	1	Transferred from State Board,	1
Lewd, wanton and lascivious,[3]	6		115[6]
Lewd and lascivious,[4]	8		
Lewdness,[3]	4		
Fornication,[5]	5		
Idle and disorderly,[2]	4		
Disorderly conduct and behavior,[3]	2		

---

[1] The charge of stubbornness may cover any offense, from the least serious to the most serious. The complaint of stubbornness can be made by the parent only. Fourteen of the 40 were sent on the charge of delinquency because of stubbornness under the delinquency law.

[2] Sent under delinquency law, 1.

[3] Sent under delinquency law, 2.

[4] Sent under delinquency law, 7.

[5] Sent under delinquency law, 3.

[6] Total sent under the delinquency law, 36 of the 115.

TABLE XV.

Showing Ages[1] of 115 Girls committed within the Year.

9 years,	2	14 years,	28
10 years,	1	15 years,	25
11 years,	4	16 years,	30
12 years,	7		
13 years,	18		115

Average age, 14 years, 9 months, 26 days.

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[1] Real age ascertained from the birth records when born in the State.

TABLE XVI.

Showing Nativity of 115 Girls committed within the Year.

Born in Massachusetts,	85	Born in Canada,	4
Born in Maine,	1	Born in the Provinces,	1
Born in New Hampshire,	4	Born in Scotland,	1
Born in Vermont,	5	Born in Russia,	2
Born in Rhode Island,	6	Born in Italy,	3
Born in New Jersey,	1	Foreign born,	11
Born in Pennsylvania,	1		
Born in District of Columbia,	1		
Born in United States,	104		

TABLE XVII.

Showing Nativity of Parents of 115 Girls committed within the Year.

Both parents American,[1]	36	American and French Canadian,	4
Both parents French Canadian,	13	American and English Canadian,	3
Both parents from the Provinces,	3	American and from the Provinces,	2
Both parents English,	4	American and English,	1
Both parents Irish,	13	American and Irish,[3]	4
Both parents Scotch,	1	American and Scotch,	2
Both parents Swedish,	1	American and Swedish,	1
Both parents Danish,	1	American and French,	1
Both parents German,	2	American and unknown,	4
Both parents Russian,[2]	2	French Canadian and from the Provinces,	1
Both parents Polish,	1	French Canadian and Scotch,	1
Both parents Lithuanian,	1	French Canadian and unknown,	1
Both parents Austrian,	1	English and Irish,	3
Both parents Italian,	2	English and Swedish,	1
Both parents Portuguese,	1	English and Swiss,	1
Both parents unknown,	2	Irish and Mexican,	1
	84		31

---

[1] Both parents colored, 5; one parent colored, 1. [2] Jewish. [3] One parent colored, 1.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing Character of the Family and Home and the Occupation and Record of the 115 Girls committed this Year.[1]

LIVING IN THE HOME.	Number of Girls.	FAMILY.												HOME.					GIRL.											
		FATHER.					MOTHER.												OCCUPATION.				RECORD.							
		Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Sub-normal.	Decent.	Intemperate.	Been in Penal Institutions.	Immoral.	Sub-normal.	Worked out.	Immoral Brothers or Sisters.	Congested or Undesirable Neighborhood.	Immoral Taint.	Miserably Poor.	Had received Public Relief.	Associated Charities Cases.	Mill, Factory or Store.	Housework.	Miscellaneous.	Attending School.	Been in Care of Socie ties.	Probation from the Courts.	Been in Court before.	Runaways.	Under Average of Intelligence.	Prostitutes or Street Walkers.	Immoral in Lesser Degree.	Begun to be wayward or to thieve.
Both parents,	24	8	14	2	3	3	10	5	–	4	7	9	7	18	11	15	4	3	12	5	2	6	7	7	5	8	6	13	6	5
Mother only,	41	6	22	1	13	5	13	17	5	20	6	31	9	25	22	20	7	6	22	9	6	10	17	7	4	21	11	18	10	13
Father only,	21	11	8	2	3	5	10	4	2	7	3	–	6	9	7	5	2	2	3	4	9	10	5	5	4	10	5	7	8	6
Mother and stepfather,	10	2	2	–	1	1	3	2	2	6	2	1	6	5	5	6	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	3	3	2	4	3	3
Father and stepmother,	14	5	6	2	4	2	2	–	–	1	2	–	8	8	6	4	2	1	8	3	–	4	6	2	3	6	7	7	5	2
Both parents dead,	5	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	2	4	1	–	2	–	2	2	1
Total,	115	32	54	8	24	17	39	29	9	39	20	42[2]	37[3]	65	53	50	19	14	49	27[4]	18[5]	35	43[6]	24	19	50	31	51[7]	34[7]	30[7]
Other guardian's character,	9	2	2	–	1	–	3	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Step-parent's character,	26	4	2	2	1	1	8	2	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

---

[1] Information not complete.

[2] One other took work in.

[3] Thirty-three others were delinquent children.

[4] Thirteen of these were placed out by societies.

[5] Helping at home, 9; hotel or restaurant, 4; boarding house, 1; on stage, 4.

[6] Some had been in the care of more than one society making a total of 53 societies; 10 had been in the care of the State Board of Charity.

[7] Of the 115 girls, 2 had illegitimate children; 5 were pregnant; 1 was married.

TABLE XIX.

Showing Literacy of 115 Girls committed within the Year.

In high school,	1	Recently left school,	27
In 9th grade,	1	Out of school one year,	14
In 8th grade,	6	Out of school one and one-half years,	4
In 7th grade,	11	Out of school two years,	23
In 6th grade,	15	Out of school two and one-half years,	1
In 5th grade,	27	Out of school three years,	8
In 4th grade,	24	Out of school four years,	5
In 3d grade,	9	Out of school five years,	1
In 2d grade,	4	Out of school six years,	1
In 1st grade,	2	Out of school seven years,	1
Could neither read nor write,	7	Could not remember,	30
Not graded,[1]	8		
	115		115

---

[1] Those not graded were committed pregnant or in such a physical condition that they have not been in school. A girl might not read or write English and still be able to do sufficiently well in arithmetic to be placed above first grade. In such a case, the average of her work determines her grade.

TABLE XX.

Showing the Cause for Return to the School during the Last Eight Years.[1]

	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.[2]		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Change of place, visit, illness,	54	.46	57	.41	51	.39	44	.36	24	.34	36	.43	34	.32	51	46
Unsatisfactoriness, larceny, perjury, running away.	23	.20	38	.28	39	.30	26	.22	22	.31	16	.19	23	.22	23	.20
Danger of immoral conduct,	17	.14	16	.12	15	.11	16	.13	8	.11	7	.08	15	.14	3	.03
Immoral conduct,	23	.20	27	.20	27	.20	35	.29	16	.23	25	.30	33	.31	36	.32
	117	–	138	–	132	–	121	–	70	–	84	–	105	–	113	–

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[1] Counting each individual under most serious cause for return during each year.

[2] Fourteen months.

TABLE XXI.

Showing Conduct of All Girls who had, Each Year, been in the Care of the School for One Year or More, including those who had passed out of Custody during that Year.[1]

	1891-1896.		1896-1901.		1901-1906.[1]		1908-1909.		1909-1910.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
A: — LIVING RESPECTABLY.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), living respectably,	69	-	69	-	105	-	19	-	30	-
Attained majority (unmarried), living respectably,	94	-	113	-	165	-	23	-	13	-
Died, conduct has been good,	4	-	2	-	9	-	2	-	2	-
Honorably discharged,	8	-	21	-	26	-	2	-	5	-
	175	.71	207	.62	305	.70	46	.48	50	.56
II. In Care of but no longer maintained by the State: —										
Married, living respectably,	146	-	137	-	183	-	28	-	37	-
Unmarried, with friends,	161	-	204	-	282	-	35	-	41	-
At work in other families,	569	-	716	-	661	-	157	-	181	-
At work elsewhere,	2	-	1	-	31	-	10	-	12	-
Attending school, paying their way,	37	-	25	-	36	-	3	-	6	-
	915	.68	1,083	.56	1,193	.54	233	.47	277	.53
Total no longer maintained and living respectably,	1,090	.69	1,290	.57	1,498	.57	279	.47	327	.53
B. — CONDUCT BAD OR DOUBTFUL.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Attained majority (married), in prison or elsewhere,	22	-	13	-	15	-	5	-	8	-
Attained majority (unmarried), in prison or elsewhere,	17	-	41	-	48	-	7	-	9	-
	39	.16	54	.16	63	.14	12	.13	17	.19
II. Still in Care of State, under Twenty-one: —										
Married,	21	-	14	-	25	-	3	-	2	-
On probation with friends or at large,	8	-	24	-	37	-	5	-	7	-
Recalled to school for serious fault and remaining,	43	-	48	-	76	-	21	-	12	-
In penal institution,	43	-	58	-	21	-	6	-	4	-
In hospital through their own misconduct, or pregnant and working or boarding,	28	-	27	-	22	-	6	-	4	-
	143	.11	171	.09	181	.08	41	.08	29	.06
Total, conduct bad or doubtful,	182	.12	225	.10	244	.09	53	.09	46	.07

C. — CONDUCT NOT KNOWN.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	9	–	11	–	11	–	8	–	2[2]	–
Unmarried,	14	–	32	–	40	–	10	–	5[3]	–
	23	.10	43	.13	51	.12	18	.19	7	.08
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Married,	5	–	43	–	39	–	4	–	3[4]	–
On probation with friends, out of State, and unvisited,	–	–	55	–	51	–	15	–	7[5]	–
Runaways from the school, homes or places,	89	–	110	–	139	–	23	–	29[6]	–
Total, conduct unknown,	94 117	.07 .07	208 251	.11 .11	229 280	.10 .10	42 60	.08 .10	39 46[7]	.07 .07
D. — REMAINDER, WHOSE CONDUCT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS NOT CLASSIFIED.										
I. No longer in the Care of the State: —										
Of age or discharged, unfit, defective or insane,	7	–	25	–	18	–	16	–	16	–
Died, never on probation,	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
	7	.03	28	.09	18	.04	19	.20	16	.18
II. Still in the Care of the State: —										
Ill, defective or insane, in institutions not penal,	10	–	42	–	62	–	48	–	55	–
In State Industrial School through the year,	139	–	270	–	377	–	112	–	105	–
Boarding out in private families with schooling,	3	–	63	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Recalled to school for illness, change of place, not for serious fault, and remaining,	37	–	92	–	142	–	20	–	22	–
Total whose conduct is not classified,	189 196	.14 .12	467 495	.24 .22	596 614	.27 .23	180 199	.36 .34	182 198	.35 .32
Grand total,	1,585	–	2,261	–	2,636	–	591	–	617	–

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[1] 1905-06 includes fourteen months.

[2] Last report, conduct good, 1; bad, 1.

[3] Last report, conduct good, 4; never on probation, 1.

[4] Last report, conduct good, 3.

[5] Last report, conduct good, 6; bad, 1.

[6] Last report, conduct good, 17; bad, 6; never on probation, 6.

[7] Total conduct unknown, 46; at last report, conduct good, 31; conduct bad, 8; never on probation, 7.

TABLE XXII.

Showing Comparative Numbers and Cost.

	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1, and, beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	Total Actual Cost from Sept. 30 to Sept. 30, and, beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 1.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Per Capita Gross Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Earnings, or Net Cost.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Relatives.	Boarded out during Year.	Married.
1876,	$28,300	$25,683 00	–[1]	121	$4 05	–[1]	53	40	–	–	–
1894,	25,383	21,617 00	$520 18	117	3 49	$3 46	78	122	–	–	3
1895,	27,750	28,801 00	937 36	116	4 62	4 61	72	131	–	–	39
1896,	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	4 08	86	120	–	–	–
1897,	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	3 88	100	146	–	10	39
1898,	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	3 64	102	150	–	13	44
1899,	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	3 77	75	139	–	17	38
1900,	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	3 58	101	154	30	16	36
1901,	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	3 88	94	158	50	18	39
1902,	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	3 92	92	162	65	11	44
1903,	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	4 13	89	134	64	9	45
1904,	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	4 30	93	148	54	6	47
1905,	48,392	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	4 33	79	136	42	4	49
1906,[2]	46,936[2]	56,582 74[3]	294 08[3]	214	4 33[3]	4 31[3]	126[3]	142	61	5	59
1907,	51,543	53,896 00	572 17	228	4 54	4 49	107	117	64	19	55
1908,	57,393	61,063 48	399 19	245	4 76	4 73	131	158	64	21	54
1909,	63,430	62,513 21	583 50	260	4 62	4 58	121	172	52	27	35
1910,[4]	65,580	66,522 16	783 01	265	4 83	4 77	115	202[5]	54[5]	14	42[5]

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[1] Not reported.

[2] Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 1, 1906.

[3] Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.

[4] Amount spent by Department of Boarding Out and Probation, $15,182.45.

[5] Nov. 30, 1910.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES OF THE SCHOOL.

1909. —	December, received from State Treasurer,	$4,381 04
1910. —	January, " " " "	6,083 47
	February, " " " "	5,153 41
	March, " " " "	5,691 87
	April, " " " "	6,655 08
	May, " " " "	5,335 71
	June, " " " "	8,098 26
	July, " " " "	5,024 18
	August, " " " "	4,487 16
	September, " " " "	5,063 31
	October, " " " "	4,178 16
	November, " " " "	6,370 51
		$66,522 16

BILLS PAID, AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1909. —	December,	$4,381 04
1910. —	January,	6,083 47
	February,	5,153 41
	March,	5,691 87
	April,	6,655 08
	May,	5,335 71
	June,	8,098 26
	July,	5,024 18
	August,	4,487 16
	September,	5,063 31
	October,	4,178 16
	November,	6,370 51
		$66,522 16

CURRENT EXPENSES AND SALARIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BOARDING OUT AND PROBATION.

1909. —	December,	received from State Treasurer,	$1,086 53
1910. —	January,	" " " "	1,183 27
	February,	" " " "	1,246 83
	March,	" " " "	1,135 37
	April,	" " " "	1,096 97
	May,	" " " "	1,369 39
	June,	" " " "	1,286 58
	July,	" " " "	1,352 12
	August,	" " " "	1,057 63
	September,	" " " "	1,279 27
	October,	" " " "	1,296 67
	November,	" " " "	1,791 82
			$15,182 45

BILLS PAID, AS PER VOUCHERS AT THE STATE TREASURY.

1909. —	December,	$1,086 53
1910. —	January,	1,183 27
	February,	1,246 83
	March,	1,135 37
	April,	1,096 97
	May,	1,369 39
	June,	1,286 58
	July,	1,352 12
	August,	1,057 63
	September,	1,279 27
	October,	1,296 67
	November,	1,791 82
		$15,182 45

EXPENDITURES.

Bills paid, as per Vouchers at the State Treasury.

Appropriation (act of June 9, 1908, chapter 129) for building and furnishing new office: —

1910. —	May,	$5 70

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1909, chapter 105) for furnishing chapel, office and third floor of new cottage No. 1: —

1910. —	March,	$246 22
	June,	28 95
		$275 17

Appropriation (act of June 21, 1909, chapter 105) for building new dormitory: —

1909. —	December,	$4,000 00
1910. —	February,	4,000 00
	March,	2,000 00
	April,	1,700 00
	May,	2,037 50
	June,	2,558 07
	July,	2,400 70
	September,	2,112 11
	October,	5,266 50
	November,	647 00
		$26,721 88

Summary of Current Expenses of the State Industrial School, by the Month.

	1909.	1910.											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Totals.
Salaries, wages and labor, . .	$2,314 21	$2,453 70	$2,307 24	$2,507 38	$2,479 40	$2,491 20	$2,435 89	$2,588 89	$2,371 03	$2,607 34	$2,609 84	$2,541 36	$29,707 48
Food, ...	745 85	1,157 21	647 01	673 75	789 48	1,183 61	547 51	727 20	648 98	1,271 74	616 97	730 83	9,740 14
Clothing and clothing materials,	708 94	617 72	587 82	419 77	890 80	51 11	271 76	163 59	197 84	275 80	140 55	332 28	4,657 98
Furnishings, ...	45 74	339 52	189 55	746 82	557 06	176 29	218 29	191 88	89 34	176 36	119 11	85 44	2,935 40
Heat, light and power, . .	78 01	303 45	272 77	400 48	25 00	186 35	3,934 98	925 66	100 39	46 13	45 34	1,630 86	7,949 42
Repairs and improvements, .	29 39	179 49	256 93	87 23	371 47	109 67	12 37	35 58	193 82	18 76	50 53	234 77	1,580 01
Farm, stable and grounds, .	261 67	575 91	515 58	445 96	1,191 17	744 02	331 64	263 01	508 28	390 02	436 97	381 00	6,045 23
Miscellaneous, ...	197 23	456 47	376 51	410 48	350 70	393 46	345 82	128 37	377 48	277 16	158 85	433 97	3,906 50
Totals, ...	$4,381 04	$6,083 47	$5,153 41	$5,691 87	$6,655 08	$5,335 71	$8,098 26	$5,024 18	$4,487 16	$5,063 31	$4,178 16	$6,370 51	$66,522 16

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES.

For the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

Salaries, wages and labor,		$29,707 48
Food: —		
Butter,	$897 52	
Butterine,	337 64	
Beans,	311 43	
Bread and crackers,	519 73	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	288 37	
Cheese,	43 23	
Eggs,	44 36	
Flour,	2,111 50	
Fish,	577 66	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	124 48	
Meats,	2,747 38	
Molasses and syrup,	262 39	
Sugar,	730 36	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	360 91	
Vegetables,	154 95	
Sundries,	228 23	
		9,740 14
Clothing and clothing material: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	$1,162 58	
Clothing,	992 05	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	1,996 23	
Furnishing goods,	357 23	
Hats and caps,	100 89	
Leather and shoe findings,	6 37	
Sundries,	42 63	
		4,657 98
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	$843 90	
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	185 86	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	448 92	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	301 72	
Furniture and upholstery,	278 35	
Amounts carried forward,	$2,058 75	$44,105 60

Amounts brought forward,	$2,058 75	$44,105 60
Kitchen furnishings,	759 80	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	91 30	
Sundries,	25 55	
		2,935 40
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	$5,815 73	
Freight on coal,	1,352 66	
Wood,	250 00	
Oil,	530 03	
Sundries,	1 00	
		7,949 42
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	$2 90	
Cement, lime and plaster,	29 00	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	6 57	
Electrical work and supplies,	92 98	
Hardware,	203 28	
Lumber,	128 14	
Machinery, etc.,	33 02	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	388 82	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	669 80	
Sundries,	25 50	
		1,580 01
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	$204 93	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	206 24	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,362 07	
Hay, grain, etc.,	3,471 00	
Harnesses and repairs,	139 50	
Rent of machinery,	19 50	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	500 42	
Sundries,	111 57	
Sawdust,	30 00	
		6,045 23
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	$204 12	
Chapel services and entertainments,	60 00	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	699 79	
Funeral expenses,	41 00	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	936 60	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	112 79	
Manual training supplies,	103 07	
Amounts carried forward,	$2,157 37	$62,615 66

Amounts brought forward,	$2,157 37	$62,615 66
Postage,	264 55	
Return of runaways,	88 40	
Soap and laundry supplies,	181 50	
Stationery and office supplies,	197 47	
School books and school supplies,	199 70	
Travel and expenses (officials),	182 22	
Telephone and telegraph,	410 83	
Sundries,	224 46	
		3,906 50
Total,		$66,522 16

FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.

To live stock, as per inventory, 1909,	$5,610 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1909,	3,864 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1909,	290 00
produce on hand, as per inventory, 1909,	5,580 00
fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,362 07
services of veterinary,	25 00
sawdust,	30 00
grains,	3,471 00
tools, farm machines, etc.,	500 42
carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	206 24
harness and harness repairs,	139 50
blacksmithing and supplies,	204 93
scouting for gypsy moths,	13 50
hire of farm machinery,	19 50
labor and board,	5,648 13
sundry supplies,	111 57
	$27,075 86

CR.

By produce consumed,	$11,534 38
labor,	1,003 29
produce sold to State Treasurer,	783 01
produce on hand, 1910,	5,003 00
live stock, as per inventory, 1910,	6,747 00
tools and carriages, as per inventory, 1910,	4,165 00
miscellaneous, as per inventory, 1910,	300 00
	$29,535 68
Balance for the farm,	$2,459 82

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

176 acres (Lancaster farm),	$12,000 00	
33 acres (Bolton),	2,000 00	
Total tillage,		$14,000 00
12 acres pasturage (Broderick lot),		1,000 00
10 acres woodland,	$300 00	
7 acres woodland,	420 00	
30 acres woodland,	600 00	
		1,320 00
Total,		$16,320 00
Water works, reservoir and land,		7,500 00
		$23,820 00

BUILDINGS.

Storehouse,	$5,000 00	
Hospital,	9,000 00	
Chapel,	14,000 00	
Putnam,	18,000 00	
Fisher,	18,000 00	
Richardson,	18,000 00	
Laundry,	3,000 00	
Farmhouse,	2,300 00	
Large barn,	13,350 00	
Holden shop,	400 00	
Hose house,	600 00	
Piggery,	1,100 00	
Reservoir house,	100 00	
Reservoir No. 2 and land,	300 00	
Roger,	16,000 00	
Fay,	16,300 00	
Mary Lamb,	16,000 00	
Elm,	7,000 00	
Superintendent's house,	11,400 00	
New office,	3,500 00	
Lend-a-Hand,	31,000 00	
Amounts carried forward,	$204,350 00	$23,820 00

Amounts brought forward,	$204,350 00	$23,820 00
Pines,	29,000 00	
Bolton annex,	21,000 00	
Silo,	500 00	
Ice house,	1,000 00	
Hen houses,	1,000 00	
Corn crib,	100 00	
Root cellar,	150 00	
Schoolhouse,	500 00	
		257,600 00
Total real estate,		$281,420 00

Personal Property.

Beds and bedding,	$6,100 00
Other furniture,	18,470 00
Carriages and farm wagons,	2,515 00
Agricultural implements,	750 00
Drugs and surgical implements,	330 00
Fuel,	5,583 00
Library,	900 00
Live stock,	6,747 00
Mechanical appliances,	900 00
Provisions and groceries,	2,500 00
Produce on hand,	5,003 00
Ready-made clothing,	5,250 00
Dry goods,	1,270 00
Other supplies,	300 00
Superintendent's department,	1,200 00
Total personal property,	$57,818 00

Schedule of Persons employed at the State Industrial School within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

[Names starred are still in service.]

NAME.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Amount.
F. F. Morse,	Superintendent,	– –	$1,800 per year.	5 months,	$695 00
*A. F. Everall,	Superintendent,	7 months.	1,500 per year.	7 months.	895 85
*C. M. Campbell,	Assistant superintendent,	4 years.	900 per year.	12 months.	900 00
L. E. Allbee,	Second assistant superintendent,	– –	600 per year.	9 months.	425 76
*B. M. Barrett,	Clerk,	1 year, 10 months.	500 per year.	12 months.	484 32
*M. M. Cook,	Stenographer,	2 years, 1 month.	350 per year.	12 months.	327 32
F. H. Mitchell,	Steward,	– –	650 per year.	9 months.	422 94
*L. H. Hemenway,	Steward,	4 months.	480 per year.	4 months.	147 09
*C. C. Beckley,	Physician,	3 years, 11 months.	800–1,000 per year.	12 months.	883 27
*E. T. Fox,	Dentist,	5 years, 11 months.	750 per year.	12 months.	750 00
*D. F. O'Connor,	Oculist,	5 years.	20.83 per visit.	26 visits.	541 58
C. M. Church,	Matron (hospital),	– –	600 per year.	8 months.	395 08
*A. A. Dillon,	Trained nurse in charge of hospital,	4 months.	600 per year.	4 months.	196 69
C. M. Herrick,	Nurse,	– –	500 per year.	3 months.	114 61
E. C. Carter,	Nurse,	– –	500 per year.	2 months.	64 28
*J. C. Mackie,	Nurse,	3½ months.	500 per year.	4 months.	147 79
N. R. Maxwell,	Matron,	– –	600 per year.	8 months.	361 18
*E. B. Mitchell,	Matron,	3 years, 2 months.	500–600 per year.	10 months.	425 19
*C. C. Russell,	Matron,	8 years, 6 months.	560 per year.	12 months.	529 98
*M. E. Mitchell,	Matron,	5 years, 2 months.	500 per year.	12 months.	477 13
*H. E. Hatch,	Matron,	3 years, 2 months.	500 per year.	11 months.	453 49
B. G. Foss,	Matron,	– –	500 per year.	9 months.	345 42
*F. A. Kerr,	Matron,	1 year, 10 months.	500 per year.	12 months.	481 02
*K. E. Page,	Matron,	4 years, 1 month.	500–600 per year.	12 months.	526 84
*F. M. Greaves,	Matron,	3 years, 3 months.	450 per year.	12 months.	420 33
*V. M. Rollins,	Matron,	2 years, 8 months.	450 per year.	4 months.	127 83
*C. E. Waite,	Matron,	22 days.	450 per year.	1 month.	27 50
*H. M. Page,	Matron,	5 years, 5 months.	450 per year.	1 month.	13 75
D. J. Root,	Matron (laundry),	– –	400 per year.	4 months.	114 03
*M. C. Durcan,	Matron (laundry),	3 months.	400 per year.	3 months.	99 99
E. L. Morse,	Matron (bakery),	– –	400 per year.	8 months.	241 95
*G. C. Porter,	Matron (bakery),	4½ months.	400 per year.	5 months.	150 60

Schedule of Persons employed at the State Industrial School within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910 — Continued.

[Names starred are still in service.]

NAME.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Amount.
*H. B. Shaw,	Supervisor of schools,	8 years, 3 months.	$420–600 per year.	11 months.	$420 95
*K. M. Adams,	Sloyd teacher,	9 months.	540–360 per year.	10 months.	393 35
A. G. McCabe,	Sloyd teacher,	– –	480–300 per year.	4 months.	120 46
*K. C. Smith,	Music teacher,	1 year, 1 month.	400 per year.	12 months.	397 95
*M. I. Noyes,	Primary teacher,	2 years, 3 months.	500 per year.	11 months.	440 54
V. M. Rollins,	Teacher,	– –	420 per year.	8 months.	280 00
A. L. Mead,	Teacher,	– –	400 per year.	11 months.	335 82
*M. T. Noyes,	Teacher,	3 years, 1½months.	400 per year.	12 months.	367 71
*A. M. Sherman,	Teacher,	9 months.	350–400 per year.	6 months.	184 06
*E. L. Gammon,	Teacher,	2 years, 5 months.	350 per year.	11 months.	314 16
H. M. Sweet,	Teacher,	– –	400 per year.	3 months.	69 99
*L. E. Kelley,	Teacher,	1 month.	400 per year.	1 month.	27 75
*G. U. Purinton,	Teacher,	9 months.	400 per year.	3 months.	92 19
*L. A. Strout,	Teacher,	2½ months.	400 per year.	3 months.	82 20
*M. F. Wadlin,	Teacher,	2 years, 3 months.	350 per year.	12 months.	340 80
*O. M. Lasselle,	Teacher,	1 year, 3 months,	350 per year.	11 months.	302 71
*V. E. Carson,	Teacher,	1 year, 3 months.	350 per year.	12 months.	321 70
*E. L. Tucker,	Teacher,	1 year, 1 month.	325–350 per year.	12 months.	331 20
A. M. Clarke,	Teacher,	– –	350 per year.	4 months.	103 46
M. A. Chadbourne,	Supervisor of housekeepers,	– –	500 per year.	3 months.	103 31
Mable Fletcher,	Supervisor of housekeepers,	– –	500 per year.	1 month.	13 89
*F. E. Young,	Housekeeper,	5 years, 2 months.	400 per year.	11 months.	348 42
*A. E. Estes,	Housekeeper,	4 years, 8½ months.	400 per year.	11 months.	363 45
*I. G. Westphal,	Housekeeper,	2 years.	400 per year.	12 months.	397 95
*F. E. Larrabee,	Housekeeper,	1 year, 2 months.	400 per year.	11 months.	349 65
J. B. Higgins,	Housekeeper,	– –	400 per year.	8 months.	271 57
*E. L. Morse,	Housekeeper,	1 year, 8 months.	400. per year.	4 months.	103 23
*H. L. Leet,	Housekeeper,	2 years.	350–400 per year.	12 months.	356 77
*L. A. Davis,	Housekeeper,	2 years, 1 month.	350–400 per year.	12 months.	350 61
*A. F. Jackson,	Housekeeper,	2 years, 5 months.	350–420 per year.	12 months.	390 55
*N. M. Hunt,	Housekeeper,	7½ months.	360 per year.	3 months.	75 00
L. S. Duncan,	Housekeeper,	– –	350–375 per year.	11 months.	320 94
*I. N. Bailey,	Housekeeper,	8 years, 5½ months.	350 per year.	11 months.	304 76

*J. McCormick,	Housekeeper,	2 months.	350 per year.	2 months.	59 16
G. U. Purinton,	Housekeeper,	– –	325 per year.	5 months.	126 59
H. H. Smith,	Housekeeper,	– –	350–400 per year.	9 months.	262 95
*M. Johnson,	Housekeeper,	1 week.	360 per year.	1 month.	7 00
H. M. Dempsey,	Supply officer,	– –	400 per year.	10 months.	301 26
H. H. Allan,	Supply officer,	– –	350 per year.	11 months.	306 64
H. M. Kennedy,	Supply officer,	– –	350 per year.	2 months.	58 32
M. M. Nickerson,	Vacation supply,	– –	600 per year.	3 months.	130 58
L. S. Throop,	Vacation supply,	– –	400 per year.	2 months.	59 25
A. G. Flynn,	Vacation supply,	– –	360 per year.	1 month.	8 00
F. I. Tompkins,	Vacation supply,	– –	360 per year.	2 months.	36 79
M. H. Nugent,	Vacation supply,	– –	350 per year.	1 month.	19 44
N. L. Hanson,	Vacation supply,	– –	350 per year.	2 months.	38 88
M. R. Kenney,	Vacation supply,	– –	350 per year.	2 months.	56 60
S. D. Macleod,	Vacation supply,	– –	360 per year.	2 months.	53 00
S. R. White,	Vacation supply,	– –	360 per year.	2 months.	53 00
M. J. Shaughnessey,	Vacation supply,	– –	360 per year.	2 months.	30 28
F. W. Shore,	Vacation supply,	– –	400 per year.	1 month.	7 77
E. A. Hemenway,	Vacation supply,	– –	400 per year.	1 month.	6 66
A. B. Anderson,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	2 months.	31 54
E. M. Patten,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	2 months.	29 86
L. O. Peirce,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	4 months.	80 81
F. B. Goodhue,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	2 months.	48 49
E. F. Mears,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	2 months.	48 49
A. M. Roberts,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	2 months.	29 16
K. M. Bickford,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	2 months.	50 00
E. J. Sweet,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	2 months.	46 06
Violet Marshall,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	1 month.	20 25
F. M. Brown,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	1 month.	23 65
M. E. Richmond,	Vacation supply,	– –	400 per year.	2 months.	45 21
H. M. Albee,	Vacation supply,	– –	400 per year.	2 months.	64 65
D. H. Graves,	Vacation supply,	– –	400 per year.	1 month.	33 3
J. Tarbell,	Vacation supply.	– –	400 per year.	2 months.	46 29
A. Wilson,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	4 months.	89 01
M. A. Coleman,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	3 months.	74 12
E. J. Dennis,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	1 month.	17 49
C. V. Conlon,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	1 month.	3 24
M. J. Campbell,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	1 month.	5 73
J. A. Neeley,	Vacation supply,	– –	300 per year.	2 months.	25 11

Schedule of Persons employed at the State Industrial School within the Year ending Nov. 30, 1910 — Concluded.

[Names starred are still in service.]

NAME.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate.	Time.	Amount.
*D. H. Bailey,	Carpenter,	8 years, 5 months.	$540 per year.	12 months.	$496 40
*W. B. Eastman,	Superintendent of farm,	7 years, 3 months.	800 per year.	12 months.	799 92
G. E. Smith,	Foreman (Bolton),	– –	540 per year.	11 months.	472 54
*F. H. Mitchell,	Foreman (Bolton),	3 years, 2 months.	650 per year.	2 months.	108 34
C. E. Stevens,[1]	Gardener,	5 years.	350 per year.	11 months.	300 33
C. C. Mead,	Driver,	– –	420 per year.	11 months.	379 56
*E. E. Hunt,	Driver,	12 days.	420 per year.	1 month.	14 00
*Merton Parker,	Teamster,	3 months.	35 per month.	4 months.	116 30
*A. R. Harrington,	Teamster,	6 years.	34 per month.	12 months.	408 00
*C. A. Vining,	Dairyman,	4 years, 6½ months.	32 per month.	12 months.	375 69
H. M. Vining,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	7 months.	201 00
Roland Vining,	Farm hand,	2 years.	30 per month.	12 months.	342 61
J. J. Nunes,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	7 months.	191 00
*H. Harrington,	Farm hand,	1 year, 3 months.	30 per month.	12 months.	349 00
E. C. Jackson,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	3 months.	81 34
*L. H. Mansfield,	Farm hand,	8½ months.	30 per month.	9 months.	255 52
*R. D. Morrell,	Farm hand,	7½ months.	30 per month.	8 months.	227 00
C. E. Root,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	4 months.	101 64
*R. E. Bickford,	Farm hand,	5 months.	30 per month.	6 months.	151 00
*C. H. Gordon,	Farm hand,	3 months.	30 per month.	3 months.	89 00
L. Murphy,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	1 month.	2 91
C. M. Lowd,	Farm hand,	– –	30 per month.	1 month.	2 34
R. Estes,	Farm hand,	– –	20 per month.	3 months.	56 25
Charles Armstrong,	Day laborer,	– –	1.75–1.55 per day.	134 days.	196 40
Barton Veinot,	Day laborer,	– –	75 cts. per day.	3½ days.	2 63
F. E. Howard,	Day laborer,	– –	$2 per day.	2 days.	4 00
Thos. Blaine,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	2 days.	4 00
W. F. Macleod,	Day laborer.	– –	2 per day.	2½ days.	5 00
Michael Lynch,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	3½ days.	7 00
Chester Paine,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	4 days.	8 00
Harry Prosser,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	4 days.	8 00
P. A. Spinney,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	5 days.	10 00
C. L. Bickford,	Day laborer,	– –	2 per day.	4 days.	8 00

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[1] Service not continuous throughout these five years.

Schedule of Persons employed by the Department of Boarding Out and Probation of the State Industrial School for Girls.

[Names starred are still in service.]

Name.	Position.	Length of Service.	Rate per Year.	Time.	Amount.
*Mary W. Dewson,	Superintendent,	10 years, 2 months.	$1,700	12 months.	$1,699 98
*Sarah W. Carpenter,	Visitor,	4 years, 1 month.	1,000	12 months.	1,000 00
*Grace C. Albee,	Visitor,	3 years, 9 months.	800	12 months.	799 98
*Lenora A. Hurley,	Visitor,	3 years, 8½ months.	700	12 months.	700 00
*Almeda F. Cree,	Visitor,	1 year, 1 month.	700	12 months.	700 00
*Madeline B. Dyar,	Visitor,	1 year, 5 months.	600–700	12 months.	616 67
*Mary E. Driscoll,	Visitor,	8 months.	600	—8 months.	384 62
*Eleanor F. Brennan,	Visitor,	9 months.	600	+8 months.	438 71
*Louise F. Bristol,	Visitor,	2 months.	600	—2 months.	85 48
Marion G. Noyes,	Visitor,	1 year, 3 months.	700	—10 months.	598 38
Ann M. Cummins,	Visitor,	2 years, 1 month.	700	—3 months.	163 37
Elizabeth H. Woodward,	Visitor,	4 months.	600	4 months.	166 13
Grace L. Pomeroy,	Summer supply visitor,	– –	600	—1 month.	27 42
*Mary M. Glynn,	Stenographer,	7 years.	800	—12 months.	784 92
*Florence L. Brooks,	Bookkeeper,	5 months.	520	—5 months.	205 00
Nellie M. McCleary,	Bookkeeper,	6 months.	520	+6 months.	276 46
Mary A. Norris,	Supply stenographer,	– –	600	+1 week.	13 34
Alice K. Friot,	Supply stenographer,	– –	600	—1 week.	8 06
Carrie Salmon,	Supply stenographer,	– –	600	—1 week.	9 68
H. R. A. Flood,	Supply stenographer,	– –	520	1 week.	10 00
Edna M. Kingman,	Office assistant,	1½ months.	364	+1 month.	32 67
Susan Ainslee Clark,	Office assistant,	– –	–[1]	–[1]	25 00
					$8,745 87

[1] By the job.

ADVISORY PHYSICIANS, UNPAID.

Dr. Orville F. Rogers, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Dr. James S. Stone, Dr. Charles P. Putnam, Dr. James J. Putnam, Dr. Henry C. Baldwin, and Dr. William N. Bullard.

VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	Boston.
Mrs. John Barstow,	Lee.
Mrs. Michael Callahan,	Holyoke.
Mrs. James B. Carroll,	Springfield.
Mrs. John B. W. Day,	Fall River.
Mrs. J. B. Donnelly,	Gardner.
Mrs. David L. Evans,	Pittsfield.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	Weston.
Mrs. Frederick T. Fuller,	Walpole.
Mrs. Joshua Hale,	Newburyport.
Mrs. Albert G. Hurd,	Millbury.
Miss Caroline Lloyd,	Springfield.
Mrs. John McQuaid,	Pittsfield.
Mrs. A. C. Moore,	Watertown.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	Sandwich.
Miss Fanny S. Packard,	Greenfield.
Mrs. Arthur Perry, Jr.,	Boston.
Miss Mary G. Porter,	Boston.
Miss Martha L. Sanford,	Worcester.
Miss Helen Schindler,	School for Social Workers.
Miss Mary B. Smith,	Andover.
Miss Mary Cushing Smith,	Fitchburg.
Miss Caroline Sperry,	North Adams.
Miss Maud E. Strong,	Northampton.
Mrs. Howard Whiting,	Great Barrington.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 1, 1906.]

Name of Institution: STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	–	267	267
Number received during the year, . . .	–	238	238
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	–	258	258
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.	–	247	247
Daily average attendance (*i.e.*, number of inmates actually present) during the year.	–	265	265
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	17	51	68

Number in Care of the Probation Department.

Number in care of probation department for part or all of the year, ...	424
Average number on the probation department's list, . .	378
Number coming of age within the year, and so passing out of custody, ...	92
Employees of probation department, ...	11

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor, . .	$29,707 48
2. Clothing and clothing material, .	4,657 98
3. Subsistence, ...	9,740 14
Amount carried forward, . . .	$44,105 60

Amount brought forward,	$44,105 60	
Current expenses — *Concluded.*		
4. Ordinary repairs,	1,580 01	
5. Office, domestic and out-door expenses,	20,836 55	
Total,		$66,522 16
Extraordinary expenses: —		
1. New buildings, land, etc.,	$26,721 88	
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings,	280 87	
Total,		27,002 75
Grand total,		$93,524 91

Expenditures for the Probation Department.

Salaries of visitors,	$7,380 74	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses,	5,983 12	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for girls,	1,818 59	
		$15,182 45
Total expenditures for the State Industrial School,		$108,707 36

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.,* furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): Amy F. Everall.
Superintendent of probationers: Mary W. Dewson.

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